

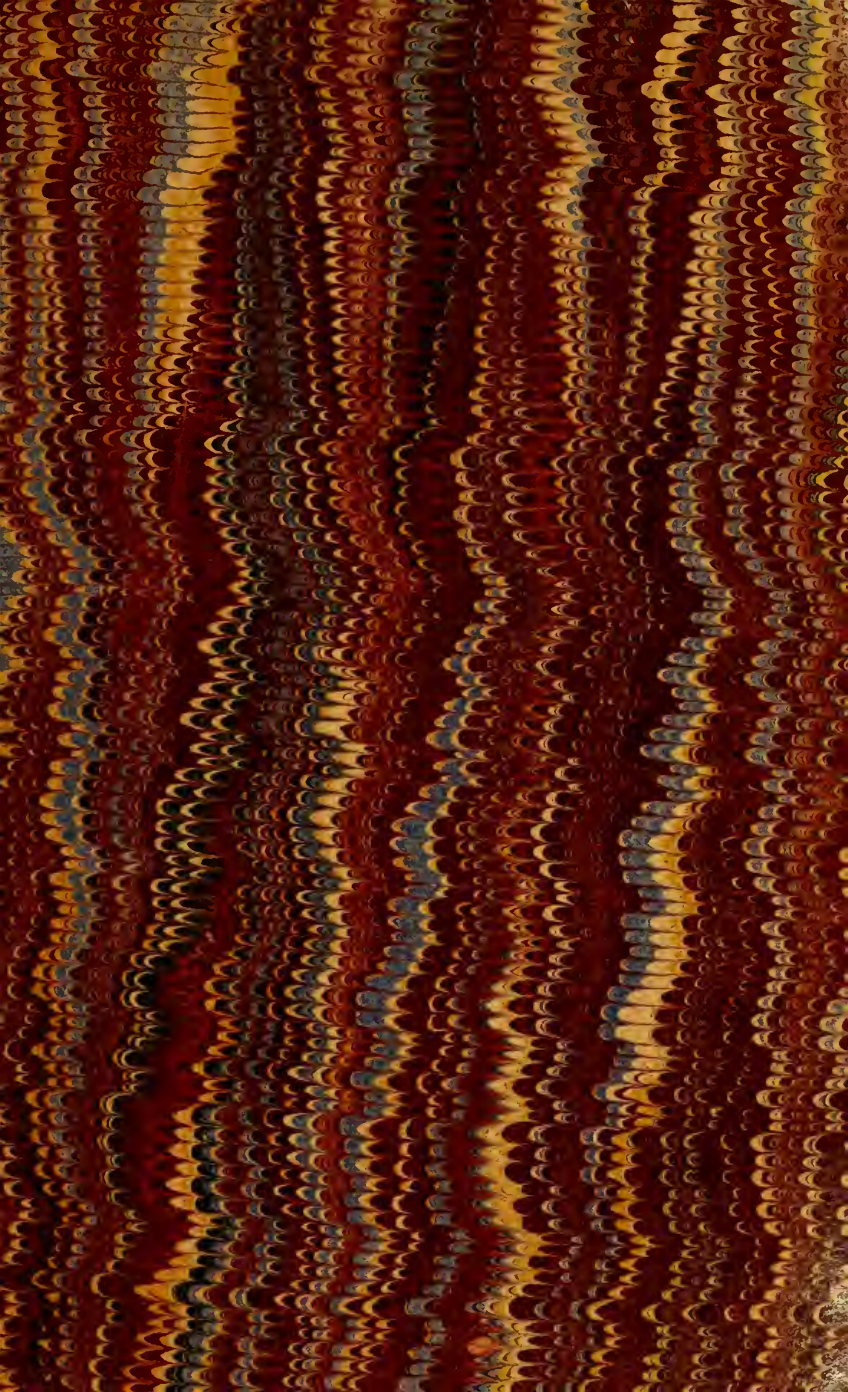




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Book A51

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FORTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JANUARY 20, 1863.

WASHINGTON:

WILLIAM H. MOORE, PRINTER,
312 Pennsylvania Avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.
1863.

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FORTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 20, 1861.

Decease of Vice Presidents.

Ten of the Vice Presidents of this Society, the Right Rev. Bishop MEADE, of Virginia; the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey; the Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, of New York; Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D., of Vermont; JOHN NICKERBACKER, Esq., of New York; the Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D.; the Hon. SAMUEL P. VINTON, of Ohio; Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Ohio; Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, of Massachusetts; and JAMES FULTON, Esq., of New York, have died since our last anniversary. All were devoted to great objects of Christian benevolence; and to these early and able friends was this institution indebted, during many years, for very much of its reputation and success.

EMIGRATION.

The civil war, and the various questions which have divided and distracted the minds of our free people of color, have prevented any large emigration to Liberia during the year. But two small expeditions have left Baltimore for that Republic—the bark Jus-

Emigration

ting, which sailed on the 19th of June, with eighteen emigrants, and the *Mary Caroline Stevens* with forty-seven emigrants on the 15th of November. A larger number had been expected from Tennessee and Kentucky, but the state of the times prevented their departure. In the January supplies were sent out for the support of emigrants, and some four thousand dollars for defraying expenses and making improvements in Liberia, while the principal part of the cargo (the whole cost of which was \$50,000) was shipped to fill orders sent out by citizens of Liberia.

In addition to the supplies for the emigrants, goods to the value of several thousand dollars were sent out in the *Stevens* for expenses and trade. All the emigrants by this expedition, with the exception of a single family from Maryland, were from free States; and among the cabin passengers were the Rev. JOHN SEYS, United States Agent for Recaptured Africans; EDWARD S. MORRIS, Esq., who visits Liberia with Philanthropic views, and to promote its agricultural interests, with several individuals and families, under the care of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Board of Missions. Five emigrants have also sailed from New York during the year.

COMMISSIONERS SENT FROM LIBERIA TO THE U. S.

The Legislature of Liberia, at its last session, authorized the President of this Republic to appoint suitable commissioners, citizens of Liberia, to the colored people in the United States, "to present the cause of Liberia to the descendants of Africa in that country, and to lay before them the claims that Africa has upon their sympathies, and the permanent advantages that would accrue to them, their children, and their race, by their return to their fatherland."

On the 17th of March, President Benson appointed as Commissioners for this service, Reverends MORRIS, Alex. Crumwell, and Edw.

President Benson's Visit to England.

W. Blyden, and J. D. Johnson, Esq., who early thereafter came to the United States. The Executive Committee cordially approved of this movement of the Liberian Government, and of the object proposed by the Commissioners, and cordially commended them to the respectful and favorable regards of all the friends of this Society. These Commissioners visited many of the Northern States, and most of the principal cities, exchanged thoughts with many of their colored brethren, conferred with them in their religious associations, addressed them and their congregations, and both publicly and in private, exhibited to them Liberia as opening to men of color advantages and prospects to be sought in vain in any other country. We are well assured that these labors were not without good effect; and the volumes mostly relating to Africa, published by Messrs. Crummell and Blyden while in this country, embody facts and arguments of great value, and will live as pious and eloquent memorials of their concern for their Republic and their race.

PRESIDENT BENSON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

President Benson, accompanied by Ex-President Roberts and lady, and several other Liberians, arrived in London on the 12th of April, found his health improved, and met with a cordial reception from Consul General Ralston, and many other friends of Liberia. He received gratifying attentions, and addressed several distinguished assemblies. He brought the condition and interests of Liberia to the consideration of the English Government, arranged for the settlement of the difficulties that had arisen, through the slave trade between Liberia and Spain, and concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the minister of the United States, which has recently been submitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and since ratified by our Government. He sub-

Ex-President Roberts.

requently visited the continent, and enjoyed agreeable interviews with many eminent persons. He returned to England, and having addressed the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool; and, also, a dinner given to the foreign consuls of that city, embarked on the monthly steamer on the 24th of October, having been absent about seven months from his African home. The President, writes Mr. Ralston, "has gained golden opinions wherever he has been in Great Britain and on the continent, and his visit will be of great benefit to his rising young country in making it known and extending commercial relations between it and the continent of Europe."

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

President Benson did not, as was his original desire, visit the United States, while the friends of Ex-President Roberts and the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia were gratified that the latter gentleman spent a few weeks in our country, occupied especially with the affairs of that college over which he presides. Of that college we can give no account so satisfactory and complete as that contained in the last report of the Massachusetts State Colonization Society, from the pen of its distinguished Secretary, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., justly regarded as beyond all others the founder of that institution:

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

"Our last report," says the Secretary, "announced that the legal difficulties which had for several years impeded the completion of the college buildings had been removed, and the work on them resumed. We are now happy to announce that the buildings are completed and ready for use

Liberia College.

“The plans and specifications for the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, Jr., Esq., architect of Boston, under the direction of the trustees, in consultation with President Roberts, with a careful regard to economy, in view of the uses of the building, the nature of the climate, and the probable necessity of future enlargement. The main building is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberia granite, and surrounded by a verandah, eight feet wide, on an iron frame, the posts of which are inserted into blocks of granite. It contains apartments for two members of the faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students; a dining-room sufficient for these families and the students; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus; a hall to be used for a chapel, lecture-room, or any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened; rooms for recitation and for study in classes; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store-rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is a detached building, in easy communication with the dining-room. The eleven dormitories furnish all desirable accommodation for twenty-two members of the regular college classes, which is as great a number as can be expected for some years. They may, without discomfort, receive twice that number; and when it becomes necessary, more dormitories may be added with little expense.

“The Legislature of the Republic has done liberally. It has granted the site of twenty acres, on which the college stands, and where it must remain till removed by the concurring votes of its Trustees and the Legislature. It has granted, as an endowment, one thousand acres of land in each of the four counties, to be selected by the trustees. It has appropriated six hundred dollars, to enable the professors to visit foreign institutions. It has given the college a carefully revised charter, the result of the best thinking in Liberia, aided by able counsel in the United States, and satisfactory to both Boards of Trustees who are concerned in its management. And it appears ready to grant any other favors in its power which the best interests of the college may be found to require.

Liberia College

" This delay has not been wholly useless. It has secured the settlement, in the minds of Liberians generally, before opening the college, of questions which otherwise would almost certainly have come up, and might have made trouble, at some future time. It has also enabled the Trustees of Donations, to whom the appointment for the present belongs, to find a Faculty in Liberia, and thus to avoid the most formidable obstacle to the successful establishment of the College, viz: the difficulty of finding suitable men elsewhere; inducing them to accept the appointment; securing their safe acclimation; and above all, making them acceptable after their arrival.

" The college had already an able President, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, under whose superintendence the buildings were erected. The following appointments were made August 9, 1861, viz:

" Hon. J. J. Roberts, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.

" Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Language and Literature.

" Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

" Till other arrangements are made, Prof. Crummell is to give instructions in Logic and Rhetoric, and in History; Prof. Blyden in the Hebrew and French Languages; and the two, conjointly, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

" Professor Crummell, being necessarily detained for a time in the United States, engaged in procuring books for the library. He is understood to have procured about four thousand volumes, many of them very valuable and difficult to be obtained. A list of these, with the donors, will probably appear, from the proper source, in due time; but it seems a duty now to mention the gift of about six hundred volumes by the corporation of Harvard College, through J. L. Sibley, Esq., librarian.

" A part of these books have been sent out, and have arrived. With them have been sent about seven hundred specimens for the cabinet of mineralogy, gathered from most parts of the world between the Mississippi and the Ganges, and wanting only two or three specimens, which are already promised, for a complete

Liberia College.

elementary cabinet. A small but well-selected box of specimens in conchology accompanied them.

“For the inauguration of the college, January 23, 1862, was selected, as a time near the close of the session of the Legislature when the attendance of the proper persons would be most convenient. On that day a procession was formed in front of the house of President Roberts, and marched, led by a band of music, to the college buildings. The exercises were sacred music, reading the scriptures, prayer, music by the band, addresses by Chief Justice Drayton, President Roberts, and Professor Blyden, appropriate resolutions moved by Hon. D. B. Warner, and adopted by the Trustees, and a closing Doxology. The Legislature ordered the addresses to be printed at the public expense.

“The way seemed now fully prepared for the formation of college classes and regular recitations; but the appointment of two professors as commissioners from the Republic to the colored people of the United States, compelled its postponement for a few months.

“The endowment of this college, and its support till endowed, will demand the earnest consideration of the friends of Christian civilization in Africa. The funds remaining in the hands of the Trustees of Donations, after erecting the college buildings, are well invested, yielding a satisfactory income. But their income is altogether inadequate to the support of the college, and no good financier would willingly encroach upon or disturb the principal. The New York Colonization Society has assumed the payment of Professor Blyden’s salary, from the income of its Fulton fund, and will support several beneficiaries from its Bloomfield fund.

“If more than a very few scholars are to be educated in this college for many years to come, it is plain that some of them must receive pecuniary aid, as few Liberians are able to spare the services of their sons, and support them in college, without aid. The best form of rendering such aid is doubtless by establishing scholarships yielding a certain sum annually, to be used in assisting students who show that they deserve it. The annual amount should be from half to the whole of a student’s necessary expenses.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA ACKNOWLEDGED.

"The New York Colonization Society, in its late annual report, says: 'Perhaps in no more certain way can perennial blessings be assured to the race in Africa than by the adequate endowment of professorships and scholarships in this college.' 'Twenty scholarships, founded this year, would do much to insure permanence and freedom to the future population of Liberia; while their prosperity would attract thousands of our aspiring colored population to become participators by emigrating thither.'"

And that Society, at its annual meeting:

Resolved That to aid a thorough education among the people of Liberia endowments of scholarships in the Liberia College are urgently needed, and this Society will thankfully receive, and faithfully apply, gifts intrusted to it for that object.

The Executive Committee, at the suggestion of Professor Blyden, presented to the college of Liberia an entire well bound set of the Annual Reports of the Society, with the African Repository, making in all more than fifty volumes. They were sent out in the Mary Caroline Stevens.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA ACKNOWLEDGED.

To Liberia and her friends the most cheering event of the year is the establishment of diplomatic intercourse between our Government and that Republic. "A bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republic of Hayti and Liberia respectively passed the United States Senate by a vote of 32 ayes and 7 nays, and subsequently the House of Representatives by that of 86 ayes and 37 nays, and was approved by the President." While it has been truly said "that the Government of the United States has never regarded Liberia otherwise than as an independent State," and while by the new Constitution and declaration, issued by Liberia, (in 1847,) setting forth her true

 Liberian Agriculture and Trade.

character as an independent State, she stood prepared to negotiate treaties with foreign nations, yet this recent act of our Government announces our views of her importance, and places her on commercial equality with the most favored nations.

LIBERIAN AGRICULTURE AND TRADE.

Since our last general meeting, Liberia has made progress both in agriculture and trade. The following statement of exports from Monrovia for the quarter ending the 30th of June last, is copied from the Liberia Herald, of August 19, 1862 :

Palm oil to Holland.....	27,000	galls.
England	41,000	do.
United States....	25,000	do.
Other parts.....	17,000	do.
	—————	110,000 galls.
Camwood to England.....	22	tons.
United States.....	15	do.
Holland.....	1½	do.
Other parts.....	23	do.
	—————	61½ tons.
Ivory to Holland.....	224	lbs.
England.....	105	do.
Other parts.....	100	do.
	—————	429 lbs.
Palm kernals to Holland.....	1,240	bushels.
Malagetta pepper.....	2,773	lbs.

In harbor for clearance barque Mowa, Frederickton, Hamburg, 70,000 gallons palm oil, and 20 tons of camwood.

The Liberia Herald states justly that Liberia is growing in importance. The brig Ann has arrived at New York, from Monrovia, with 20,000 gallons of palm oil, 6,000 pounds of Liberia coffee, 30 barrels of syrup, 21 barrels of sugar, 5,000 lbs. of spices, 3½ tons of camwood, and other articles. The Greyhound has since returned to the same port with a full cargo of palm oil and barwood.

New Jersey Settlement.

Fifteen hundred pounds of Liberia coffee sold in Philadelphia the last summer at thirty cents a pound.

The agriculture of Liberia has increased rapidly during the year, especially the products necessary for subsistence, and the crops of sugar cane and coffee. Several citizens of Liberia have from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds of coffee, and several are profitably engaged in the culture of the sugar cane. One has the promise of a crop of 30,000 pounds of sugar, and has also purchased 300 acres of land on the Junk river, which he represents as good land for either cotton or the sugar cane. The labor of the apprenticed and captured Africans has contributed very much to the improvement of Liberian agriculture; they are represented as making rapid progress in civilization; says the New York Colonization Journal: "Fortunes can be made by industrious labor in Liberia, either at cotton, coffee, or sugar cultivation, and the only wonder is, that to a soil and climate so favorable for the production of these important tropical products, and where land is free, thousands of our poor and unemployed and poorly paid colored men refuse to emigrate and participate in these opportunities. With cotton at fifty cents a pound, coffee at thirty cents, brown sugar at ten cents a pound, no healthy man in Liberia can remain poor, three years, without eminent idleness.

NEW JERSEY SETTLEMENT.

The committee have sought to fulfil the views of the Board of Directors for the founding of new settlements, especially that of Finley east and interior, from Grand Bacon on the high lands, purchased by the New Jersey Colonization Society, and to which their attention has for some years been directed. The movements of the Society for this and have been restrained by the want of emigrants. Early this year, President Benton gave directions for the

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

opening of a road, and the construction of a Receptacle and other houses at the chosen site; and the Executive Committee appropriated the amount entrusted to them for this object by the New Jersey Society, concluding from estimates supplied by the Liberian Government, that the work would be completed by an amount furnished by that Government equal to that appropriated through the Committee by the New Jersey Society.

We are informed that several houses at Finley are already occupied by settlers from the neighboring settlements, while the road and the receptacle are expected to be ready for the emigrants by the Stevens, who have chosen Finley as their permanent home.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Since our last anniversary, slavery has been abolished in this District by act of Congress, and \$100,000 appropriated to aid in colonization, under direction of the President, in Hayti or Liberia, or some other country beyond the limits of the United States of free persons of color, and including those just emancipated in this District, who may choose to avail themselves of this act—not to exceed \$100 to the individual. The whole number of servants reported by the commissioners as emancipated under this act, and for whom compensation is awarded, is 2,989, while the entire number made free by the act, is 3,100—compensation being withheld for adequate cause in the view of the commissioners.

MR. ORCUTT, TRAVELING SECRETARY.

The Rev JOHN ORCUTT, traveling Secretary of the Society, has been employed with his usual energy in several of the States, mostly in New England, but recently in New Jersey. In the several States visited the last year, he has seen most gratifying evidence

 African Explorations

that our cause is gaining upon the confidence and sympathy of the public mind. Everywhere people manifest a disposition to hear on the subject, and a growing willingness to contribute to the object. Nothing is necessary but patience and perseverance in prosecuting the appropriate work of the Society to insure still greater success. But to accomplish all that is desirable and practicable, our plans and doings, and those of our auxiliaries must be characterized by wisdom and harmony.

AGENCIES.

The state of the country has prevented an increased number of agencies, and but two have been engaged for the Society during the year, the Rev. Franklin Butler for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and the Rev. B. O. Plimpton in a few of the northern counties of Ohio. The former reports a uniform, constant reception by the clergymen and people—the almost entire disappearance of opposition to our work—a decided increase of interest in it, especially among young men, and an increase of respect *planted* in us as it is commendable in the donors. For particularization of Mr. Butler's labors we must refer to his report, merely quoting his remarks, "that the general interest in our enterprise, it is believed, is greater than it has been for years."

The field of Rev. B. O. Plimpton has been narrow, but attended with great labor and energy, and well repaying his earnest efforts. He has been devoted for several years to the interests of this Society, and is *more* encouraged of late in his indefatigable exertions.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

The Royal Geographical Society reports the continuance of the admirable survey of African rivers, and that many travellers are making discoveries in unknown and unvisited regions. The river Volta,

African Missions.

the Ogun, with its branches; the Zambesi and Rovuma have been partially explored, and skeletons of maps sent home for publication. The result of the ascent of the Rovuma, which it had been thought might open a safe way to the vast regions of the Niassa, was not satisfactory, so that Dr. Livingstone revisited the Zambesi, and established the University Mission in the healthiest position to be found near the banks of the Shire. Dr. Livingstone has since visited the west coast of the Niassa, in an open boat, (200 miles) but no certain account was obtained of its northern termination. Captain Burton is now her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, and has visited many parts of Benin and Biafra. The Geographical Society has cherished an intense desire to solve the problem of the sources of the White Nile, and look anxiously for intelligence from Captain Speke, who was so long the companion of Captain Burton in the Somali country. A few months may decide what has so long been a question to geographers.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Mission Stations now are established in Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Africa, and their light and influence felt in the barbarous and unknown regions of the interior; in Egypt, and Abyssinia, and throughout Southern Africa, at Abeokuta and some distance up the Niger, at the Gaboon, Coriseo, and Cape Palmas. In all the districts of Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and along the shores of the Mediterranean, men of God have taken their stations to proclaim the Word of Eternal Life. The past year their numbers and influence have increased.

SLAVE TRADE.

A Treaty has been formed during the year, between the United States and Great Britain, for the abolition of the African slave trade,

Benevolence of the Society.

which it is hoped may prove efficient, though this hope is darkened by late advices from that country. Late accounts received in England, speak of a recent revival of this traffic, notwithstanding the large fleet of cruisers employed for its suppression.

"On the 29th of October, a large screw steamer shipped upwards of 920 slaves at Whydah, and got to sea, although several British cruisers were keeping a sharp lookout after her. Other vessels are also reported to have escaped with cargoes of slaves."

A writer from Khartoun, on the White Nile, says that the legitimate trade of that place, has given way to traffic in slaves and ivory. Plunder and murder are its constant attendants.

During the year the Government of Liberia appointed the Rev. John B. Pinney, L. L. D., (Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, for some years a Missionary in Africa, subsequently Governor of Liberia,) to the office of Consul General of that Republic for the United States.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE SOCIETY.

This society was founded in benevolence to the African race. The great men who gave it existence saw the wide and comprehensive influence it must exert upon the destinies of Africa and all classes of her children. Constitutionally limited in its direct action to free persons of color, it has operated for good in all directions, and many benevolent masters have generously contributed to its funds, and availed themselves of the opportunity it has afforded of bestowing liberty in Liberia upon their slaves. And this result was predicted by the fathers of this Society at its origin. "The effect of this Society," said its first president, Judge Washington, from Virginia, at its first annual meeting, "if its prosperity shall equal our wishes, it will be alike propitious to every interest of our domestic society, and should

Benevolence of the Society.

it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them; and in palliation of which we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have honestly exerted all the means which we possess for its extinction."

Let it be remembered that the General Government of the United States and this Institution have mutually co-operated in the suppression of the slave trade and in the care of the recaptured Africans, from the earliest days of the Society; that through the skill and courage of officers of our navy, possession was first obtained of what has since risen to be recognized by many nations as the independent Republic of Liberia; that contracts have been repeatedly made by the President with the Society for the support and civilization of large numbers of recaptured Africans, and that funds appropriated by Congress, have been paid over for this object, through their Board to the Government of Liberia, with advantage to all concerned.

Our present President and many of his predecessors have expressed a deep interest in Liberia.

Let this sentiment animate the friends of this Society and of our country, and another quarter of the world will be added to civilized and Christian communities, and this nation look with complacency upon the fruits of her own benevolence, upon the regenerated character of Africa, her renovated and rich tropical fields, her abounding commerce, her institutions of education, enterprise and piety, and become partakers in her joy.

We close this report in sorrow. Since it was commenced, this Society and the country have been deprived by death of a venerable benefactor, the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, who early advocated the cause of this Society, was for many years one of its Vice Presidents, and chairman of the Executive Committee, at all times watch-

EULOGY.

ful and exclusive, and able in defending its interests. A volume might be written to exhibit the *care* *virtues* of this excellent man, of whom, during his long life of eighty years, it may be said, from early childhood, he seldom, if ever, lost a day, or passed one without rendering service to mankind.

Humbly we acknowledge to hold the things of time subordinate to those of eternity.

1917-1918

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF

PHYSIOLOGISTS

The Forty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physiologists was held at the Hotel de Ville, New York, on the 28th and 29th of January, 1918, under the patronage of the American Association of Physiologists, and the American Association of Anatomists.

The Hon. J. E. D. Garrison, President of the Association, said he had the honor to attend the meeting as the guest of the American Association of Physiologists, and the American Association of Anatomists, and to express his appreciation of the hospitality of the American Association of Physiologists.

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Address of Admiral Foote.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed hitherto in regard to the object, scope, management, and bearings of this Society, it would now seem that it is indispensable as an instrumentality of good to the suffering black man, both slave and free.

There never can be peace in the world, until the *status* of the negro is defined. Where shall he live? How shall he be instructed? What shall be his social position? What are his capacities? What his rights, natural and civil? These are questions that agitate the world. Statesmen, as well as philanthropists, are now engaged in solving this great problem. Under these circumstances it would be impolitic in the extreme to ignore this institution, so well adapted to accomplish the great end in view. No; let the statesman, the Christian, philanthropist, and all true patriots give their influence in sustaining this, the only Society of its colonial character which has thus far been successful in its operations. This success may be conclusively shown by giving a brief statement of the rise and character of colonies.

The history of colonies is an interesting history. From the earliest period down to the present time, colonies have been formed from a multiplicity of motives. Military colonies, penal colonies, and colonies founded on religious considerations, as exhibited by the Puritans of New England, show abundantly the varied character of colonies, as well as the motives upon which they were founded. It is not, therefore, surprising, in view of the fact that, with us, in the United States, containing a large free as well as slave population, that the idea of forming a colony for the benefit of the colored population, should have been entertained.

In the early days of the Republic, Jefferson and Marshall, with several prominent statesmen of the North, endeavored to remedy the evil of so large a colored population in our own country. A suitable location for them was sought in the lands of the West. Spain and Portugal were also sounded on the subject, with reference to a place in South America or the West Indies; but their schemes were valueless, as they wanted the main requisite, that Africa itself should share in the undertaking.

When Africa was selected in the year 1816, and the American Colonization Society was formed, who could have anticipated the

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present condition of our country. It would be irrelevant for me, on this occasion, to discuss the causes which have led to this condition. I leave that to statesmen; my province having been rather to aid in crushing the rebellion than in commenting on its character and its history. But in view of securing an outlet to the free colored population of the country, and as a political measure, Liberia becomes of incalculable importance, as it now stands, an independent republic, ready to receive all the emigrants we can send her, and it cannot be overestimated.

To be more specific: in the formation of the Colonization Society, history shows us that the multiplicity of motives incident to its establishment prevailed in no small degree. The increase of national prosperity, the promotion of national commerce, the relief of national difficulties, the preservation of national quiet, were all urged upon the different sections of the country, and upon the different orders; while the higher Christian philanthropic aims to be fulfilled by these efforts, were not overlooked.

These were truly efforts of christianity throwing its solid intelligence and earnest affections into action for the conquest of a continent, by returning the Africans to their home and making this conquest a work of faith and labor of love. Thus we see a higher superiority in these schemes of African Colonization than were to be found in the Dutch, Portuguese, or the English colonies at Sierra Leone; and therefore, by the blessing of God, this Society stands to-day a successful experiment, while all others have either partially or wholly failed. In proof of this, permit me, as an eyewitness, to state a few facts in relation to Liberia, as facts are the strongest arguments.

In the first place: I have had an experience of two years in command of an African cruiser for the suppression of the slave trade and the protection of American commerce on the coast, and in co-operation with the British squadron, under the Ashburton treaty, when we captured three slavers, and suppressed the atrocious traffic in Southern Africa.

Liberia embraces an extent of 600 miles, in Northern Africa, and has crushed forever that trade within its domain; and just so far as Africa is colonized, so far the slave trade will be annihilated.

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In the second place: What is the character and influence of Liberia upon Africa and upon its colonies? I visited Liberia several times during my cruise on the African coast, where we found in full operation a Republic whose independence had been acknowledged by England, France, Prussia, Brazil, and since then by our own Government. We visited the people in their schools, on their farms, in their workshops, in their religious assemblies, courts of justice, and in their Congress; and bearing in mind the character and condition of their race in this country, we found comparatively a degree of order, intelligence, and thrift far surpassing that of any of the colored people in the United States. The debates in Congress, in many instances, would have done no discredit to many of our debating societies, while the messages of President Roberts will compare most favorably with those of many of the Governors of our States.

As the country becomes settled and the character of its diseases better understood, the acclimating fever is less dreaded. In fact, it now rarely proves fatal. The statistics, as President Roberts informed me, show some three per cent. a smaller number of deaths than in New England and Canada among the same population. The thermometer seldom rises higher than 85°, nor falls below 70° during the year.

The products of the soil are varied and abundant, capable of sustaining an immense population. The want of agricultural industry, rather than the capacity of the country to yield richly the fruits of the earth, has been the difficulty with the Liberians. With well-directed labor, of one half the amount required among the farmers of the United States, a large surplus of the earth's productions, over the demands of home consumption, might be gathered. The country certainly possesses elements of great prosperity.

The country now belongs to the colonists; they are lords of the soil, and in intercourse with them it is soon observed that they are free from that oppressive sense of inferiority which marks the colored people of this country.

In religion Liberia compares favorably with any country. The number of Christian churches is large, and on Sunday a quietness prevails rarely seen in any country. It is true that some of the

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lower forms, in the vivid conception of spiritual things, may characterize the people; but far preferable is that than the tendency of our higher civilization towards attempting to bring the mysteries of our holy faith within the scope of human reason. It is true that Liberia, like all other places, furnishes its full quota of people showing the depravity of human nature. You will find there men who will rob hen-roosts, and intrigue for office, but this does not arise from the people being black, but because men are men.

The experiment therefore as to its effect, is designed to impart instruction to such a race from a higher one. It has had its success, and promises more. The heroism of the Christian missionary is still needed, for like all sinful men, the African needs faith, christian faith, and that faith we trust will overshadow the continent, through the instrumentality, at least in degree, of Christian colonists in Liberia. We must remember that the Africans have never had a Socrates to talk wisdom to them, nor a Cyrus, who was not a slave merchant, nor a Pythagoras, to teach that kindness was a virtue. Hence, the difficulty which the Christian Missionary has had with them, has been to satisfy their minds as to the miraculous phenomenon of there being a good man.

The Republic of Liberia contains a population of 200,000 inhabitants; not more than one twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The government, from its successful administration by blacks alone, for the last fifteen years, appears to be fully established, and with all its short comings, I would say to the colored man in this country, who regards the highest interest of his children, to young men of activity and enterprise, that Liberia affords the strongest attractions. I presume that this Society considers that the colored man has his rights, one of which is to stay in this country, the land of his birth, if he prefers it, the other is, to go to Liberia, if he prefers that, and better his social, moral and political condition.

I would not join in any attempt to crush out the aspirations of any class of men in this country. But it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position which every one should occupy among his fellows. For, supposing the wishes of the philanthropist towards him to be fully

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accomplished, secure him his political rights, unfetter him in body and intellect, cultivate him in taste even, and while nominally free, he is still in bondage, for freedom must be the prerogative of the white, as well as of the black man, and the white man must also be left free to form his most intimate social relations, and he is not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a caste marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony, on these points, of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For the colored man himself, then for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may walk the earth in his full manhood, and he may there become a freeman, not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

The Hon. Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, then addressed the Society :

MR. PRESIDENT: For forty-six years the American Colonization Society has pursued the unobtrusive tenor of its way. The auspices of its birth beamed with the light of Heaven. The spirit of true Christianity infused its purposes. Its foundations were adjusted in the midst of prayers by the faithful; its rising walls were rectified by the hands of patriots; with some periods of sunshine, other periods of storm, and still other periods, perhaps more dangerous than either, of indifference, it still survives, and slowly marches toward the fuller accomplishment of its original designs, in the midst of great national changes, physical as well as political.

Sir, when your beneficent Society was launched upon its honorable career, no iron thread, spun from the bowels of the earth, hung either way from the summit of the Alleghanies, eastward to the shores of the Atlantic, westward to the Mediterranean waters of the Mississippi; and along which a vehicle of fire now drags a reluctant train laden with the woe of a continent. At that time no magical wire, charged with a mysterious element of nature, floated over the snow-clad summits of mountain ranges, spanning half the earth, and whispering the secrets of the Pacific to the cities of the Atlantic within the ticking of a watch. Neither forest-clad, nor iron-clad

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monsters of the sea were then hurled across the great ocean, or against an enemy by a giant chained within their own timbers, defying adverse winds and angry waves. Your Society has lived to see all this. It has seen much more, and in God's eye a greater thing than these. Upon a distant continent, almost abandoned of civilization, almost destitute of Christianity, it has itself kindled a beacon light, radiating the beams alike of Christianity and of civilization. It has opened a door to the unknown interior of a great continent. It has taken a stone which the builders of our Government rejected, and has made it the chief corner stone of Africa. A commonwealth rests upon it, with all its executive, judicial, and legislative departments; and with its military, educational, and religious organizations. It is growing from within and from without. Recognized as a lawful Government some years ago by the first cabinets of Europe, it has now been recognized by our own, which no longer deems it beneath its dignity to exchange profitably its commerce, under international regulations of mutual advantage, with the people of another race. Your Society has already witnessed this degree of progress. It has under the blessing of a good Providence, educed all this in a less period, and with less intermediate disaster than that which accompanied the earliest white settlements on this continent. In addition to this, you have presented a mighty moral influence, and a very considerable physical resistance, against the most execrable traffic which ever stained the history of human transactions. You have, indeed, often converted the traffic itself into a blessing to its victims, and added power by it to your colony.

Thus, as I read your history, you have navigated your lone ship from America to Africa, anxiously avoiding on one hand the maelstrom of political strife, and on the other the threatening rocks of self interest and of prejudice.

In the views which I briefly offer to-night, it is my purpose to follow this traditional policy of your Society.

The noble dead, whose voices seem still to urge the interests of colonization; the munificent humanity of Bushrod Washington, your first President; the liberal spirit of Crawford, of Georgia, the instinctive sympathy with human progress, and the magnificent

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manhood of Clay, of Kentucky; the broad and deep sense of Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee; the humane spirit of Rash, of Pennsylvania, and John Taylor of Carolina, and Bayard of New Jersey; the eloquent force and sagacity of Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, the genius of Walter Jones, and of Key, whose name is inseparably woven with the flag of his country; the memory of all these, and of other noblemen of God's own knighting, your early patrons and managers; bind me alike to candor, to patriotism, and to humanity in considering.

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

It is to this country what the Roman question is to Europe, only more important, more imminent. The problem presented to the founders of your Society a half century ago, before railroads, before telegraphs, before ocean steamers, remains still the problem of to-day. Notwithstanding the demonstration of Euclid, some mathematicians still announced the discovery of a rule for squaring the circle. So, now, notwithstanding the demonstrations of the Almighty, inventive politicians announce extraordinary solutions of this problem. One says bind the African on this continent in indissoluble bonds. Give him no means; if possible, extinguish his desire for development and progress in the scale of civilization; teach him no letters; give him no books; rivet him like Prometheus to the eternal rock of servitude; deny him all legal rights of marriage and of parentage; deprive him of free will; subject him to the will of another. Direct what faculties he has to physical production, for the benefit of another. Let his merit or his extraordinary diligence go to the emolument of the master, but in no case to the elevation of the slave. Contempt for the color, without respect for the quality, is the maxim. Build the foundation of society from this quarry; but whatever the grain of any slab, however fine the polish it might take, whatever the demands of the edifice, let none of this marble rise in the superstructure. Let the African in America be either a perpetual slave, or an outcast, an outlaw.

Thus, in the plain language of results, is the solution presented by one very large class of people, extending more or less over all parts of the United States at this moment.

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Elsewhere we hear another solution. Its current runs thus: The African is here without his fault. Give back to him, here, at once, the physical freedom, at least, to which he would have been entitled on his original continent. Give him a status in the courts which shall recognize the humanity of his race, rather than its vendibility. Guarantee to him that primary element of civilization, the family relation with all its rights. Give him the alphabet and all its combinations to which his capacity shall be found equal. Give him wages adequate to his labor. Impose no other restraints upon him than are imposed on other laborers. Then let him stay forever, as a race, upon the same soil, and in the same climate with the Caucasian, and develop as he may in the progress of events. These views are also entertained by very large numbers of people, and usually prevail most where this questionable race prevails the least. Those who entertain them are mainly guided by the light of Christian sentiment, and by the political principles established at our independence, but they do not solve the question. They only shift the difficulty. They reach the question of the African slave, but not the question of the African, which is by far the most difficult.

The former solution, which is directly antagonistic to this, also ends the question of the slave; but stops at that of the African. I only follow the path of the great men whose names grace the records of your society, when I declare the first solution untenable, unsound in principle and policy; and that both solutions involve serious injury, if not ruin, to our national interests. Ideas constitute the true life of moral and political organizations. They are to these what the blood is to the human system, what the will is to our other faculties; they are the motors, more or less comprehended, of all the vast machinery which creates history. The most powerful thing in the universe is an idea. The wind, the earthquake, the storm, the lightning may inflict their local devastation; but man will retrieve it. An idea possessing the mind of man or a nation may elevate, degrade, or destroy man himself, or an entire nation. It nobly moves martyrs to the stake, patriots to the scaffold, whole armies to the blazing muzzles of deadly artillery. It may also move religion to inflict the cruelties of torture, the crim-

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mal to the dungeon, and a nation to infidelity, the guillotine, and civil war. How fatal, then, is such a conflict! How much to be avoided, if possible. A nation may fight for a boundary, or a fact; may acquire it, relinquish it, adjust it, and the contest is ended. But let the contest be for conflicting ideas—there may be truces, cartels of suspension, hospital neutralities, and humane courtesies; but the contest is never ended save by the suppression of one idea under the acknowledged dominion of the other. History is full of illustrations of this truth; but our own country, perhaps, furnishes the most complete example of the moral necessity of harmony in its controlling ideas.

Thus, one idea which animated our fathers on this continent, and which permeated the Declaration of Independence, was personal freedom as the natural, rightful status of all men. The gate of progress must stand open to every branch of the human race. All obstructions to the universality of this idea were to be removed at some time more or less quickly; but were to disappear in the future. Bondage was inherently wrong, but might be endured for a while, so the conflict should end by its gradual disappearance. The papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lafayette, verify this statement; and, indeed, it is admitted within the last two years by the leading advocates of the theory which I am examining. While the universality of the right of personal freedom, the transiency of personal bondage, continued to be animating ideas in the administration of our institutions, the wheels of the Republic moved as harmoniously as the doors of Heaven—

"On golden hinges turning."

But in proportion as antagonistic and despotic ideas grew in magnitude, organizing the perpetuity of personal bondage, with the right to dispose of an entire race at public vendue, a necessary conflict arose. Both ideas could not expand in the same jurisdiction. They asserted a conflicting dominion. Our present generation of public men has been educated under the influences of this conflict. They are not properly speaking, ruled by leading men, nor by a party, but by ideas. No Christian doubts that the one of these ideas which God supports will prevail, be it sooner or later. Most dis-

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astrously for the country, the contest has at this moment ceased to be visibly influenced by the prayers of the good, the plans of the wise, and the arguments of the logician. In a similar contest of ideas became a contest of arms, in England. John Milton, said: "I care not what error is let into the field, so truth be left free to combat it." Far happier for us had this maxim controlled our great debate, and prevented the gathering of the first stack of muskets.

The census furnishes some interesting facts which indicate the gradual retrogression of the old ideas. In the first decennial period from 1790 to 1800, the increase per cent of *free* blacks was 82. The decade from 1820 to 1830, shows 36 per cent. That from 1850 to 1860, gives only 10 per cent, showing a decreasing range of variation of 72 per cent. In the same time, the per centage increase of slaves, including the decade ending in 1810, when the increase was stimulated by the last year of a tolerated slave trade, varied upon a decreasing range of only 10 per cent. Manumission diminished as our fathers departed from their labors.

The records of your own Society, sir, confirm my representations of the early ideas and policy, and show that itself was established under the influence of the humane and progressive doctrines of our fathers. Judge WASHINGTON, your first President, in his first annual address, speaks of your purpose as "that enlarged and beneficent plan, which associates the *political emancipation* and future comfort of an unfortunate class of men with the civilization and happiness of an afflicted, oppressed and degraded quarter of our globe." * *

* * * "Should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them."

Just before the same anniversary, General HARPER wrote you from Baltimore in aid of your plan, and said: "It tends, and may powerfully tend, to rid us, gradually and entirely, in the United States, of slaves and slavery: a great moral and political evil, of increasing virulence and extent, from which much mischief is now felt, and very great calamity in future is justly apprehended." * *

In the same letter he says further:

* * "The alarming danger of cherishing in our bosom a distinct nation, which can never become incorporated with us, while it

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rapidly increases in numbers, and improves in intelligence; learning from us the arts of peace and war, the secret of its own strength, and the talent of combining and directing its force—a nation which must ever be hostile to us, from feeling and interest, because it can never incorporate with us, nor participate in the advantages we enjoy; the danger of such a nation in our bosom need not be pointed out to any reflecting mind. It speaks not only to our understandings, but to our very senses; and, however it may be derided by some, or overlooked by others, who have not the ability or the time, or do not give themselves the trouble to reflect on and estimate properly the the force and extent of those great moral and physical causes which prepare gradually, and at length bring forth the most terrible convulsions in civil society, it will not be viewed without deep and awful apprehension by any who shall bring sound minds and some share of political knowledge and sagacity to the serious consideration of the subject. Such persons will give their most serious attention to any proposition which has for its object the eradication of this terrible mischief lurking in our vitals."

While General Harper so powerfully portrayed this cause of alarm, he failed to foresee the danger then springing from another cause, which this unhappy epoch so effectually illustrates. He forgot the ethnological characteristic of the Caucasian himself, that he will fight for a grand idea of humanity, or of God, even when he finds no personal interest involved. He will fight to preserve, as well as to establish, certain traditional ideas of social or political organization. He will do this before the duller African mind has comprehended the same idea, although aided by his greatest personal interest. Had he been gifted with prophetic vision, he would have seen new ideas then organizing the perpetual bondage of a foreign race in our midst; organizing resistance to the spirit of our political institutions, and to the spirit of our fathers breathing through them; marshalling to their aid the powers of the press, the party, of prejudice and self-interest; and restricting the freedom of the press, the voice, and the vote on this subject. On the other side, he would have seen the original ideas of the ultimate universality of freedom organizing the battle for their own perpetuation more slowly, but equally surely; gathering to their aid, also, press, party, pulpit, and all other auxil-

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aries, whether of generosity or of interest. His country's heaven would have appeared dark with these gathering hosts, flashing mutual threatenings athwart the blue union which still embraced them both; until at last the lurid thunderbolt should burst upon the earth, the vision dissolving in the terrors of reality.

Although the grounds of alarm suggested by Jefferson, by Harper, and by many others, did then, and do still beyond doubt exist, yet the greater cause of alarm has been found in the influence of this population upon the political and social temper of the white race. So long as liberty and despotism are hostile elements in the world, and man's aspirations go forth to the one or the other, so long will this black ingredient in our national cup stir up adversities among our people, upon varying grounds of principle, of morality, of religion, of policy, or of humanity. Free thought must itself be fettered, and some of the grandest ideas and aspirations which it ever pleased the Almighty to plant in the breast of man, must become extinct, before the American people will rest content without progress in one direction or the other. With the fundamental relations of our political institutions to this question, what I have shown them to have been, what your own records prove them to be; with a revolutionary antagonism of ideas operating logically, to reverse them, during thirty years; next a popular decree in 1860 for the perpetuity of the ideas of '76 and '89, followed by resistance to this determination by arms; in this sentence is the whole significance of the present crisis, so far as the two races are concerned. It is a war involving the perpetuation of the ideas of '76 and '89, against the ideas of '32 and '54. The calamity anticipated by the wisest and best of our patriot sires has fallen upon the country, though in a different form from that predicted. The dominant race which once introduced this element of discord into the country almost exclusively suffers from the contest; while the subject race, by a species of Divine Justice, instead of finding its bondage made perpetual, avails itself of the general disorder of its own relations to escape from its bondage. Such appears to me to be the condensed philosophy of the past, in the midst of which, your Society has stood—

———“Like Atlas firm,
Though storms and tempests beat upon his brow,
And oceans break their billows at his feet.”

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As the result of this disorder, precipitated by the interest which professed above all other fears to dread such disorder, many thousands of freedmen are thrown upon the country, and in no contingency can be reclaimed to servitude. Many of these freedmen will become acquainted with the use of arms, and with military evolutions; many of them will constitute military organizations for exceptional service.

Now, sir, when this war is ended, and however ended, what a magnificent preparation is made for the separate progress of this race, and for the progress of colonization! Whether slavery remains to perpetuate the struggle against the imperishable ideas of the founders of our nationality, or itself presently or prospectively perishes, restoring harmony to all our institutions, in either event a new vigor and a new support should be given to the operations of colonization.

Take, if you please, the hypothesis that personal servitude continues. Here are thousands of Africans, freedmen, who to remain free must extricate themselves from the scenes, the climate, the ties to which they have been accustomed, and must labor among strangers, deprived of the society of their own race in many cases, and of the means of gratifying the social instinct so strong with that people. While enjoying his natural rights, he will not be admitted to, nor fitted for, the regulated civil rights which would imply the equality of the races. What road to the pursuit of happiness is open to him as a freedman, other than migration to a colony where his own race legitimately opens to him all the privileges of social and political equality? There he may use all the agricultural and mechanical arts he has acquired in America, and make them the instruments of personal independence, civil elevation, and wealth.

Then take your military organizations of that race; no use for them remains after the special emergency has passed, which called them into existence. They will not be retained in a reduced military establishment, not disposed to return to the dull routine of labor, forced among strangers and possessed of the advanced ideas which would be inculcated by their military training; what shall they do but emigrate to a congenial climate, where they may the more effect-

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ally for their new training, serve to extend civilization by increasing both the civil and military power of the colony. They should be the explorers of the interior of that great continent to which your eyes have been so long directed. Livingstone's explorations have not only disclosed the existence in that interior of animal wealth, but also of mineral wealth, and of high and healthy plains and valleys. These military colonists, accustomed to discipline and hardy exercises, and capable of fighting their way, if necessary, should in the course of a few years crown and surpass the labors of Park and Maxwell, and Livingstone, and of others who have painfully sought the course of the Niger, and the sources of the Nile. That almost fabulous mineral wealth exists in the interior of Africa, no geographer can doubt. The domestic African lacks the intelligence to discover or develop it. The Caucasian lacks the physical characteristics to endure the climate. What remains but a loud call to the more intelligent African race in America, which has produced an astronomer like Banneker, a philanthropic voyager like Captain Paul Cuffee, to assume the discovery, and if necessary, the conquest of Ethiopia and its geological treasures, hidden for ages. The earth there awaits the arrival of this more intelligent part of the race to return to us an exuberance of such staples as coffee, cotton, and other tropical products which insure wealth to intelligent labor. Sir, there are two thoughts we must banish from our minds, that Ethiopia is the blank represented on the maps of our boyhood; and that the Almighty intended to exclude forever the African race from all participation in the progress of the human race in knowledge and enterprise.

If, on the other hand, this personal servitude is ended by the war, the foregoing views receive additional force.

I am not reckoned with those who think the African here is useless unless a slave. It is true that America does not belong to him, but to the Caucasian; Africa is his heritage; America is ours.

But his sudden removal would not only be impracticable, but inexpedient. Let him go gradually, and the white race gradually occupy the lands vacated. He is not welcome as a freedman to the

Address of Mr. Kasson.

colder States. He will not go there when he can remain, as a freedman, in the warmer States, and among his own people.

This reduces the question to his condition in the States where he has been a slave. In cases where his treatment has been controlled by the law of kindness, which I believe will embrace the majority of cases, the change would hardly be sensible. The master calls his servants and says to them, "you are freemen; you are entitled to wages for so much labor as you do for me; I can't sell you now if I wish to, nor can anybody buy you; but I can turn you off my plantation if you do not work well, and behave well. If you stay with me, you must do both; I will feed you and your families, and clothe you, and give you what more you may earn. When you show me what you will do, I can tell you what I will pay you beside. If you don't earn your living, because you won't work, I will drive you off."

Who has lived in the midst of this race and does not know that no other law or regulation would be needed by the great majority of the race, when governed by one who understood their character.

But while this would serve the purpose with the greater number, there would inevitably be some whose vicious and wasteful qualities would subject them to banishment.

Leaving without a character, they would be rejected when applying for employment elsewhere. Others would be arrested, as whites are, for infractions of the penal law. The objections to voluntary and compulsory emancipation have always been that freedmen would become vicious, and would corrupt the slaves. It may at first appear paradoxical, but it is true nevertheless, that this apprehension was more justifiable when freedmen were the exceptions than it would be when all are freedmen. In the former case, he was regarded with suspicion by the master, and perhaps with envy by the slave. He had a status between the two, and admitted to an equality with neither. When all are free the master fears nothing but positive vices. He fears no loss of property. The late slave and the former freedman are then equal, and subject to the same laws and rules of humanity.

Still there would be a necessity to provide for the only two evils which the white race, living in the midst of freedmen, would fear—vagrancy and crime. All other ills would be corrected by the com-

Address of Mr. Kasson.

mon law of kindness extended by the superior to the inferior, by the laws of society and of self-interest. In other respects, the hypothetical change of institutions would be effected with hardly a ripple upon the surface of daily duties on the plantation of an upright master. * * * * *

I propose the subject for the consideration of a Society which has always been characterized by a regard for the best interest of both races; and upon which it is possible new duties may be imposed by the extraordinary events now transpiring, and by the prospective legislation of the several States, or of the United States, opening the way. If they make special provision for the unproductive and vicious portions of the race, the country would wait more patiently for such enlargement of the means of colonization as shall induce an emigration equal to the annual increase of that race within the United States. This rate of increase may be estimated for the future at about two per cent., or about 80,000 per annum. During the last census decade the ordinary commercial facilities afforded means for introducing, on the average, about 270,000 immigrants into the United States annually. With the removal of the increase, therefore, which is practicable, time would terminate the domestic contact of the races in the United States.

In any event, your Liberian colony will continue the honorable and progressive home of the voluntary emigrant. I would not propose to change its character a hair's breadth. It is a splendid memorial to the memory of Finley and Mercer, of Washington and Harper, of Caldwell and Clay, and of the early patriots and philanthropists of this country. With its many thousands of civilized Africans, its fifty churches, its college and schools, its organized and independent Government, let it kindle new beacon lights of Christianity and education along the headlands of the Atlantic coast, and upon the hill tops of the interior, until Ethiopia receives the baptism, and rises from her knees regenerated and disenthralled.

Adjournment.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the Society's office at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

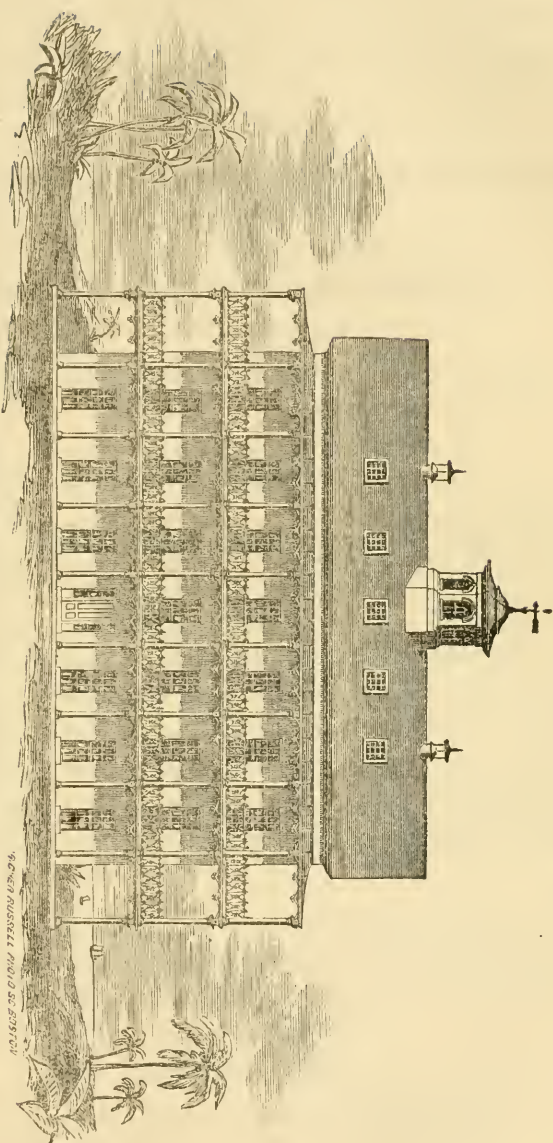
On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the Society met according to adjournment, when the President took the chair.

On motion, the reading of the proceedings of the last year's meeting was omitted.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Daniel Baldwin, and Hon. William V. Pettit were appointed a committee to nominate the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

After a short retirement, Dr. Maclean, chairman of the committee, nominated the following gentlemen as officers, who were unanimously elected. The list will be found on the third page.

On motion, the Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1884, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., in such place in Washington city as shall be designated and announced by the Executive Committee.



LIBERIA COLLEGE AT MONROVIA.

W. C. RUSSELL PHOTOGRAPH

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

JANUARY, 1863.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 20, 1863.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, this day, at 12 o'clock M. in the building of the Society, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

The President of the Society, Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, called the Board to order; and the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., offered prayer.

The Board, in compliance with the seventh article of the By-Laws, proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary; and on motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, of New Jersey, WILLIAM COPPINGER was appointed.

The President appointed Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., Dr. L. A. Smith, and Rev. Franklin Butler, a Committee on Credentials, who reported the following named gentlemen as Delegates and Life Directors:*

Delegates for 1863.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.*

Vermont.—Hon. Daniel Baldwin,* George W. Scott, Esq.*

* Those marked were present.

 Delegates.

Massachusetts.—William Ropes, Esq., Rev. John O. Means,* James C. Dunn, William G. Means, Esq.,* Hon. G. Washington Warren,* Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.,* Marshall Conant, Esq.*

Connecticut.—Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Hon. S. H. Huntington, President Samuel Elliot, Hezekiah Huntington, Esq., E. A. Elliot, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* Rev. John Kennaday, D. D.

New York.—Hon. L. B. Ward,* Richard T. Haines, Esq.*

New Jersey.—Lyndas A. Smith, M. D.*

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq.,* William Coppinger.*

Life Directors.

John P. Crozer, Esq., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. W. McLain, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Executive Committee.

Dr. H. Lindsly, Hon. P. Parker, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Samson.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report; when, on motion of William V. Pettit, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Rev. Wm. McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Financial Secretary, it was

Committees.

Resolved, That the topics embraced in the statement of the Executive Committee be referred as follows:

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Committees.</i>
U. S. Government schemes of Colonization . . .	Emigration
Contributions	Auxiliary Societies.
Expenses in Liberia reduced	Foreign Relations.
New Jersey Settlement—Finley	Do.
Expeditions and Emigrants	Emigration.
Will Cases	Finance.
Legacies	Do.
The United States and support of Africans . . .	Accounts.
Account with the Liberian Government	Do.
Agents	Agencies.
Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	Finance.
Treasurer's account	Accounts.

The following are the Standing Committees, as announced by the President:

<i>Foreign Relations</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Ebenezer Flower, Dr. L. A. Smith.
<i>Finance</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Richard T. Haines, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.
<i>Auxiliary Societies</i> , - - - - -	{ John P. Crozer, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Marshall Conant, Esq.
<i>Agencies</i> , - - - - -	{ Hon. S. H. Huntington, George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney.
<i>Accounts</i> , - - - - -	{ Daniel Baldwin, Esq., Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Dr. James Hall.
<i>Emigration</i> , - - - - -	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. John O. Means, L. B. Ward, Esq.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That this Board adjourn to meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Adjourned

Committee Appointed.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 21, 1863.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer was offered by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Nomination of Officers of the Society be now appointed.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., D. Baldwin, Esq., and William V. Pettit, Esq., were appointed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Board took a recess for the meeting of the Society; and after a brief season resumed its session.

On motion of John P. Crozer, Esq., it was

Resolved, That Dr. Robert R. Reed, of Pennsylvania, be invited to sit with the Board as a member.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet this evening at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned.

JANUARY 21, 1863—[Evening.]

The Board met at 7 o'clock this evening, agreeably to adjournment: the President in the chair.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Annual Report of the Rev. Franklin Butler, as agent for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, was read, and on motion referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report of Dr. James Hall, January—1863, as Agent of the packet Mary Caroline Stevens, was read;

Resolutions.

And on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of Dr. James Hall, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Standing Committee on Accounts.

A communication was read from the Hon. D. S. Gregory, Jersey City, January 10, expressive of regret at his inability to be present as a delegate from the New York Society.

A series of resolutions in regard to basis of representation, was offered by Dr. L. A. Smith : when,

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the subject of the basis of representation be referred to a special committee, to report at the present meeting of the Board.

The Chair appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., Dr. James Hall and Rev. Dr. Tracy, the committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That while the American Colonization Society leaves it to each of its supporters to determine for himself the grounds on which he joins the Society, yet that irrespective of all these, and uncommitted to any one of them, it confines itself to the sole object of its official existence, viz : "the Colonization of the free people of color of the United States, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa," and holds itself wholly uncommitted to the expression of any opinion of its Agents at its public meetings or elsewhere, or by any other than its own official proceedings or those speeches and declarations which it sanctions by express resolution.

The following resolutions, offered by R. T. Haines, Esq., was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Board express to the Government of Liberia their high appreciation of the services of their Commissioners who lately visited this country, and that this Board regret the necessity of their return to Africa before they had an opportunity to commu-

Report of Mr. Crozer.

nicate more extensively with the friends of the cause and the colored people of the United States in regard to African Colonization.

Mr. Crozer, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented the following report: which was read, and on motion accepted :

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies annually contributing, respectfully report :

That nothing of new or special interest connected with the Auxiliary Society effort, seems to claim the attention of the Board.

The agents of the Parent Society report, that they have everywhere been received with interest and kindness, and that gratifying evidence exists, that our cause "is gaining upon the confidence and sympathy of the public mind." "There is a growing willingness to contribute to the object." "That to accomplish all that is desirable and practical, *our* operations must be characterized by wisdom and harmony." A free interchange of views and corresponding action between the Executive Officers of the Parent Society and its tributary auxiliaries, whether State Societies or those of a more local character, cannot fail to promote the common object in which both are engaged.

The year has been one of trial with ours, as with most other benevolent societies. A diminution of receipts has been the result, but not to an embarrassing extent, not greater than was apprehended from the condition of our country, and the fact that the public mind was so forcibly directed to matters of more pressing interest. We believe that under judicious management and well directed effort to keep the single object of our Society, as defined before the American public, by means of State Auxiliary and of local Societies, as well as by direct agency, that increased interest will manifest itself from year to year by more enlarged contributions.

JOHN P. CROZER.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

Mr. Pettit, Chaiman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the subjoined report, which was on motion accepted, and the resolution attached unanimously adopted:

Reports Accepted

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report, and of the Statement of the Executive Committee, as relates to Emigration, respectfully report: That they have given to the subject confided to them their careful consideration. It is an occasion of much regret to your Committee, as it must be to the friends of the cause in general, that the report and statement present so unfavorable an account of the operations of the Society in this department during the last year. It appears, that notwithstanding the unusual efforts made by the friends of Colonization, both through our own Agents and the Commissioners sent here by the Government of Liberia, to present the inducements held out by that country to the colored race in the United States to emigrate thither, but sixty-five persons were induced to avail themselves of those advantages. Considering the greatly disturbed condition of our country, and the unhappy circumstances in which the colored population is placed, it was reasonably to be hoped that a far larger number would have eagerly sought so safe and advantageous an asylum as that offered by the Republic of Liberia to those of their kindred and race remaining among us. Whether these results are to be attributed to any deficiency, or want of sympathy, on our part, or whether all has been done that could be done to impress upon the minds of our colored population the advantage to themselves and to their posterity, of removing to the land of their ancestors, it is plain that continued and increased effort on our part to present these inducements and advantages is our first and paramount duty. It is vain to amass funds and found organizations, unless the primary object of the Society, to wit: the Emigration of our people of color, shall be effectually carried out. And the committee would recommend that constant and unwearied efforts should be made by our officers and agents to acquaint our colored population with all the facts bearing on the case, and by courtesy and patient kindness, to endeavor to impress upon them to avail themselves of our benevolent and generous offer, to present to them a gratuitous home in a land where they may be truly free and prosperous.

The Committee, however, while regretting these discouragements, and that the fruits of our labors have not been more obvious and abundant, would not, nevertheless, allow their faith to be shaken in

Reports Accepted.

the ultimate success of the great work in which they are engaged. That a great and enlightened nationality—a nationality of civil and religious liberty—is to be established on the continent of Africa, growing out of the labors of the American Colonization Society, they have not a doubt, and their desire is that though these results may not be accomplished in a day, or a generation, that they may still labor on, and a refuge be established for the children of that land as shall become apparent to them that their interest and welfare is to be promoted by their going there.

But perhaps we should not be surprised that our encouragements have not been greater. Perhaps we should wonder that they have been so great. We should remember that habit and local attachments—especially strong in this emotional race—bind them even to the land of their thralldom, and renders their exodus trying and painful. Another people, under somewhat similar circumstances, had similar emotions, and though destined to a great and prosperous nationality, yet lamented in their exodus, the few comforts they had enjoyed in the land of their bondage. We should remember this in our present efforts to ameliorate and elevate the children of Africa among us, and while we appeal to their sense of manhood in inviting them to remove to where they may really enjoy it, we should be patient with their weakness in their willingness to endure a continuance of their state of inferiority. Indeed, after all, this may be necessary to the highest success, for if in our impatience, we should be able to induce them to migrate in a day, we would defeat the great end we have in view in educating, enlightening and elevating them to a high place among the nations of the earth.

The Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Officers and Agents of this Society are requested and enjoined to use their best exertions to present the advantages for emigration to Liberia in the most general and favorable manner to our colored population that the truth will justify, and by kindness and courtesy to conciliate their confidence and friendship towards this Society.

WM. V. PETTIT,
J. O. MEANS,
L. B. WARD.

 Foreign Relations.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, read the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions accompanying were adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have taken into consideration such parts of the Report of the Executive Committee, and of the Report of the Managers as were referred to them, and they beg leave to submit the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the action of the Executive Committee, in regard to the Agents and Physicians employed by the Society, is approved by the Board.

2. *Resolved*, That when this Society offered to pay one-half of the expense of making the road to the New Jersey Settlement, it was done under the impression, not to say with the understanding, that one-half of the expense would not exceed the sum given by the New Jersey Society for this purpose. But since the actual cost of constructing the road and of building a receptacle at Finley, very greatly exceeds the sum which had been deemed sufficient for this purpose, this Board respectfully requests the Liberian Government to furnish us with a full statement, according to the proposals of President Benson, in his letter of 4th July, 1861, to the Colonization Society, of the expenses incurred, approved by the Agent of the Society, Mr. Dennis, as soon as these works shall be completed, and the Board will then (to the extent of their ability) do what is right and equitable, and they trust that the whole matter will be settled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

J. S. Ropes, Esq., from the Standing Committee on Accounts, submitted a report, which was accepted, and the first resolution adopted. Pending the consideration of the second resolution, it was

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean,

Resolved, To adjourn, to meet again at the same place to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Committee on Accounts.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON CITY,

January 22, 1863, 10 o'clock, A.M.

The Board met: President Latrobe in the chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Board resumed the consideration of the remaining resolutions of the Standing Committee on Accounts, which were amended and approved by the Board, and are as follows:

The Committee on Accounts beg leave to report as follows on the matters submitted to them:

1. They find the Treasurer's accounts correctly kept and carefully vouched and audited, but they strongly recommend the adoption of a more simple and intelligible form for the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of the Society.

2. They find that the Society has faithfully performed, so far as lay in its power, its contract with the United States Government for the care of recaptured Africans, and that the only obstacle to a final settlement appears to be the failure of the Liberian Government to furnish the certificates required by the contract.

3. They find that the Society has furnished to the Liberian Government the account of the moneys received and expended by it for and on account of the same, as required by their agreement, and that no further action is required in the matter.

Your committee beg, therefore, to propose for your adoption the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1862, are approved.

2. *Resolved*, That the Government of Liberia be requested to furnish to the Society the certificates necessary to complete the settlement of the Society's contract with the United States Government.

3. *Resolved*, That the statement of accounts rendered to Janu-

 Resolutions.

ary, 1855, by the financial Secretary to the Government of Liberia, is hereby approved.

4. *Resolved*, That the accounts of James Hall, Esq., with the ship *Mary C. Stevens*, are hereby approved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL BALDWIN,	} Committee on Accounts.
J. S. ROPES,	
JAMES HALL,	

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That in view of the call made by the Liberia Government, for certain accounts of the Society's Agents in Liberia, and of the refusal of the Executive Committee to accede to their call,—be a Committee to inquire into the grounds of the demand and of the refusal, and to report to this Board at the next annual meeting the results of these inquiries.

Resolved, further, That this committee inform the Liberia Government of their appointment, and also assure that Government that it is the earnest desire of the Board in all their negotiations, to act not only justly towards the Government of Liberia, but at all times to treat their calls for information with the highest respect and courtesy.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, J. P. Crozer, Esq., and Dr. James Hall, were appointed the committee.

The special committee on the Basis of Representation, reported the following resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the true interpretation of the Fifth Article of the Constitution, which declares *Other such that Society shall be entitled to one Delegates for every five hundred dollars paid into the Treasury of the Society, within the year previous to the Annual Meeting*, includes not only all moneys actually received by such *Free Society*, but all moneys expended by it under *their direction* or by the authority of *this Society* in *whatever* all moneys received during the year from *donations* or *subscriptions* from residents of the particular State; and that in making up the basis of representation hereafter, the Executive Committee

Reports Accepted.

be guided by this construction of the Fifth Article of the Constitution.

Resolved, That all legislation inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report, which was duly considered, and accepted.

Mr. Scott, of the Standing Committee on Agencies, read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted.

As the only member of the Committee on Agencies present, I respectfully report:

Rev. F. Butler alone reports as agent of the Society, which report assures us of a growing interest throughout his field in the cause of Colonization and the bettering the condition of the colored people of our country.

The question of employing agents and their compensation can better be decided by the Executive Committee, and I would suggest that the subject be referred to them.

Your committee has great confidence in the beneficial results of the lectures of an efficient agent in the section of the field he represents.

G. W. SCOTT.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report, as amended, be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, from the special committee on Nomination of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and adopted, and is as follows:

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer.—Rev. Wm. McLain, D. D.,

Traveling Secretary.—Rev. John Orcutt.

Executive Committee.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bralley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D. Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. S. H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

Adjournment.

On motion of J. S. Ropes, Esq., it was

Resolved, That this Board desire to express its grateful acknowledgments to the Government of the United States for its righteous and philanthropic action in recognizing the Republic of Liberia as one of the family of nations; and that we implore the God who hath made all men of one blood to dwell on all the face of the earth, to crown with His blessing this and all other efforts to secure the permanent welfare of the colored race.

On motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the President for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties at this meeting; also to the Secretary for his faithful and indefatigable services on this occasion.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the Minutes, the Board adjourn.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Board then united in prayer, offered by the Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., when the Board adjourned to meet again at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President of the American Colonization Society.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

From the report of the able Financial Secretary, the Rev. WM. McLAIN, we learn that during the year the receipts, including the amount from the United States on account of the recaptured Africans, are..... \$129,836 50

Payments made, including those on account of the Africans referred to..... 104,765 14

Balance..... \$25,071 36

The reading of this report was listened to with profound attention, and on its conclusion it was unanimously adopted.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

"ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

FOR LIBERIA.

Our Ship, the *MARY CAROLINE STEVENS*, sails regularly from Baltimore and Norfolk on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Application for freight or cabin passage should be made to Dr. JAMES HALL, Colonization Officer, Baltimore; for steerage passage, immediately *to this office*. The ship will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

FARE: Cabin, \$100; Steerage, \$35. Freight, \$1.50 a barrel, 30 cents a cubic foot, \$10 a ton. Palm oil, 5 cents a gallon on the entire capacity of the casks. No single package will be taken for less than \$1.

All freight will be received and delivered alongside the Ship, or landed at the risk and expense of the shipper or consignee. Passage and freight to be paid in advance. Five per cent. primeage will be charged on all freight which is not paid in advance.

~~For~~ All persons sending parcels and packages by Express or otherwise to Baltimore, to be forwarded in the Ship, must pay the expenses on the same, including drayage to the ship in Baltimore. No freight will be received at Norfolk. The Ship will only touch there for emigrants and their baggage and other belongings.

All letters sent to the care of this office will be duly forwarded in the ship.

THE FRIENDS OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

will please observe that the BOARD OF DIRECTORS have adopted the following Resolutions in regard to the AFRICAN REPOSITORY:

"Whereas the African Repository is the property of the Society, and is valuable in proportion as it promotes its interests:

"1st. *Resolved*, That it be sent gratuitously to all life-members desiring it, to all Pastors of Churches annually taking a collection for the cause and desiring it, and to every individual who annually contributes to any branch of the Society, and expresses a wish to any Agent to have the publication.

"2d. *Resolved*, That all charges on the books of the Society, against all persons, excepting acknowledged subscribers, be cancelled."

FORTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society;

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING,

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JANUARY 19, 1864.

WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND 4½ STREET.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, PRINTER,
484 11th st., between E and F. sts.

1864.

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FORTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JANUARY 19, 1864.

WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING.

Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ street.

1864.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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FORTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
JANUARY 19, 1864.

DECEASE OF FRIENDS.

While the mortality among the friends and benefactors of this Society has not been unusually great during the year, the State Societies record the decease of several distinguished and liberal advocates of the cause. The names and virtues of these friends are commemorated by the Societies with which they were more intimately associated, though many of them have generously contributed to the prosperity and funds of this Institution.

Four Vice Presidents have also departed this life since the last meeting of this Society, viz: Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., of Tennessee, Gen. John S. Darcy, of New Jersey, Thomas Henderson, Esq., of Mississippi, and Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

This Society cannot pass in silence the decease of that eminent patriot and Christian, Admiral A. H. Foote, whose voice of benevolence and encouragement has repeatedly cheered the progress of this Institution, and who, at our last anniversary, expressed his deep convictions of the wisdom and beneficence of this Society; nor the death of the Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., an early and steadfast sup-

Emigration—Finances.

porter of our great enterprise, and whose unceasing efforts in behalf of evangelical religion gained for him thousands of warm friends throughout the world.

Liberia has also suffered during the year the loss of her first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Francis Burns, who adorned the Christian ministry on her shores for many years, and bequeaths to the churches of that Republic a precious memory and an undying example.

EMIGRATION.

The Mary Caroline Stevens left Baltimore for Liberia on the 25th of May last, taking twenty-six passengers, and several missionaries destined to Sierra Leone and its vicinity. The Executive Committee were induced to dispatch this expedition, notwithstanding the small number of emigrants, to keep up its regular intercourse with Liberia, to introduce animals much needed, and, by trade, to diminish the necessary expenses of so large a ship and so long a voyage.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's report shows a total receipt during the year ending December 31, 1863, of \$50,900 36, and the disbursements \$35,719 95;—leaving a balance to the credit of the Society of \$14,482 88, and of the Government of Liberia for recaptured Africans of \$23,214 66.

AUXILIARY STATE SOCIETIES.

Brief reports have been received from several of these Societies, showing undiminished confidence in African Colonization. The great excitement of the times, the urgent claims of many other benevolent objects, the impression that our Government had appropriated a fund which might be applied to colonization, and the

President Benson in Europe.

small number of emigrants that had avowed a purpose of removal to Liberia, have prevented the employment of agents by State Societies, and very large accumulations of funds. But they have continued to exert and extend a salutary and wide-spread influence in favor of the cause, and, by their writings and appeals, by the personal influence of their members, and contributions to Liberian education, to aid one great branch of its interests, and that which is not the least vital in the prosperity of the cause to which they are devoted.

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL.

The last year has been the first during which Liberia has been acknowledged as independent by the Government of the United States. The recent appointment, by our Government, of the Hon. Abraham Hanson, to Wisconsin, as Commissioner and Consul-General to Liberia, meets the approbation of some of her best citizens, and we believe will aid the cause of African improvement and civilization. Mr. Hanson has spent several months at Monrovia, and shown an earnest desire to promote the interests of that Republic.

BIENNIAL ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The election, on the 5th of May, of the Hon. Daniel B. Warner, as President, and the Rev. James M. Priest, as Vice President, without agitation, and by large majorities, showed a determination of the people to discharge their highest civil duties with order.

PRESIDENT BENSON IN EUROPE.

The reception shown to President Benson, and other distinguished citizens of Liberia, during their visit to England and the continent, was noticed in our last Report, though little was said of the benefits anticipated from that visit. The treaty negotiated by our Minister,

Liberia College and Education.

Mr. Adams, and President Benson, on the 21st of October, was subsequently ratified by the United States and Liberia.

Several important subjects were brought to the attention of the British Government, and H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs was pleased (says President Benson to the Legislature) "to express in person every assurance of the best feelings of H. M. Government, as well as of himself individually, for the welfare and success of Liberia."

The difficulties in determining the northwest boundary of Liberia are yet unsettled. A joint commission was appointed by the two Governments, but they arrived at no satisfactory conclusion. With this exception, the relations of Liberia to foreign countries, as well as to the native Africans, are those of amity, and improving social and commercial intercourse are highly conducive to the progress of civilization on the African coast.

LIBERIA COLLEGE AND EDUCATION.

In his letter of September 25th, Ex-President Roberts says: "I am gratified in being able to state that thus far since its opening, everything relating to the College has advanced satisfactorily, and its present prospects, I think, are as encouraging as could be reasonably expected—though, as yet, we are greatly in need of funds for various purposes, especially of a few scholarships, to aid several deserving young men who are anxious to avail themselves of its advantages, but who are not able entirely to support themselves in the College, while pursuing a course of studies."

At the end of the second term, 15th of July last, the students were examined, in presence of the Executive Committee and a goodly number of citizens, and acquitted themselves well—quite to the satisfaction of all present, on the following subjects: English Language and Literature, Scripture, History, Elements of

Liberia College and Education.

Moral Science, Algebra, Greek, Latin, and French. The term closed with nine students in the College proper, and twelve in the preparatory department. The third term commenced with three additional students in the College, and two in the lower department. Three of the students are beneficiaries of the New York State Colonization Society; the others are supported by their parents or relations.

The New York State Colonization Society is much impressed with the importance of giving permanent support to this College, and to that end recommend the establishment of scholarships, and the Board of Trustees for Education highly approve the object, justly deeming the cause of education in Liberia essential to its honor and prosperity.

Three young men have been supported in preparations for the College from the income of the Bloomfield fund, and will be assisted during their College course by the application of this same fund, through the New York Colonization Society. The same Society has resolved to provide for the salary of the Rev. Edward W. Blyden from the income of the Joseph Fulton Professorship fund.

Martin H. Freeman, A. M., a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and for the last twelve years, principal of Avery College at Alleghany City, Pa., is preparing to embark for Liberia, having been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of that Republic. John P. Crozer, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, has generously subscribed \$1000; the Rev. Franklin Butler engages to secure an equal amount from friends in Vermont, and John Cox, Esq., of Philadelphia, has kindly agreed to give \$500 toward the sum of \$4000 required for the support of Professor Freeman for five years.

The Government of Liberia and the Trustees of the College have shown an earnest resolution in the cause of education. The num-

Recaptured Africans.

ber of schools authorized by the Legislature is sixteen, to be increased by those to be established in Bassa County, and opened as early as teachers can be obtained. The Legislature also appropriated \$500 to establish a Preparatory Department to the College. This is regarded as but a temporary arrangement; since the Monrovia Academy, the Alexander High School (to be established at Harrisburg, on the St. Paul's) and the Episcopal High School, at Cape Palmas, will all be prepared to qualify young men for College.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

These Africans are reported as improving rapidly in intelligence, morals and industry, and skill in their labor. A distinguished minister of the Gospel wrote early in the year from Monrovia, that in the general they are making progress in civilization and in the knowledge of God and of His Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ. He mentions the addition of a number to the various churches, in different districts of the Republic, and to their ready attendance at the churches and Sunday schools on the St. Paul's river. The Rev. John Seys, the Agent of the United States Government, to protect the rights and advance the interests of these Africans, testifies that "no place could be selected on the face of the earth, where the same expenditures of money, effort, and care would result in the same amount of good—physically, morally, politically, and spiritually—to the Africans taken by our cruisers, as in the Republic of Liberia." About forty of these Africans, placed by the Liberia authorities at a settlement called Ashmun, near the falls of the Sinoe river, have conducted themselves well, not only supporting themselves, but supplying the town of Greenville with the products of their industry. A letter from an intelligent citizen of Greenville, of the 18th of September last, states that, with two others, he had visited this place, and looked into the condition of the recaptured Africans,

Capacity of Liberia.

and was much gratified to find that a school is established by the Government for their benefit, that a minister of the Methodist Church is in charge, and religious services performed every Sabbath, and that devout attention is given to these services. From various sources we learn that these Africans add very largely and essentially to the Agricultural labor of the Republic. One of the largest sugar growers on the St. Paul's river thus testifies to the capacity and industry of those apprenticed to him :

“ My entire farming operations are carried on with them (Congoes) and some few Golahs. My steam mill has for engineer a Vey boy. My sugar-maker, cooper, and fireman are Congoes, and their entire acquaintance with the material parts have been gained by observation. At wood chopping they cannot be excelled. Seven boys or young men have in three weeks' time cut one hundred and seventy-five cords of wood ; and when I tell you how they managed thus to do, it will be but another fact to prove that the hope of reward sweetens labor. These boys are my apprentices, and they cut each, as his week's work, five cords of wood and put it up ; for all they can cut and put up over that quantity I pay them fifty cents per cord. So you see, in three weeks' time they make for themselves twenty-five dollars. My cooper is far in advance of many Americo-Liberians, who style themselves such ; likewise my sugar-maker.”

CAPACITY OF LIBERIA.

From an able article, published in the *Boston Courier*, by the Secretary of the Massachusetts Society, the Liberia Republic has an extent of territory of 15,276,000 acres. Dr. Tracy says : “Allowing 276,000 acres for waste land, which is an extravagant allowance, there remain 15,000,000 acres ; that is, lots of ten acres each for 1,500,000 families ; and these families, at four persons each, would amount to

Products, Industry, and Trade of Liberia.

6,000,000 inhabitants; more by upwards of a million than all the colored people in the United States and in Liberia. The African equivalent of a log cabin may be built in a few days, at an expense of five dollars, and is expected to last five years. With a few weeks' notice that they will be wanted, they may be ready at any time in any number. No emigration made with deliberation and forethought, need be restricted on this account."

PRODUCTS, INDUSTRY, AND TRADE OF LIBERIA.

The visit of Edward S. Morris, Esq., to Liberia, has done much to awaken a new spirit of agricultural and other improvements among her people, and more especially to convince them that in the culture of the coffee-plant, they have an exhaustless source of wealth. Having cherished for some years a warm interest in African civilization, participated in the councils of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, corresponded with some of the ablest citizens of Liberia, his zeal rose to enthusiasm, and taking with him the best machine of which he had any knowledge for hulling and cleaning coffee and preparing it for the market, he visited Liberia, repeatedly addressed her citizens, inspired them with agricultural resolution and hope, and showed them that in the cultivation of the rich productions of the tropics, they possessed advantages over most nations of the world. We believe that the visit and addresses of Mr. Morris made a deep impression upon the people of Liberia, and will contribute largely to the skill, energy, and profitable results of their agricultural industry.

The Massachusetts Society states, in its last report, upon the authority of the Liberia Herald, that the exports of sugar from Monrovia during the last fiscal year, ending September 30, 1862, were 14,892 pounds; for the next six months, 31,331 pounds, of which 28,176 were sent to the United States, and 2,708 pounds to Sierra

English Companies for African Trade.

Leone. Of coffee, 9,102 pounds were exported to the United States, and 230 to Sierra Leone. The total exports from Monrovia for the first of these periods was \$14,204 50 ; for the second, \$72,757 82.

The Legislature of Liberia, at its last session, passed an act restricting the trade of foreign vessels to ports of entry after January 1, 1865. This restriction will enable the Government to collect duties on all imports, which has hitherto been impossible.

At the last International Exhibition in London, 123 articles from Liberia were exhibited, presenting a variety of manufactured articles, both native and Liberian. At a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, May 21, Lord Alfred Churchill, M. P., in the chair, honorable notice was taken of these articles by G. F. Wilson, F. R. S., a gentleman appointed as one of the jurors of that Exhibition.

A paper, read by Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of Liberia, on the Republic of Liberia, its products and resources, containing much information, was highly commended, and the audience was addressed by President Benson, Ex-President Roberts, Colonel O'Connor, formerly Governor of the Gambia, and Captain Close, of the Royal Navy, who had commanded on the African coast.

Mr. Ralston wrote to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Society : "The timber of Liberia, such as we saw at the International Exhibition, is of excellent quality, and would be much used, if it could be obtained here. For coffee, sugar, and particularly cotton, the demand is for inexhaustible quantities. All the Lancashire spinners say, that the Liberian cotton is the best substitute for the middling New Orleans quality, of which four million of bales are annually wanted in Europe."

ENGLISH COMPANIES FOR AFRICAN TRADE.

Several large companies are organized in Great Britain, to pros-

English Companies for African Trade.

ecute commerce with that country. The West African Steamship Company has a capital of £250,000, or \$1,250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10. Consul-General Ralston is one of the Directors. We understand that the Company intend to apply to the Post Office Department for a renewal of the contract for carrying the mails to and from the coast of West Africa, extending their route some 1,600 miles further to Loando. It is proposed to have a ship leave England once a fortnight, instead of monthly, and efforts will be made to have the line touch at Monrovia, as well as at Cape Palmas, which will give much additional facility for trade to Liberia. The great object of the Company is to establish agencies, factories and depots on the coast of Western Africa, to bring down the valuable products of the interior to those factories and depots on the coast, and thereby to open up, in exchange for British manufactures, a practically illimitable market for cotton and other products, and to secure their transmission to the ports of the United Kingdom. Persons acclimated, native merchants and others are employed by the Company, or are ready for its service at Abbeokuta, Elmina, Lagos, Cape Palmas, and on the Niger. By its agency at Cape Palmas it connects Liberia with its extensive operations.

Two other large Companies—the London and West African Bank, with a capital of half a million of pounds, and the London and Liberia Banking and Commercial Institution, with a capital of more than a million of dollars, have issued their proposals, and it is thought by the establishment of branches at the various commercial settlements on the African Coast, they will afford accommodation to all respectable merchants in Liberia and on other parts of the African coast. By a return of imports from Western Africa into England, it appears that the increase in 1860 over 1859 was £250,388; and the increased exports from Great Britain to that coast in 1860 over 1859 was £255,268.

Slave Trade—African Missions.

SLAVE TRADE.

How far the recent treaty between this country and Great Britain has accomplished its object, is not yet ascertained, though there is reason to hope it may prove effective. By this treaty, the reciprocal right of search and detention of all vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, within two hundred miles of the African coast, and to the thirty-second parallel of south latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba, is mutually conceded. Courts of Mixed Commission are also established at New York, Sierra Leone, and the Cape of Good Hope, to adjudicate upon all cases of alleged prosecution of this trade.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The cause of missions, though sometimes darkened and interrupted, and in some cases failing of predicted success, is making progress and winning signal triumphs on most parts of the African coast, and far into the interior of Africa. The recent labors of that great traveller, Dr. Livingstone, and the University Mission which he engaged so earnestly in planting near the Zambesi, have of late been attended by opposition and calamities which have inclined the Government to abandon further exploration. The geographical discoveries made do not, it is thought, warrant a continuance of the heavy expenditures required, and the expedition is ordered home.

But benevolent Societies are still persevering in their endeavors. Dr. Krapf, so eminent for his labors within and on the borders of Abyssinia, has returned to his chosen field, having visited the various missionaries in Egypt on his way, while Swiss and German missionaries traverse wide districts of Eastern Africa. Those of England, France, and America occupy large regions of the

African Explorations.

south, while those from Scotland have proceeded interior to the unhealthy regions visited by Dr. Livingstone on his route across the continent.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The last has been a year of remarkable explorations and discoveries. Captain Speke, at a banquet recently given to him and his companion, Captain Grant, in London, said: "My object is nothing less than the regeneration of Africa. I believe—and I say I *believe*, because I have only been across the tract once—that I have discovered a zone of wonderful fertility in Africa. It is in a line with the Equator from east to west, and its fertility perfectly astonished me." This region is represented by him to be between 3000 and 4000 feet in altitude, watered by rains the entire year, fertilizing the adjoining regions with a temperature as mild as that of England in summer, and the most healthy of all the countries through which he travelled. Arab merchants, and others, say that there is no place so healthy as the equatorial region. "If means," said Captain Speke, "were taken to colonize it, there would, I am sure, be ample repayment; and if missionaries should again enter Africa, I would say that to this spot they should especially devote their attention, and if ever they should do so, they will meet there with a people who are not purely heathen, but who emanated from the Abyssinian stock, and have the germ of Christianity within them. I wish particularly to draw the attention of clergymen to these people. When I spoke to them of the power of knowledge, they wished that I would educate their children. I told them that I would send missionaries to them, and as they all accepted the view which I then expressed, I feel certain that they are now expecting them." Captain Speke urged that negro clergymen should be employed from the Western coast. In the view of this great traveller, the instruction of the

Conclusion.

native African people, and their civilization, is the speediest and cheapest way of suppressing the slave trade.

The country interior from Liberia has been but imperfectly explored, yet the extent to which some adventurous citizens of this Republic have examined it, induces the expectation that an elevated region will there be revealed, beautiful, healthy and fertile, inviting the dispersed children of Africa from this and many lands to repossess, civilize, and enjoy the ancient home of their race.

CONCLUSION.

The policy of the Government of the United States towards our free people of color, and such as become free in the progress of the great contest in which we are involved, is a subject of much controversy and debate. The President and Congress entertain a lively interest in Liberia, and in the civilization of Africa. The spirit of humanity and of commerce, and the desire to promulgate Christianity, have inspired this and other enlightened nations with justice and benevolence towards the people of Africa. Other ends may be sought and gained, but the recovery of this quarter of the world from the night of ages to knowledge and religion should not be neglected or forgotten.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FROM JAN. 1ST TO DEC. 31ST, 1863.

	Dr.	Cr.
1. To balances due the Society, 31st Dec. 1862.....	\$105,330 83	\$5,750 71
2. Less balances owed by the So- ciety, do.....	27,646 91	12,864 96
51. To am't rec'd for expenses of emigrants.....	9,015 35	5,098 83
55. " am't rec'd ship M. C. Stevens	10,226 94	1,568 74
59. " " " from Liberia.....	1,020 00	23 00
83. " " " of Repository sub- scribers.....	121 85	484 24
99. " am't rec'd from donations and collections.....	6,665 76	100 00
127. " am't rec'd from rents of col- onization building.....	3,370 74	168 51
134. " am't rec'd from legacies.....	12,338 95	213 97
136. " " " " " " " " " "	5,728 27	5,811 68
75. " " " " " " " " " "	2,412 50	3,273 64
of Congoes		35,298 30
		421 65
	50,900 36	99,728 40
		34,561 11
		65,167 29
Cash in hand of the Society		4,482 38
Cash in hand for Gov. of Lib'n.....		23,214 66
		27,697 04
	\$128,534 28	92,864 33
		\$128,584 28

The Committee on Accounts have performed the duty assigned to them, and have found the accounts submitted to their inspection correctly kept and properly vouched.

(Signed.)

J. S. ROPES, *Chairman*.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the American Colonization Society was held January 19, 1864, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., pastor, Washington City. The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, presided.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Society, on motion, adjourned to meet to-morrow evening in the 4½ street Presbyterian church.

The Society convened, according to adjournment, in the 4½ street Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor, on Wednesday evening, January 20, the President in the chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The Annual Report was presented, and earnest and eloquent Addresses were made by the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Lewis H. Wheeler, Esq., of Towsontown, Maryland; and the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D. D., of Washington City.

After the benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society.

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, the Society met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair, when the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

Address of John H. B. Latrobe, Esq.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., George W. Scott, Esq., and Gen. E. A. Elliot a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Committee subsequently nominated the following named gentlemen as officers, who were unanimously elected. (See list on page 3.)

On motion of Hon. P. Parker, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Colonization Society are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Lewis H. Wheeler, Esq., and the Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., for their very able and timely addresses before the Society last evening, and that those gentlemen be requested to furnish a copy of their respective addresses for publication under the direction of this Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1865, at 7½ o'clock, p. m., at such place as the Executive Committee shall select.

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ADDRESS OF JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Members of the American Colonization Society,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been unexpectedly requested by the Executive Committee to occupy the time, this evening, which had been allotted to one or more speakers, who have failed to attend. I cannot do so more profitably than by saying a few words touching the condition and prospects of the Colonization cause.

The question is constantly asked, "What are you doing—how many emigrants are you sending to Africa?" And the invariable reply is, "We are doing little or nothing—we are sending few if any emigrants; and yet, never has the success of our scheme appeared more certain than at the present time."

The paucity of emigrants and the smallness of our collections are susceptible of easy explanation; so, too, are the grounds of our unhesitating confidence in the future.

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We are engaged in a contest unparalleled in the history of the world; and the prominence which it has given to the subject of slavery, and the general belief that it will end in the freedom, sooner or later, of all who are now held in bondage, has led many to suppose that the condition of the negro will be so much modified, when peace shall be established, that the separation of the two races, towards which Colonization tends, will be no longer necessary; and that whites and negroes will come to be regarded as equals, socially; or that, at any rate, there will be a fair division between them of the rewards of industry, if not of place and power.

That the negro should be credulous at the suggestion of so pleasant an illusion, is not unnatural; and although his past experience ought to create doubts as to the probability of such a result, yet, we would be more surprised if he did not wait to see the issue of the war, before he made up his mind about Colonization, than we are at his doing so.

The hesitation of the free negro to emigrate at this time, abandoning the vague and dreamy hope of some great, but undefined, good that is to befall him when the war is ended, is thus readily accounted for; and until his eyes shall be opened to the truth, we can expect but very few emigrants from this quarter.

While the war, in this way, affects indirectly the supply of emigrants, it has entirely cut us off from our usual supply of slaves, emancipated by southern masters, for emigration to Liberia. And here, again, Colonization suffers for the present.

But the dreams we have above referred to are not confined to the negro. The whites indulge in them. They lose sight of the mighty and paramount question of our Union, and, because the collateral one of the negro has been made prominent, they seem to imagine that the war will end by overcoming all the prejudices of the whites, annulling the law of races, and fitting the new-made free men for that social equality, which those of their race, born free, educated and refined, have never yet been able to attain. They make no attempt to vindicate these views by argument. They have a faith, but no reason for it: and while they wait, in the hope that all they wish for may 'turn up', they suspend their

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judgment in regard to Colonization. They suspend their contributions too. And, here again, Colonization suffers.

Verily, if either whites or negroes are right in these anticipations, Colonization is, indeed, *functus officio*; and the most that we can hope to do, is to maintain a respectable position among the missionary associations, differing from them in this only, that we have a peculiar field of operations, cultivated by us in a peculiar manner.

But, are they right? We think not. And in demonstrating their error, we will vindicate our belief that the success of our scheme was never more assured than now. We have often said that African Colonization was destiny. This war will force all men to admit it.

Let us assume, that, sooner or later, immediately, or after some comparatively brief interval, every slave in America finds himself a freed man when peace shall be restored; not freed by Proclamation merely, but actually, practically free—free to work at pleasure, and for whom he pleases. It requires no stretch of the imagination to do this; we have only to fancy ourselves in the State of Pennsylvania, where there are many free negroes, and no slaves.

What, then, will be the condition of the country? We have, now, according to the last census, 482,005 free negroes. We will then have 4,441,765.*

Our population, now, is divided into three classes, whites, free negroes, and slaves. Then, there will be but two classes, whites and negroes, both free.

A mighty change will have been accomplished; and the question is, how will it affect the social condition of the negro race amongst us. Will it reconcile the whites to receive negroes into their families—into their counting houses—to work with them in the same factories—to share with them the same out door-labor—to live with them under even the humblest roofs? Will it do anything, in a word, to obviate the strife and hearthburnings, that have of late years prevailed wherever the races have been brought in contact,

* The figures of the last census are used in these remarks, although the lapse of time is daily changing them. Still, they answer the end of the argument.

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and which have been regarded as making their separation, by means of Colonization, a necessity?

The subject is too grave to be dealt with by dogmatic assertions. The happiness and destiny of a people are not to be perilled through pride of opinion. We have no justification in continuing our scheme, and urging it upon whites and negroes, merely because we believe that we are right. Proof is necessary to justify us; and there is, happily, any amount of it at hand.

In Massachusetts, the free negro population is a little more than three-quarters of one per cent. of the aggregate. With a population of 1,221,464 whites, she has but 9,602 negroes. And no where have the wrongs of the negro been more emphatically discussed than in this State. The press, the pulpit, and the platform, have all been eloquent in this behalf. And, yet, after the war began, and when all the contingencies of the future had become prominent, Massachusetts, officially, eschewed the increase of the negro element within her borders. It was thus shown, that words were not to be relied on; that it was one thing to talk of negro wrongs, and quite another thing to take negroes by the hand, and hail them as friends and neighbours. And can it for a moment be imagined, that the feeling in Massachusetts, due to less than one per cent. of free negro population, would be modified in favor of the latter, by increasing the ratio to ten per cent? It is only necessary to ask the question, to see how ineffably absurd would be the idea of any such result. Where there is one hate—or to use a milder word—prejudice, in the one case, there would be ten times as many in the other.

Now, we do not find fault with Massachusetts, when we thus put her forward as our illustration of what must take place throughout the land, when the number of free negroes shall be ten times greater than it is at present? Wise and prudent, keen of observation, learning fast from experience, her own or other people's, with schools everywhere, with thrift everywhere, with hospitals and colleges and libraries, and with soldiers, too, that do her honor, Massachusetts has but manifested a matured judgment, formed with all the means of making it a correct one, of the inexpediency, looking to the happiness and prosperity of her people,

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of lessening the present great disparity of numbers between the whites and the negroes within her borders. Massachusetts may love the negro race, as she does, if we believe her orators and poets; but it is at a distance that her affection is the strongest.

So far from holding that Massachusetts is to blame in this respect, we would have her example imitated throughout the land, so far as might be consistent with humanity and the duties that we owe to the negro race; and it is because we firmly believe that it will be imitated, that we are colonizationists. When all the States shall feel as Massachusetts feels, a home for the free negro beyond the sea will be all that can save the race from extirpation; and that home we have prepared in Liberia.

But, while Massachusetts merely protests against the increase of her free negro population from abroad, Indiana, another free State, proud, wise, intelligent and wealthy, brave, too, as the bravest, has gone a step further, and actually taken measures to expel the free negro from her confines.

What will the increase of the free negroes, at the end of the war, or in a comparatively short time afterwards, when all negroes shall be free, do to modify the feeling or the action of Indiana in this regard? Will it cause the repeal of the unkind legislation on her statute book? Will slaves, just freed across the Ohio, in Kentucky, be more welcome in 1866 than they were in 1856? How idle to imagine anything of the kind! On the contrary, unless the war should change humanity, the tendency of circumstances will be to make the legislation of Indiana more severe, rather than more liberal.

We might go on, and refer to New York, where, without law, whites are permitted to exclude negroes from certain employments—to Pennsylvania, where, in Philadelphia, negroes at one time were assailed by mobs—to Ohio, where, in Cincinnati, cannon have been brought into the streets to quell a negro riot. But why multiply illustrations? Surely enough has been said to show that the mere increase of the numbers of the free negroes, after the war, will not operate to remove or lessen the obstacles which now effectually exclude them from social equality with the whites, and threaten to leave them no alternative to extirpation but emigration.

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When the negro race shall be a free race here, wherein will they differ from the Indian race; and why should the destiny of the one be different from that of the other? Will it be because negroes are tillers of the soil, and more docile and more amenable to restraint than the Indians? Why, this very mildness of character will operate against them, when the whites, armed with political power, increase in numbers to such a degree as to produce a strife with negroes for the means of livelihood. Will it be because they are mixed up with us in the same communities, while the Indians have been pushed beyond our borders, and maintained as a separate organization remote from us? Why, this very commingling is another element of weakness, should the anticipated struggle ever arise. Is it because there are more educated men among them than are to be found among the Indians, with more refinement, more civilization, more religion? While the fact here is doubted—for John Ross and the Folsoms, and others, yield to few of any race in information and intelligence—yet, even were it conceded, of what avail will all their qualities be when the question of bread presents itself, as in time it must, to the masses of the population, with whom the negroes will then be intermixed?

On more than one occasion, the speaker has asked, what would have been the fate of the negro, had Ireland, during the famine of 1847, been inhabited by a mixed population of whites and blacks, in the proportions in which they exist in the United States, and entertaining the feelings towards each other there that prevail here? Who can doubt which would have starved? This is a question which will bear repetition. It suggests an illustration that cannot be overlooked by those who, regardless of specious declamation, when the interests of humanity are at stake, are not afraid to face the facts in coming to their conclusions.

But, as the effect of the war, in freeing the slaves, is to operate in the States where slavery exists, it would not do, in the examination we are giving to the subject, to omit these in our discourse. To one of them, Maryland, the speaker has the honor to belong. There are, in Maryland, 83,942 free negroes—more than in any other State of the Union—more than in the two great free States of New York and Ohio, put together. Nearly one-fifth of the free

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negroes of the United States are to be found in this State. In Maryland they have increased to more than twelve per cent. of the entire population, by emancipation, immigration, and births. And in Maryland, with the experience afforded by this large percentage, more has been done for colonization than in all the other States combined. And yet, in Maryland, notwithstanding the kindness which has attracted them from other States, until their numbers have reached the ratio above mentioned, they have been gradually and finally excluded from the ship-yards, from the coal-yards, and from many an old and accustomed calling.

In Maryland the free negro population is already so large, that doubling it by freeing the slaves will not produce so striking a change as where—further South, for instance—the proportion of free negroes is now comparatively small. For years past, free negroes have formed an important portion of the agricultural labor of many counties; and the experiment of working the plantations by hirelings, instead of slaves, has been more than tried. It has become, in fact, a part of the agricultural system of the State. And, without going into the rationale of the fact, at this time, it may be remarked that it has been found necessary, apparently, to make the violation of a free negro contract for hire, on the part of the laborer, a penal offence, instead of leaving it to be punished by a civil action at the suit of the aggrieved party.

That Maryland will, before long, rank as a free State, cannot now be questioned; but there is nothing in her history or experience to make us hope that the increase of free negroes will operate to produce kindlier feelings towards the race than have heretofore existed, and which have not sufficed to make Maryland an exception to the operation of the law of races, that renders the existence of two peoples, which cannot amalgamate by intermarriage, in the same land, on a footing of social equality, impossible. Amalgamation, extirpation, or emigration, would seem to be the only alternatives.

Going further South with our examination, it is impossible to imagine that emancipation of the slaves will improve the feelings towards them of their late masters. Compulsory, as the emancipation will be, in the vast majority of cases, the angry feelings which the

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measure will produce, will, certainly, not promote relations there between the races, looking in the direction of social equality. Wherever else this condition might obtain, we know enough of the character and temper of the South to satisfy us that *there*, under any circumstances, it must be hopeless. Generations upon generations would have to elapse, before the ignorant, uneducated slaves of Carolina and Georgia would attain the condition of the free negroes of the North; and, during all this time, the pride, the very nature of the whites, would be in constant revolt against the very idea of social equality.

We have thus gone over the ground for the purpose of showing, that the idea that the increase of the free negro population of the country, assuming that slavery, sooner or later, is to pass away as the result of the war, will benefit the race, elevate the negro to the white man's level, or operate, in any one particular, in his favor, is an illusion—a vain and idle dream.

We will now proceed to show, that instead of enhancing the negro's prospects of social advancement, the war in which we are engaged will impair them; and, in so doing, make colonization, more than ever, a necessity.

And this requires a word or two touching the theory upon which colonization rests. It may be stated, epigrammatically almost, when we say, that colonization rests upon the fact that WHILE THE POPULATION INCREASES, THE LAND DOES NOT.

We learn little new now-a-days. We are living over and over the experience of the past. African colonization is the same as American colonization. The attractions of the new home, the repulsions of the old one, or both combined, have produced all the colonizations that have taken place since the days of Noah.—Where population has been in excess, where religious persecution has prevailed, where distinct races have found it impossible to amalgamate, colonization has depended on repulsion; where gold has tempted, where a spirit of adventure has needed a wider field, attraction has fostered colonization.

To produce the great results of African colonization, the repelling agencies, operating in harmony, will be a redundant population, and the distinction between the white and negro races.

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The speaker has been told by high authority, that, excluding the vast areas on the maps where arid plains alternate with mountains unfit for cultivation, but little land remains, speaking comparatively, that has not been taken up; AND THE LAND DOES NOT INCREASE.

But the population, which was 3,929,827 in 1790, and was 31,445,089 in 1860, will be 100,000,000, in round numbers, at the close of the century, and upwards of 200,000,000, much upwards, in 1930, only three score years and ten, a single lifetime, from to-day. *

Of this teeming, stirring, jostling mass, the negroes, all made free by the war, will form but an inconsiderable part, even though they number millions. Deprived of the protection which they enjoyed as slaves, thrown upon their own resources, the vast majority of them hirelings, and nothing but hirelings, they will be subjected to a competition which the increase of the aggregate of population will render inevitable. The competition that has heretofore been felt by the free negroes in the great cities, only, with the effects we have referred to, will then be felt every where, with none of those alleviations arising from the kindly feelings which, in the slave States, have ever existed towards the race, feelings which, in the slave State of Maryland, go far to account for the accumulation of its immense free negro population.

We are not speaking of to-day or to-morrow, but of a distant period, which is as sure to arrive, however, as is the rising of the sun.

For years, the demand for labor will preserve the freed negro from the consequences here indicated. He did not anticipate, during the revolutionary war, what he has experienced in New York and Indiana within the last twenty years: but in less time than has elapsed since the revolution, will he suffer, if he remains here, not in the cities only, but everywhere, what we foretell.

Without the war, this antagonism of races in the South would have been long postponed. Even then it would have come at last with the increase of population. With peace, and without slavery, it will be at once inaugurated.

* These calculations, long since made and appreciated by colonizationists, have been communicated to Congress by President Lincoln in one of his Messages.

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One thing seems to be conceded in this connection, that white labor will find its way to the South more rapidly than it has yet done. It will be attracted by the demand for it. The Southern climate, the productiveness of the soil, the value of its great staples, and the fact that there being no longer any slaves, free white labor cannot be invidiously compared with, or likened to, slave labor, will all have their effect in producing this result. So long as the owner of land was a slave-owner also, it was his interest to work his land with his slaves. Ceasing to own slaves, and having offered to him a choice between free white labor and negro labor, he will be governed by his interest in choosing between them. The whites will thus be brought into competition with the negroes; and there will soon prevail the same antagonism at the South that exists elsewhere; an antagonism embittered and made intense by the peculiar circumstances that have produced it.

If there be any who assert that this can never be, because the necessity for negro labor, to produce the great Southern staples, will make the negro a necessity there, and secure for him better treatment as a hireling than he has received as a slave, it may be replied, that this is by no means certain. The assertion has been repeated a million times that cotton could only be produced by associated negro labor; and this, too, by those, who, being planters, might be supposed to know. But not one of them ever tried the experiment under circumstances that made the result reliable. The white laborer has always heretofore had a choice of toil, and has chosen that which was most agreeable to him, and has kept away from fields in which slaves were fellow-workers. But this cannot be so always; and it is the speaker's firm belief, founded on many years of careful observation, that when the necessity for it arises, cotton, not here and there, but universally, will be grown by white men. That the war will hasten the coming of this time, to the destruction of the *prestige* of negro labor in this direction, admits of little question.

In the many addresses which the speaker has been called upon to deliver in the last thirty years, he has always anticipated the time when, through the operation of natural causes, at the instance

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of the owners of slaves, prompted by their own interest, slavery would cease, and America would be inhabited by an homogenous population of white men; and he clung to this theory the more, perhaps, because it was a pleasant one, involving no painful disruption of old ties of affection, which were independent of color or race, causing neither loss nor suffering, leaving the old, when their days of labor were over, to die in their beds, in comfort, and opening to the young and adventurous a field of honorable ambition in the land from whence their fathers came. It was a theory that looked to the oozing, as it were, from amongst us, slowly, but certainly, in the course of generations, of the whole negro race.

But the war, from present appearances, at least, ends the theory referred to, in many of its aspects, and certainly not to the comfort of the negro.

We cannot close our remarks without a word in reply to those who insist that the sad losses of the present contest, in human life, will of themselves give to negro labor a value that will operate to elevate the race, and bring them nearer to social equality, if it does not establish them upon that footing; and that this effect will be enhanced by the fact that the negro is now made a soldier, and is uniting with the whites in sustaining the Union so prized and so cherished.

This is but a narrow view of the matter. There is, already, a foreign immigration, the *avant courier* of a still greater, which is filling our numbers, not of the army, but of the people, as fast as war is depleting them. The ordinary immigration of past years, which has been felt in maintaining that uniform ratio of increase which enables us to fix the population of the country, at any given period in the future, has been increased by the war, and the demand for labor, and the high price of wages due to it. That the census of 1870 will show the same ratio for the preceding decade that has been shown by the census of 1860, for that then closed, can scarcely be questioned.

And this immigration! Ask the free negro what he thinks of it. Who hung him to the lamp-posts in New York, and kindled fires under his body as he swung there, before suffocation came to rescue him from torture? Who have ever been the bitterest ene-

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mies of the negro? Who but the foreign emigrant. It is not from this quarter that he can hope for assistance in realizing his vain and idle dream of social equality—nor even the more reasonable, but still impracticable expectation of an equal division of industrial occupations.

But then he has been a soldier! Well; will he be treated better, on that account, than the learned and refined men, negroes, who for the last thirty years have illustrated the capacity of the race to take an honorable rank in Science, Literature and Art, to conduct the affairs of government in Liberia with ability and reputation. Will the soldier who has survived the war, and attained some smaller rank, perhaps, be better received in society, or be recognized as having done more to elevate his race, than Crummell, and Blyden, and Roberts, and Russwurm, and Benson, and McGill. There is no reason why he should be. There are many reasons why he should not; reasons unnecessary to enumerate, as they suggest themselves naturally. "They employ us as porters, but do not employ us as clerks," said a most intelligent and accomplished negro in New York, when speaking, not many years ago, of some loud-voiced friends. It can hardly be hoped that the war will open the doors of the counting houses to the race, after they have so long been closed against commercial intelligence and clerical capacity, because their possessors were negroes.

No! the war will not change, for the better, one feeling, or modify one principle, for the negro's advancement in the social scale. On the contrary, he will find when it is over, that where he had before one motive for emigration, he will then have two.

War! why, it softens none of us. Its tendency is the reverse. Even now, we are as the spectators at Spanish bull fights, whose satisfaction is in proportion to the slaughter that distinguishes the spectacle. Years since, a steamboat explosion on the western waters, accompanied with the loss of some score of lives, caused a thrill that pervaded the country, and draped the newspapers that first announced it in mourning. Now, we consult the list of killed and wounded to determine the importance of a victory, and are disappointed at successes whose misfortune it is to be bloodless! We do not acknowledge this; we hope it is not so. But the fact

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is not changed by our silence or our hopes. And the negro, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, will find himself less thought of, and of less consideration, with his whole race free, than when a part of it was in bondage.

He doubts us, we well know, when we speak in this way—we who have, as Colonizationists, recognized his ability, made him the governor of our colonies, the professor in our colleges, and entrusted him with thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, when our only security was in his honesty and truth; we, who, while we rejoice in his freedom, are still the friends who proclaim to him his fate if he remains here.

And whence does he derive the hopes that retain him in America? From the press, the pulpit, and the platform. But what do they know of his troubles and difficulties? Neither the orators nor writers, nor their hearers or readers, ever meet with the negro in the walks where he is striving for bread. What effect has the most eloquent oration ever delivered in his behalf upon the hungry whites, who, with every one a vote, insist that negro waiters shall no longer be employed in a fashionable hotel. What effect has the most vigorous article ever penned upon the gang of laborers who, rioting along the wharves, drive off the negro stevedores? Was the negro to be seen working with whites in manufactories at alternate benches, associating with the laboring class of white men in the streets, there would be far more reason to hope for his social advancement than can fairly be derived from all that the press, the platform, or the pulpit has ever said in reference to negro wrongs. They have caused negroes to be seen at anniversary meetings, scattered here and there through the audience—the *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, of the poet—but as to any permanent effect produced by them upon those on whom the negro's comfort depends, it has been less than nothing—it has been worse than nothing; for the white man, the poor man, has felt himself neglected for the negro, and has hated the latter for the prominence that has been given to him.

As Colonizationists, we deal with the negro question as it is presented to us. We have prepared a home to which the negro can escape when he becomes satisfied that the evil day is at hand.

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We compel none to go to Liberia. Not every one is fit to go, or ought to be received there. That it is a land flowing with milk and honey—that the emigrant will not have to encounter difficulties and submit to privations there—we have never pretended to assert. But we have always said, what we now repeat, that it is a land where labor will meet a fair reward in the cultivation of a fertile soil, where there is a wide field for commercial enterprise, where negroes have established, and now maintain with honor, a government, republican in form, and recognized by the leading nations of the world; and where it is our assured belief that an emigration, voluntary and self-paying—just such an emigration as brings the European to our shores—will, in the inevitable course of human events, build up a great nation, vindicating, in its own prosperity, and in the Christianizing of Africa, the ways of God towards man.

Such have been the views of Colonizationists heretofore. Confessedly incompetent, with any means at their command, to transport the free people of color, or any considerable portion of them, to Africa, even before the war, infinitely absurd would be the idea that, when all shall be free, of the negro race, they would be able to do so. But, blessed by Him who liveth and reigneth, their feeble strength and limited means have founded Liberia, and have made it, and will be able to continue to make it, sufficiently attractive, to cause, when combined with the pressure of increasing population here, the exodus, in time, of the whole negro race from amongst us.

We are weak, very weak; we, the friends of Colonization! But mighty agencies (this very war not the least of them) are at work to vindicate the wisdom of the founders of our Society. Time and circumstances are our great auxiliaries; and upon these we depend. Nor do we doubt that the day will come, when, on the coast of Africa, the thanks of grateful millions will be rendered to even the humblest of those who have wrought in the great cause of African Colonization.

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ADDRESS OF LEWIS H. WHEELER, Esq.

MR. PRESIDENT: In this almost ultra philanthropic age, that philanthropy which grasps within the range of its object the interests of a nation—a continent—the whole world—deserves at the hands of thinking men more careful attention and investigation than the less comprehensive efforts of those who seek only the benefit of a small community or a particular section. Do not understand me to say that the magnitude of the scheme of the American Colonization Society in striving to create a new nation and elevate a race to be fit citizens of that nation, is a matter of more self-interest to every person present than the efforts which may be made to benefit the inhabitants of the community in which each individual lives. The one is the progress and support of a nation, the other the benefit of a few individuals. The one is the grandest scheme the world ever saw, the other is a minor undertaking, in which we may each be personally or selfishly interested. I mean to say that the subject of African Colonization demands more careful study and more profound investigation than the usual philanthropic undertakings of the day, because the one affects the civilization of a continent, the support and individuality of a nation; the other the wants of a particular section.

It is proposed to conquer the barbarism of Africa by means of a nation which shall take its stand as peer of the other nations of the civilized world, which shall open up to civilization the vast, the illimitable wealth and resources of a continent containing an area of three million more square miles than the whole of North America, and a population, civilized, semi-civilized and savage, of more than double the number of our own continent. Is not this a project of magnitude? Are not its magnificent proportions sufficient to arrest the attention of the world? Can this be comprehended and investigated in one evening—in one day—in one year?

The magnificence, the grandeur of the project was worthy of the men who first started it; the very men who built and sustained the magnificent architecture of the temple of our own Government.

The founders of the American Colonization Society knew the truth of the saying, that "Rome was not built in a day." They were content with planting the acorn from which they believed the

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oak would grow. That oak is now a vigorous sapling. The nation from which these great and glorious results are anticipated is in existence. It has its independence, its laws, its constitution, its recognition, by other nations. Behold it in the infant Republic of Liberia! Infant, I say: Liberia has had her separate, independent existence for nearly quarter as long as we have had ours. A nation of seventeen years' existence is an infant, but for forty-eight years the embryo and the existing nation of Liberia, have been watched over, fostered and directed by the Society which I have the honor to address this evening.

Our own national troubles, at this time more than ever before, urge us to examine the condition of the colored race in our midst, and to do for them what we wisely, calmly and judiciously think may be best. The recent action of our National Executive, the continued progress of the war by which we are now distracted, indicate that we shall soon have on our hands a much larger number of colored people than we now have; provision must be made for them at once; hungry mouths and naked backs do not admit of delay and discussion.

The vast majority of the freedmen, I think I may say without fear of contradiction, are not fit for citizenship in such a Republic as ours. Slaves, the offspring of generations of slaves, of savage ancestry, notoriously the most ferocious and inhuman of savages, can we expect them at one step or for many generations to be the peers of the Anglo-Saxon—the Anglo-Saxon, who for generations and centuries has stood before all the world as the leader in civilization, in Christianity, in progress and refinement. One might as well harness the cart-horse with the full-blooded racer; generations of careful training might make the cart-horse a passable racer, and generations of weary plodding in the cart might compel the fine and sinewy limbs of the racer to perform good labor in the cart, but each distinct blood is antagonistic to the other.

It is to be regretted that various ephemeral schemes of colonization have appeared and found advocates among those hot-blooded philanthropists who would reap a crop without sowing the seed, or waiting to watch the growth of the blade, the ear, and the full corn in the ear. Each of these plans have opposed themselves to the

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American Colonization Society, some from the petty self-interest or ambition of their projectors, others from the headlong and ruinous haste in the management of public affairs with which an American education is apt to impregnate a naturally hasty temperament. Each has ended in failure.—Hayti, Venezuela, Central America, and other schemes of minor importance. Each has been held up as offering great inducements to the colored man to emigrate.

The first is a country overrun by Spanish soldiers, and in a continued state of war, which has never recovered from the bloody massacre which endeavored to overthrow in a day a complete system of labor and national policy; a revolution which conceded no worth or wisdom to the oppressor, while it insisted that all valor, wisdom and patriotism was in the oppressed.

The second is a country inhabited by a degenerate race of mixed blood, jealous of their national existence, without energy to develop their own national resources, and without wisdom enough to welcome colonists who might benefit them by bringing industrial capital into their midst.

The third, a country the most unhealthy and malarious of all the tropics; its sanitary condition being at once manifest to a thinking mind, from a glance at its geographical location, a narrow strip of land on the Equator, bounded on either side by a vast ocean, over which the hot breeze of the meridian blows from January to January; a country where no uplands or mountainous districts bring that change of temperature which is essential to the life and progress of every race.

To all three of these colonization schemes the same fatal objection is open. Hayti, Venezuela and Central America differ in language, in religion, and in laws, from the country in which our own colored men have been educated.

Would you transplant a black man to make him learn French or Spanish in addition to the difficulties he must of course encounter from the very fact of his emigration? Would you send him to a strange land to learn a new creed, or a different dogma of religion? Liberia offers to him the same language, the same religion, the same customs, and the same laws which he has known from boyhood.

Before our nation had an existence as a nation, the ancestors of

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the colored men in our midst were brought from Africa by our fathers; to Africa they ought to be returned. It is a debt which the posterity of the one race owes to the posterity of the other. But the American Colonization Society proposes to pay Africa more than the mere principal of this debt; it proposes to pay interest, compounded and doubly compounded; the grandest, the most momentous of its objects is the civilization of the whole continent of Africa. This object can only be insured by the establishment, on a sure basis, of a civilized and Christainized nation within her borders, which shall gradually work it out by the slow but sure antagonism which civilization offers to barbarism.

But it is said that self-interest is the great mainspring by which nations or individuals are induced to act. Let us, then, look for a moment at what self-interest induces us to do in this matter. This question, no doubt, entered early into the minds of the men who founded this Society. The fact that they were most of them slave-owners or inhabitants of slave States, adds greatly to the weight of their opinions. They planned, they thought, and they acted before the day when their minds could be biased or warped by the hasty and hot-blooded crimination and re-crimination on the subject of African slavery, which has been so prominent an element in our more modern politics. The antagonism of races was seen by the fathers of this Society as clearly as it is at this day, after a much wider discussion. All men on the continent of North America who have entered into the discussion at all, agree as to the antagonism of races; they differ as to the mode in which this antagonism is to be overcome. Some say by making one race entirely subject to the other; by far the larger part say by colonization; an isolated few say by amalgamation.

Whatever may be the theories of the universal brotherhood of man it will, nevertheless, be admitted that what each of us learned in the rudiments of geography is true, that the earth is inhabited by various distinct races; and however extraordinary may be the exceptions which now and then arise, I venture to say, that there are no two races possessed of more opposite characteristics than the Anglo-Saxon and the African. Differing in physical character, they necessarily differ otherwise. The one thrives, improves, and in-

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creases in a cold climate and with an ungrateful soil, but degenerates in a hot country where a warm, rich soil gives support almost without the labor of cultivation. The other becomes pinched in a cold climate, and dies out in a few generations, while in the tropics, his prosperity and rapid growth show him to be as indigenous as the coffee or the palm tree. The Anglo-Saxon is thrifty, careful, and laborious; the African is less thrifty, less pains-taking, and less inclined to labor. Place either in a climate, where he is obliged to exercise faculties foreign to the character of the race to which he belongs, and he will degenerate or die. The history of the world, and of the different races of men, proves this conclusively.

Admitting, then, the antagonism of races, the question of our own self interest seems an easy one. The theory of the entire subjection of one race to the other has been tried since our earliest colonial existence; its result speaks for itself. In examining the theory of amalgamation, we at once arrive at a foregone conclusion. It is a well established physical fact that a few generations of mixed Africans and Caucasians will not even propagate themselves. The laws of nature forbid this theory at its outset.

The various plans of Colonization we have now to discuss.

The American Colonization Society offers to you, to night, no ephemeral scheme; it is a plan, matured in its inception, by the best and wisest men of the country. Forty-eight years have tried it; forty-eight years of advancement; forty-eight years of continued progress; forty-eight years of constantly increasing benefit to those colored men who have embraced its offers. In Liberia, the colored man can exercise all the rights of citizenship, and is untrammelled by conventionalities, or the deep-rooted prejudices of a race of superior civilization. Here, his status is, to say the least, uncertain. Decided by the Supreme Court of the nation not to possess even the right of citizenship; confessed by the most profound thinkers of our land to be unprofitable as a laborer in a grain-growing State when competing with white labor; repudiated and cast out by the North, and held in subjection by the South, where is his refuge, except in his own country, and among his own kindred? And what a refuge Liberia affords him! a land flowing

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with milk and honey, promising wealth, abundance, and progress in civilization to him and his posterity, so long as he will use, and not abuse, the gifts with which the God of nature has so bountifully endowed all tropical countries.

The recent African explorations, by European travellers, are most marvellous in their results, bringing to the notice of the civilized world facts almost incredible. American or European travellers cannot, without great risk of life, explore this vast continent; this continent, which every one can remember as being marked "an unexplored region" on the maps of our school-boy days. "An unexplored region!" How vast the teeming wealth of its mineral, vegetable, and animal productions! What a hoard of now unproductive and unused treasure it would pour into the world's treasury, were its resources developed by a civilized nation! With this fact in view, it was proposed, some years since, by the comprehensive mind of Professor Agassiz, to educate colored men especially for the purpose of conducting these explorations, for the benefit of the civilized world. Agassiz perceived, as every man of intelligence must, that white men who accomplish much, either in the civilization or the exploration of Africa, are the exception, and not the rule. And, here, I will read a few lines from the admirable pamphlet of Mr. Ralston, Consul General from Liberia to England, touching upon the sanitary condition of the country.

"The climate of Liberia is warm, (the latitude of Monrovia is only 6.19 north of the equator,) but equable, and tempered by frequent rains and daily sea breezes. The year is divided into but two portions, known as the rainy season and the dry season. The rainy time commences the middle of May, and the dry season commences the middle of November. It should, however, be understood that this absolute distinction is in some measure to be qualified, as there are rainy days, and clear, pleasant days, in every month of the year. The dry season is the warmest, and January is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer usually being about 75 deg. The negroes from the United States do not find the heat oppressive at any season. It is a mysterious and unaccountable fact, that the climate that is fatal to the whites, is not only innoxious, but is congenial to the blacks. This is a benevolent provision of Providence. If white men could have lived in Africa, within the tropics, the whole continent would doubtless long since have been subjected, like America, to the domination of rulers of European origin, which has resulted in the extirpation of the aborigines. Many attempts

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have been made by different nations—Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, Danes, and Swedes—to establish settlements of white colonies on various inter-tropical portions of the African coast, and all have failed from the same cause—the deadly nature of the climate. Yet, at Sierra Leone and Liberia, colored men, whose ancestors for two hundred years had resided within the temperate zone, find the climate salubrious, and live as long as others of the race in America. All immigrants, however, have to pass, shortly after their arrival, through what is called the acclimatising fever. It is a bilious remittent fever, which usually passes into the intermittent form. The first settlers suffered severely from this disease, but now that its treatment is better understood, and the proper accommodation and attendance is provided, it has ceased to be so much dreaded as formerly. Two or three deaths usually happen out of every one hundred emigrants who arrive, but it is observed that the fatal cases are almost always those of persons who were previously in bad health, or who neglected the simple precautions which are prescribed for new comers. In many cases, on the other hand, the immigrants find their health improved by the change of country. It is a remarkable fact that foreigners may visit this coast, and land at six or eight o'clock in the morning and remain on shore all day, until six or eight o'clock p. m., with perfect exemption from coast fever, if they only are careful to sleep on board ship at night. It seems that African fever is contracted principally while asleep, or while exposed to the miasma, which appears to be more noxious during night. There are numerous cases of foreigners being detained on shore at night, and for several nights at a time, who shut themselves up in a close room, with a little fire to expel dampness, and who escape entirely all deleterious effects of climate, except a little lassitude for a day or two."

This statement of a gentleman of intelligence and experience shows how greatly exaggerated are the generally received reports of the effect and character of the African fever. With the use of proper precautions, it is fatal in scarcely one case in a hundred. And I do not hesitate to say that, within the knowledge of our present generation, it will cease to be a bugbear in the way of African Colonization.

Mr. President; Liberia stands before you to-day, not as a suppliant, but as a nation, civilized, progressive, Christian, needing none of the aid of this Society to keep her alive, or to insure her growth. For the fostering care which this Society has exercised, and for the interest in her national growth it continues to exercise, she is grateful; but it is to ourselves, and our own colored people, that this Society is now chiefly beneficial. Its success, and en-

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larged means for carrying on the work of colonization, is vitally important to us and to our posterity. The nation of Liberia is recognized by the chief nations of the earth. She has entered into treaties of amity with them. She has her schools, her colleges, her seminaries. Her seventeen years of history as a nation, and her forty-eight years of care and protection by this Society, will compare most favorably with the same period in the early history of our own colonies. Indeed, our colonies suffered from the want of the same wise care which this Society has bestowed upon Liberia. Her miles of sea-coast; her progress inland, subduing the savage tribes by the steady march of civilization, and by the strong arm of well-administered law; her rapidly increasing wealth, in all articles of foreign export, render her more than self-sustaining, as every year's report of her financial condition will show.

Compare her with Sierra Leone, the neighboring English colony, which is many years older than Liberia, and which has always been, and still is, governed by white men, as one of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain. Where millions of pounds sterling have been spent by the British Government upon Sierra Leone, this Society has expended thousands of dollars, and our national Government not one cent upon Liberia—if we except the small amount paid for the expenses of the recaptured Africans taken from slavers by our Government and landed in Liberia. The capacity, the energy, and the power of the Republic of Liberia was never more conclusively proved to the world than in the way she received and provided for these destitute savages, amounting to some thousands in number, which the cruelties of the slave trade so unexpectedly threw upon her charity.

The evidence of the rapidly progressing civilization which she opposes to the barbarism of Africa, is most strikingly seen in the fact that the principal men in the neighboring savage tribes send their children to be educated at the Liberian schools, knowing that the acquisition of the English language, and modes of carrying on mercantile transactions, will greatly aid their ability to prosecute successfully the traffic with European nations, by which the native kings obtain their wealth. These children, educated in Liberia,

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carry to the interior civilization in the best and speediest manner which could be devised.

How can we, then, do otherwise than trust in an all-gracious Providence, that the Republic of Liberia may be a powerful instrument in His hands, by which Ethiopia may be taught to stretch forth her hands unto God, and all the ends of the earth may fear Him.

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ADDRESS OF REV. P. D. GURLEY, D. D.

MR. PRESIDENT: When an honorable member of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society called upon me a few days ago to ask the use of the New York Avenue Church for your anniversary exercises, he, at the same time, requested that on this occasion I should say a few words in favor of the cause. I promised to do so; not to make a speech, but briefly to add my testimony to that of other speakers on behalf of African Colonization. I stand here to redeem that promise; and for the sake of brevity and precision, I have reduced what I wish to say to writing.

Though the Colonization Society is merely a voluntary association, and though it has had to labor with many difficulties growing out of misapprehension and prejudice, still it can boast of achievements which are enough to silence its enemies and fill the hearts of its friends and supporters with gratitude and joy. What has it done?

1. In the first place, it has opened an asylum for the free people of color, to which they may go and enjoy all the rights and immunities of freemen indeed. There stands Liberia—the fruit of Colonization—on the Western coast of Africa, the only bright spot of any considerable magnitude, save one, on the whole of that dark, dark continent. There is a republican government modeled after our own. There are schools, and churches, and temperance societies, and newspapers, and agriculture, and the mechanical arts, and a legitimate commerce. There are legislative assemblies, and wholesome laws, and courts and officers of justice, and all the elements of an advanced civilization—all the agencies that usually accompany and promote true national growth and prosperity. There are several thousand persons, the most of whom were once in bondage, removed from this country, and organized into thriving communities.

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They are, for the most part, moral and religious. Perhaps a greater proportion of them are members of some Christian church than in any other community of equal dimensions in the world. So much has been done; and if this were all, it would be enough to vindicate the cause of African Colonization, and commend it to the hearty approbation of all benevolent men. Yes, while the enemies of this scheme have been caviling, and gravely doubting the possibility of establishing *one* colony, behold a *constellation* of colonies has arisen, star by star, and shed its light along the dreary coast, reminding us of the words of the prophet, and renewing their fulfilment—"The people which sat in darkness saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up." There, I repeat it, has been opened a blessed asylum for the free colored people of this country. *Here* they lie under political and social disadvantages; *there* they are organized into an independent empire of their own. They are stimulated to improvement by everything around them; they are inspired by all laudable motives of ambition, and effectually aroused to that energy, determination and hope which are indispensable to their advancement, and which we are persuaded they will never put forth while they remain in this country. The fact that we can now take our colored brethren by the hand, and encourage their hearts and hopes with the assurance that there is one spot in the world where they can become a great, and powerful, and independent nation, all this we owe to Colonization.

2. Secondly: Colonization has done more for the suppression of the slave trade than all the united navies of the world. The history of all the efforts which have been made by armed forces to arrest the progress of this inhuman traffic, is full of defeat and discouragement. It is now, we think, generally admitted that the slave trade can never be arrested and abolished by the efforts of men-of-war, however earnest, and strong, and vigilant they may be; and that the only hope of effectually doing this great work is by planting colonies along the coast, operating upon the minds of the natives themselves, inducing them to abandon their trade in men, with the view of engaging in lawful commerce, and thus effectually cutting off the *supply* of slaves. Now, this is just what our colonies in Liberia have done all along the coast, wherever their influence extends. Yes, it

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is a fact that Liberia has suppressed the slave trade for hundreds of miles (700) along the seaboard ; and whereas that whole region was little less than a storehouse and an outlet for slaves, before it was occupied by Christian colonies, it may be fairly estimated that, through their instrumentality, at least twenty thousand Africans are kept back from slavery every year. This is no small achievement, and, it seems to me, it should endear the cause of African Colonization to every philanthropic heart.

3. Again : As a means of carrying the blessings of Christianity to the 150,000,000 of heathen on the continent of Africa, Colonization seems to be our best and only hope. What has ever been done for Africa apart from Colonization ? Very little indeed. The missionaries have either died in a short time, or been driven from the country by the severity of the climate, or else they have fallen an early sacrifice to the barbarity of its inhabitants. The climate is fatal to the white man. He cannot endure it. And if the enterprise of kindling the lights of civilization and Christianity in every part of that dark continent is to depend upon him, *it must fail*. If Africa is ever to be redeemed, it must be through the instrumentality of colored men. This seems to be a settled question. But how are even colored men to operate in that country against the combined influence of war, plunder, cannibalism, and the slave-trade ? Can they accomplish much single-handed and alone ? Certainly not. If they would do good in Africa, they must go together, and in such numbers as to form an organization strong enough for the purposes of self-defence. Rely upon it, all past experience proves that *colonies of colored people* are the only means whereby the blessings of the Christian religion can be carried to the benighted millions of Africa. By a close and critical historical examination, made within the last twenty years, it has been demonstrated that Roman Catholic missions for three centuries, and Protestant missions for one century past, *disconnected with civilized colonies on the coast*, have been an utter failure. This examination has also shown that Colonization has had the most marked and marvelous influence in protecting and sustaining Christian missions. Indeed, it has been their great safeguard and defence, and is now regarded by those who have carefully attended to the subject as the only medium

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through which they can extend their redeeming power over the continent, and usher in the day when "princes shall come out of Egypt, and Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

We bless God, then, for Liberia; for what it has done and promises to do for the free man of color; for what it has done and promises to do for the suppression of the slave trade; for what it has done and promises to do for Christian missions, and, through them, for the complete redemption of Africa. Its various benevolent bearings, and what it has actually accomplished for the cause of God and humanity, give it a strong and unquestionable claim upon our sympathy and assistance, our confidence and prayers; and unless I greatly mistake the signs of the times, as connected with current and coming events in our own beloved and bleeding country, they point to a day near at hand when Liberia and African Colonization will assume an importance in the estimation of the American people such as they never had before; and when thousands now indifferent to their claims, or disposed to call them in question, will confess their mistake, and admire, as we do, the wisdom that devised so blessed a scheme for the deliverance of a suffering people and a suffering continent from the pressure of darkness and sorrow.

I will only add in conclusion, that, in my humble judgment, the success that has attended the Colonization enterprise, considering the feebleness of its means, and the scantiness of its resources, is one of the most extraordinary events in the history of the world. The smile of Heaven evidently has rested upon it from the beginning and rests upon it still. I have no doubt of its complete success. I believe the colonies planted on the Western coast of Africa are but the opening of a house of refuge to which thousands and tens of thousands of the colored people of this land and of other lands will yet be seen fleeing every year with gratitude and gladness, hailing it as their surest retreat and their most inviting home. I believe that the little State of Liberia is but the germ of a great and glorious Republic, which will carry light and liberty, and blessing to benighted and down-trodden millions over whom it will extend its peaceful sway. Nay more: I believe African Colonization is to be very conspicuous among the distinguishing events of the nineteenth century, and that when the future historian shall write the history

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of the age in which we live, among the brightest pages in all the record will be that which chronicles the achievements of that blessed, blessed enterprise we are this evening endeavoring to promote.

I will also add, Mr. President, that when the slavery question shall have been solved, and solved, it may be, in blood, *the negro question will remain*: and when an anxious and an agitated people shall seek the solution of *that* question, they will find it—where? *In the blessed work of this Society.* The free and prosperous Republic of Liberia will then be hailed with gratitude and gladness as the true solution of the difficult and perilous problem, and thenceforth the memory of the men who founded that Republic and of the friends who fostered it in its days of darkness and trial, will be precious, very precious. The friends of God and humanity everywhere will give thanks for their work of faith and labor of love, and coming generations of every clime and color will arise and call them blessed.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
JANUARY, 1864.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 19, 1864.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the rooms of the Society, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

The President of the Society, Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, called the Board to order; and the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., offered prayer.

The Board, in compliance with the seventh article of the By-Laws, proceeded to the selection of a Secretary, and on motion of Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM COPPINGER was re-appointed.

The President appointed Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. F. Butler, and William V. Pettit, Esq., a Committee on Credentials; who subsequently reported the subjoined named Delegates for the present year:

Delegates for 1864.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler, Hiram O. Alden, Esq.*

New Hampshire.—Hon. Onslow Stearns.

Vermont.—George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. J. K. Converse.*

Massachusetts.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

* Not present.

Delegates—Life Directors.

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Gen. E. A. Elliot, George E. Elliot, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* S. S. Ward, Esq.*

New York.—Hon. D. S. Gregory.

New Jersey.—Dr. L. A. Smith.*

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Copping.

Life Directors.

Rev. John B. Pinney, Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., James Hall, M. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, John P. Crozer, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Executive Committee.

Dr. H. Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society read the minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, as Corresponding Secretary, presented and read the Annual Report of the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as related to Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Rev. W. McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Financial Secretary, it was

Appointment of Standing Committees.

Resolved, That the topics embraced in the statement of the Executive Committee be referred, as follows :

SUBJECT.	COMMITTEE.
U. S. Government and Colonization.....	Foreign Relations.
Expeditions to Liberia.	} Emigration.
Offer to the African Civilization Society....	
Colonization Building.....	} .. Finance.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.....	
Land in Illinois.....	
Will Cases.....	
Legacies	} Accounts.
Treasurer's Report.....	
General Accounts.....	
Report and Account of Dr. Hall, as Agent of ship Mary Caroline Stevens.....	

The following are the Standing Committees, as appointed by the President :

<i>Foreign Relations</i>	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Gen. E. A. Elliot, Dr. James Hall.
<i>Finance</i>	{ Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.
<i>Auxiliary Societies</i>	{ John P. Crozer, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.
<i>Agencies</i>	{ Hon. G. Washington Warren, Hon. S. H. Huntington, Onslow Stearns, Esq.
<i>Accounts</i>	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, George E. Elliot, Esq.
<i>Emigration</i>	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. Franklin Butler.

Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., from the special Committee appointed at the last session of the Board, in relation to the call of the Liberia Government for certain accounts of the Society's Agents in Liberia, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were laid over for further consideration.

Report of Rev. Franklin Butler.

The following, on motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, was unanimously adopted, viz :

Whereas; Questions as to the North-west boundary of Liberia have been raised on the part of some foreign Governments, and the future peace and strength of the Republic are deeply concerned in the settlement of these questions; and *Whereas,* this Society, having raised a fund of over thirty thousand dollars, to purchase for Liberia the native title to the coast as far North-west as Shebar, cannot but feel an earnest desire to have the just claim, thus fairly purchased, secured for the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That this subject be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for consideration and report at this session of the Board.

Rev. Franklin Butler, Agent of the Society for several of the New England States, presented and read his report of Agency labors during the year; which was referred to the Committee on Agencies :

To the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society :

The receipts from my district (exclusive of \$400 donated to Professor M. H. Freeman) are about \$3,000, (three thousand dollars,) a portion of which is from legacies—a small sum, in view of the magnitude and importance of our cause, yet larger than we feared at the beginning of the year—large enough to show that a deep and abiding interest pervades the mind of some good people, and that our labor is not “in vain in the Lord.”

The donations have come chiefly in small sums, by private solicitation. Opposition to our work has nearly ceased. The conviction that some good has been accomplished is almost universal, yet, by reason of a want of knowledge of our legitimate sphere and object, and of the temporary prominence of some works of charity and humanity peculiar to the times, the public interest in Liberian Colonization has not been so lively as we could wish. Sufficient interest, however, exists to secure cordial reception of the messenger of this Society by many, if not most, clergymen and benevolent people. A greater number of emigrants appealing for aid, and clearer views of the magnitude and importance of our work in Africa, would doubtless touch more forcibly the springs of benevolence.

Besides the occasional labors of the excellent secretary of the Vermont Auxiliary, (Rev. J. K. Converse,) I have been assisted for a short time by

 Report of Dr. James Hall.

Martin H. Freeman, Professor elect in Liberia College. His addresses were listened to with profound interest, and they will no doubt result in good.

Of my own labors, I may say, I have done what I could—preaching on the Sabbath—soliciting during the week—in person, by correspondence and communications through the press—aiming to sow good seed that will not fail of the fruitful harvest.

Each State Society in my field is in good working order, managed by men in lively sympathy with the spirit and object of the founders of our enterprise. It remains for us now to pursue steadily the path marked for us by the wise men of 1816, in the faith of him who said he knew “that the scheme is from God.”

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN BUTLER,

Washington, Jan. 19, 1864.

Agent for Northern N. E.

Hon. S. H. Huntington presented and read several resolutions, which were, on motion, referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Washington City, January 20th, 1864.

The Board met this morning, at the Society's rooms, pursuant to adjournment; President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Tracy, D. D.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Tracy, Maclean, and Gregory were appointed.

The report of Dr. James Hall, as Agent of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, was submitted and read; and on motion, was referred to the Committee on Accounts, as follows:

To the President and Board of Directors

of the American Colonization Society, in session:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty to lay before you a statement of the operations of the ship M. C. Stevens, the past year, together with my accounts as your Agent of her disbursements and earnings

Report of Dr. James Hall.

during that period. From the knowledge you all have of the extremely limited operations of the Society, you are doubtless prepared to anticipate no very favorable report, and I am forced to say you will not be disappointed. It is the more painful to make up this report and the accompanying accounts, as it follows the one submitted to you at our last Annual Meeting, covering eighteen months' service of the ship, out of her regular business, made with a hope of realizing a profit, in which we were disappointed.

It will be recollected that the summing up of the freighting operations referred to, showed a loss of some five hundred dollars as the accounts stood, but that there was really a gain, as the ship was put in the best possible condition for future service, at St. Thomas, her last port of discharge, rendering very little outlay necessary the past year. But a fact transpired soon after closing my last report, which shows that the voyage resulted not only in the improved condition of the ship, but in an actual gain, by the excess of her earnings over her expenditures.

During the summer of 1862, when it was probable that the ship would be in port in season for the fall expedition, it was determined by the Executive Committee and the various Agents of the Society that she should resume her regular trips, however slight the prospect of emigrants and freight. Every effort was made by your Agent to secure the latter, and by the several Agents of the Society the former; but partial success crowned the efforts of all, and the ship left port with less than one-sixth of her complement of emigrants, and about one-third freighted, in lumber, shipped by the Society, which was disposed of at a very low figure. Yet with all this, the accounts herewith submitted of the actual outlays and earnings of the voyage show a slight gain.

As the time approached for the return of the ship in the spring of '63, your Agent found it very difficult to advise as to her making another voyage, and the Executive Committee were slow to come to a conclusion, and had they known the actual number of emigrants that would ultimately go, no doubt but they would have decided against the voyage. There was some hope, and a strong one, in the minds of some Agents of the Society, that a ship-load of Contrabands might be obtained. It is sufficient to say that the voyage was deci-

Report of Dr. James Hall.

ded upon immediately on the arrival of the ship. As the time approached, the emigrants fell off, and a less amount of freight was offered than any preceding voyage. The voyage would now have been given up, but your Agent had contracted with the American Missionary Association to take four missionaries to Sierra Leone, and could not with propriety fail to fulfill this contract. Under these circumstances, he strongly urged the Executive Committee to make a shipment of merchandise, not only to derive the advantage of freight for the ship, but with the hope of realizing a profit thereby, to make up for losses otherwise inevitable. After much deliberation, the measure, with some modifications, was decided upon, and the Agent purchased and shipped an invoice, which with cost and charges amounted to some \$14,000—a copy of which, together with much correspondence concerning it, may be seen in the ship's letter-book now before you.

It will be recollected that instructions were given the Master of the ship at the last preceding voyage, commenced in November, '62, to call at the Cape Verdes, and procure donkeys, for agricultural purposes. This object was frustrated by a most trivial cause—want of a bill of health—without which the Master was not allowed to communicate with the shore. The present was thought a most propitious time for executing an object so desirable, and one which had been urged upon the Society for many years. It was hoped, too, that much of the cargo shipped by the Society might be advantageously disposed of at these Islands. Every arrangement was made to execute this object; a bill of health was procured, proper papers obtained from the Portuguese Consul, hay, oats, corn and water were put on board for the animals, and full and explicit instructions given to the Master in regard to the entire voyage, not only as Master of a packet ship, but as a merchant trader, till he should arrive in Liberia, where the cargo would be placed at the disposal of the Society's Agent, Mr. Dennis. The financial results of the voyage will be seen in the accounts laid before you. It was, as might be expected, a losing one—some 25 adult emigrants in place of 300, and little freight besides what was furnished by the Society. True, there were a respectable number of cabin passengers, but many of these at rates scarcely defraying the outlay for stores. The desideratum of

Amendments to the Constitution.

obtaining donkeys was effected. Forty-three were shipped at St. Vincents, and on arrival at Monrovia, were placed in the hands of the Society's Agent, Mr. Dennis, for sale, and most of them were disposed of ere the ship left.

It is impossible at this time to give the result of the shipment, as some few articles were left in the hands of the Agent unsold, and the greater part of the return cargo, or proceeds of sales made on the coast, are yet on hand, but are in good demand, and sales of all will no doubt speedily be closed. The conclusion may be warranted that no loss will be sustained, and possibly, some little profit realized. The Captain found the market glutted with articles of all American products at the Island and at Sierra Leone, and all merchandise disposed of at the latter, near half the cargo was at cost, a part only covering freight. This, in connection with the fact that he was obliged to return to Sierra Leone for produce in payment, materially increased the expenses of the voyage. The voyage was, of necessity, from causes adverted to, an uncommonly long one, consequently the ship did not arrive in port in season for her autumnal trip, had it been thought advisable to have made one. The causes which rendered the expediency of voyage *L* so doubtful, induced the Executive Committee to decide upon laying the ship up until sufficient inducements were offered to warrant another voyage.

I regret to say that the past year's service has pretty much used up the sails and rigging of the ship, and their renewal at present prices must require a heavy outlay. The question of charter for a short voyage has been mooted, but nothing offers that would promise anything but loss, even were the ship constructed for a freighter; and I see nothing better in the present state of things than to keep her at the wharf at the lowest possible rate of expenditure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL, *Agent*.

The proceedings of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at a meeting held Sept. 14, 1863, and published, as required, in the *African Repository* for October last, giving notice of proposed amendments to the 5th and 9th articles of the Constitution of the

.

Special Committees appointed.

American Colonization Society, were read, and the Board passed to their consideration.

On the question being raised, the President decided that amendments to the Constitution must be confined to the several articles named in the notice; and that amendments to other articles of the Constitution would not be in order.

Mr. Gregory proposed two amendments to the 5th article of the Constitution; when, on motion of Mr. Warren, it was

Resolved, That the several amendments proposed be referred to a special Committee. Messrs. Warren, Tracy, and Gregory were appointed.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee just appointed be enlarged by the addition of Messrs. Pinney and Pettit.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING, *January 21, 1864.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment; President Latrobe in the chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Franklin Butler.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report of the Society as relates to Liberia College, at Monrovia, be referred to a special Committee. Messrs. Tracy, Gurley, and Ropes were appointed.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with amendments, the resolutions offered by Hon. S. H. Huntington and referred to them, and recommended their passage by the Board. Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted, and the resolutions adopted, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be and hereby is instructed to address a letter, without delay, to the President of the Republic of Liberia requesting him to furnish this Board, from the information which may be in the possession of the Liberia Government, a concise statement for the last or current fiscal year of Liberia, of the number of acres of land in the Republic under cultivation, and increase of the same during the year; of the kind, quality, and value of agricultural and manufacturing products of the Republic; of the amount and value of the annual exports and imports, specifying the quality and kind of the different articles constituting the exports and imports; the present population of the Republic, distinguishing between emigrants and their descendants, and natives; the number of schools and churches, the numbers and members of each and the addition to each during the year; and any other statistical information tending to show the progress of the people in wealth and civilization; and to forward the same to the Secretary, that the whole, or an abstract thereof, may be embodied in the Annual Report.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the President of Liberia, that the object of this Society in asking for such report is to enable it to present to the United States Government, and the free people of color of the United States, a better knowledge of the present condition of Liberia, and thereby to obtain the influence of the Government, and the approbation of the free colored people in favor of emigration to that Republic.

Mr. Crozer, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, made a report, which was read, and on motion accepted, as follows:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies having considered the subject submitted to them, respectfully Report:

That your Committee were much gratified to find that the Auxiliary Societies generally, if not without exception, where a collecting agency was employed, have realized an increase of receipts above those of the previous year. This is an interesting fact, inasmuch as it shows that our friends are still willing to sustain the cause by their contributions when called upon to do so; and does it not also furnish an argument in favor of the policy of *employing* suitable Agents, to some extent at least, in these "troubled times." We apprehend there is little danger that our treasury will ever be burdened with funds which cannot be used in promoting the legitimate objects of the Society. We think there is more reason to fear a scanty treasury when it need be full.

Your Committee would further express their deep conviction of the importance of *harmony* between the Parent Society and its branches in the prosecution of their great work. Free, mutual correspondence, with an earnest desire to secure this desirable end, would be a hopeful means to obtain it.

JOHN P. CROZER, } Committee.
JOHN ORCUTT. }

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read a report; which, on motion, was accepted. Pending the consideration of the accompanying resolutions, (the first and second having been adopted,) the remaining resolution was, on motion, laid on the table for the present:

The Committee on Accounts have performed the duties assigned to them, and have found the accounts submitted to their inspection correctly kept and properly vouched. They also find that the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* is now lying idle in port, at some expense for wharfage, care and insurance, and cannot be fitted for future service without a considerable outlay, while if sailing from New York she would be placed at a disadvantage by the competition of private enterprise, even if it were desirable (which we cannot think it is) that a benevolent Society should engage permanently in mercantile operations. In the meantime, the altered circumstances and aspects of the times have checked the current of emigration to Africa, and when it shall again set in, it is by no means certain that we can best promote it by running an emigrant packet on our own account.

The Committee therefore beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1. That the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1863 are hereby approved.
2. That the Report and Accounts of Dr. James Hall, relating to the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, are hereby approved.

J. S. ROPES, *Chairman.*

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read a report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the resolution accompanying it was adopted:

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report relating to this subject, respectfully Report: That they have given it the best consideration the brief period allowed them permits. It appears that but a small number have emigrated during the past year, although very active and earnest efforts were made, both by this and the Auxiliary Societies, to impress the conviction on our colored population that their best interests would be promoted by accepting our liberal proposition to convey them to the land of their fathers. We have earnestly endeavored to convince them that it would be to the interest of themselves and their posterity to become citizens of the free Republic that has been established on the shores of Africa; and that they ought to unite with and strengthen their brethren who have already gone, and who have so highly honored themselves and their race in building up a nation, the destinies of which is to be in their own hands, and where they will not be burdened by the com-

Committee on Emigration.

petition or the presence of any rivals except of their own people. But while your Committee have to regret that the inducements thus held out have not been immediately accepted, they yet hope that the teaching has not been in vain. The disturbed and almost chaotic condition in which the colored population have been thrown by the extraordinary events of the past two years, has tended to confuse and embarrass them in their choice. Vague hopes of a beneficial change in their condition here, and the pressing demand for their services in various capacities, are among the causes which have diverted their attention from the greater advantage held out for their acceptance in Liberia. How long this may be the case it is impossible to foretell. But, during this state of uncertainty, we may still continue the generous offer of the Society to them, and send out the limited number that may offer, until their condition among us shall become more clear and defined. In this view, we would recommend that no effort be relaxed to present to them the benefits offered by their emigration to their own land and Government in Africa. We are the more impressed with the propriety of this course by the urgent want of increased numbers in some of the settlements of that country. Since and Cape Palmas, and even Bassa, are particularly in want of an increased population, and it is highly desirable that their numbers shall be increased as early and as rapidly as possible. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Society will use its best efforts, notwithstanding all discouragement, to secure this end.

In accordance with the views thus expressed, they respectfully submit, for the adoption of the Board, the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to use their best efforts to obtain and to forward the largest possible number of industrious and intelligent emigrants during the present year.

WM. V. PETTIT,	} Committee.
GEO. W. SCOTT,	
FRANKLIN BUTLER.	

Hon. Mr. Warren, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, made a report ; which was read, and, on motion, accepted.

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to submit their report :

The report of only one Agent has been referred to them—that of Rev. Mr. Butler, Agent of three of the New England States. This report speaks for itself, and fairly sets forth the ground upon which Agencies have heretofore been established.

The means of this Society, whether in regard to its permanent fund, or the sums annually received on behalf of the cause of Colonization, for defraying the expenses of the Parent and Auxiliary Societies, have been derived, 1st,

Committee on Agencies.

from liberal donations and bequests ; 2d, from the fees paid by Life Directors and Life Members ; and 3d, from small sums annually subscribed, or collections taken in the churches.

The influence which disposes the liberal and christian men and women of our country to furnish aid, in either of these modes, is very largely owing to the exertions made by the regularly appointed Agents, acting in co-operation with the officers of the different Societies. Agents "sow the seed," and the harvest is gathered, in part, soon after their labor has been faithfully bestowed ; but the largest portion does not appear until after the lapse of many years. It is obvious, therefore, that if this influence should be wholly withdrawn, by discharging the faithful laborer, the good result would soon cease to appear.

The Committee are of opinion that the Board should employ every means in their power to keep alive in the community the interest in the cause, by unfolding the objects of the Society and the mode proposed to accomplish them, and also by securing the money, both in large and small sums, necessary to carry out these objects. And, among those means known to the Board, that of employing competent and devoted Agents should never be overlooked.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, *Chairman*.

The resolutions attached to the report of the special Committee to inquire into the grounds of the call made by the Liberia Government for certain accounts of the Society's Agents in Liberia, in connection with recaptured Africans, (submitted and accepted by the Board on Tuesday,) were taken up, and, after some slight amendments, were adopted.

The Board took a recess for the business meeting of the Society ; and, after a brief period, resumed its session.

The third resolution of the Standing Committee on Accounts was then considered, amended, and adopted.

Mr. Gregory, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a report ; which, on motion, was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, concerning claims of foreign Governments to por-

North Western Boundary of Liberia.

tions of the territory of Liberia, presented and read a report; which was accepted, and the resolutions attached adopted, viz:

In reference to the subject of the North-western boundary of Liberia, the consideration of which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to collect from the minutes of this Society the different records pertaining to this subject; and to send copies of these records to the Consul-General of Liberia, in London, that he may be able, in his correspondence with the British Government, to show what sums have been expended by the American Colonization Society, in purchasing from the natives their titles to the territories now in question between the British Government and the Government of Liberia; and that he may be farther able to show, that these purchases were made with the knowledge of the British Government at that time, and under the impression that the action of the Society met the approval of that Government.

2. *Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society has learned, with deep regret, that the British Government, which has hitherto shown the greatest kindness to the Government and people of Liberia, now refuses to recognize the claim of Liberia to the territories in question; and the American Colonization Society cannot but hope, that when the British Government shall be in possession of all the evidence relating to the action of this Society, and the expenses incurred by the same, that that great and powerful nation will recognize and confirm the claim of Liberia to the territories in question.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Warren,

Resolved, That we do now adjourn, to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION, January 21, 1864.

The Board met at 7 o'clock, p. m., agreeably to adjournment; the President in the chair.

The minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

A note was read from Dr. L. A. Smith, Newark, N. J., January 18, expressing regret at his inability to attend the present Session of the Board as a Delegate from the New Jersey Society.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, it was

Amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, That it has ever been the aim and purpose of this Society to conciliate the favor and obtain the countenance and aid of the National Government; and, since it is cherished as one of the deepest convictions of this Society, that the growth of Liberia and the extension of our commercial influence on the African coast, is of great importance to this nation; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with the President and Members of his Cabinet, and Members of Congress, with the view of representing to them the great interest to be secured by African Colonization by the United States, and leading to the adoption, by our Government, of the wisest and best measures for the furtherance of that great cause; and that the Committee continue during the year.

Messrs. Gurley, Parker and Kerr were appointed the Committee.

Hon. Mr. Warren, Chairman of the special Committee to whom were referred proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Society, presented and read a report.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendments, when the 9th article was unanimously adopted, as reported, and is as follows:

9th Article. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

Pending the consideration of the reported amendments to the 5th article, it was, on motion of Rev. J. Maclean, D. D.,

Resolved, That said amendments be laid on the table.

Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., as Chairman of the special Committee on that portion of the Annual Report in reference to Liberia College, presented and read a report; which, on motion, was accepted, and the resolution attached adopted, viz:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Report on Liberia College.

The special Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to Liberia College, and Education in Liberia, ask leave to report as follows :

From sources accessible to the Committee, we learn that some of the statements in the Report need to be qualified by later information. The action of the New York Colonization Society has provided all the charitable aid to students that will probably be needed for some years, so that there is now no present call for formations of scholarships. A part of this provision arises from the surplus of the income of the Fulton fund, which remains after paying the salary of the Fulton Professor.

The support of Professor Freeman is expected to be furnished by friends in Pennsylvania and Vermont, as stated in the Report.

The salaries of the President and one Professor, and of the Principal of the Preparatory Department, for the coming year, and some minor expenses, are yet to be provided for.

The funds holden by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia have been much reduced by the erection of the College buildings, and the payment of other expenses connected with the establishment of the College, and its support hitherto. Besides a donation received January 1, 1864, of \$5,000, as a permanent fund for the establishment and support of the library, these Trustees now hold only about \$8,000 of some of the best stocks in New England, which no good financier would willingly sell ; yet their income falls far short of the amount necessary to support the College, even with the aid from other sources above mentioned. The Trustees are now engaged in an effort to raise funds whose income will meet this deficiency ; but they need aid while making this effort.

In this state of the affairs of the College, the question may well be raised, whether this Society may not, with propriety, now give those Trustees that " co-operation " which it promised at its annual meeting in 1850. The proceedings were as follows :

" The following paper was submitted, and referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Maclean, Phelps, and Tracy :

" The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in obedience to a vote of the Society, passed at its last annual meeting, have appointed a Committee to report on the formation of a Board of Trustees for a fund for Collegiate Education in Liberia. The Committee still have the subject in charge ; and the prospect is, that they will be able to select a small board of gentlemen who will consent to serve, and who will entirely command public confidence, and that some amount of funds will be given.

" The Board and its Committee are perfectly aware that it is impossible immediately to establish in Liberia an institution which would deserve the name of a College in this country ; but they are fully persuaded that the work ought to be done as soon as practicable, and that the necessary preparatory measures ought not to be deferred.

Appropriation to Liberia College.

"In this stage of the business, the Board requests such notice from the Parent Society as may best promote this important object.

"By order of the Executive Committee.

"JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary*.

"The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Board, and recommend their adoption :

"*Resolved*, That this Board have learned with much pleasure, that the subject of establishing a College in Liberia has engaged the attention of the Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society ; and, to the utmost of their ability, this Board will co-operate in so important an enterprise ; yet they deem it expedient to leave this matter to be matured by their friends in Massachusetts, who have already taken it in hand.

"*Resolved*, That the legacy bequeathed by the late Mr. Stanton, of Illinois, and to be expended in promoting the cause of education in Liberia, be invested as soon as received ; and that this legacy be sacredly kept as a part of a permanent fund for the endowment of a College in Liberia ; provided that the provisions of the Will will admit of this being done.

"JOHN MACLEAN, *Chairman*.

"The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted."

These proceedings were among the encouragements which induced those "friends in Massachusetts" to proceed in this work, and incur the responsibilities which now rest upon them. There seems, therefore, to be some obligation resting on this Society, to render some of the needed aid. An appropriation of \$2,500, to be paid to the Trustees towards the support of the College for the current year, would probably enable them to meet all their liabilities without diminution of the funds now held by them. The Committee therefore propose the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the sum of \$2,500 is hereby appropriated to be paid to the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, towards the support of Liberia College for the current year.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Chairman*.

Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., as Chairman of the special Committee on nominations of officers for the ensuing year, presented and read a report ; which, on motion, was accepted, and the officers named duly elected :

The Committee to nominate officers respectfully report, that they have taken the liberty, which they suppose the position of our affairs requires and justifies, to recommend a new official title. The Secretary, whose official connection with this Society dates almost from its first organization, and has continued, with brief interruptions, to the present time, has earned exemption from the labors and responsibilities of the ordinary routine of official

Nomination of Officers.

duties. Yet his place in the history of this Society, and in the hearts of its friends, and his knowledge of its affairs, are such as forbids the termination of his official connection with it. The Committee therefore nominate the Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, Honorary Secretary of this Society.

In their judgment, his salary should continue as it has been for the past year, till July next; and thenceforth he should receive an annual, quarterly or monthly payment, sufficient for his comfortable support during life. This, they think, is his due, fairly earned by his past labors; independently of any literary or other labors in behalf of the Society, which his zeal may prompt him and his strength enable him to perform. For the amount to be paid him after July next, the Committee would suggest the sum of twelve hundred dollars a year.

The Committee also nominate for

Financial Secretary and Treasurer,

Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary,

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary,

WILLIAM COPPINGER, Esq.

Executive Committee,

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,

Hon. PETER PARKER,

Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

Hon. JOHN B. KERR.

JOSEPH TRACY, }
JOHN MACLEAN, } *Committee.*
D. S. GREGORY, }

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Mr. Gregory be requested to reduce to writing his remarks in relation to the services of the Honorary Secretary, and that the same be entered on the records.

Mr. Gregory's remarks.

On the consideration of the adoption of the report of the Committee, consisting of President Maclean, Rev. Dr. Tracy, and Mr. Gregory, to relieve the Corresponding Secretary from the labors of that office, and substituting a permanent honorary position to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Mr. Gregory asked permission to make a few remarks. He said :

That being on the Committee, he had to perform one of the most painful acts of his life. He had, with some intervals, attended the annual meetings of the Parent Society for many years ; and as the roll of Delegates and Directors of the Society present was read, he wished there had been a column for the record of the age of each person, to teach us all how swiftly pass the years. It would be an instructive lesson to every one of us, for "all men deem all men mortal but themselves."

Mr. President, (he continued,) indulge me on this occasion, while I impulsively recount my first acquaintance with the aim and objects of the Colonization scheme. Many years ago, I attended a large and influential meeting of the friends of the cause, held in the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York, now occupied as a post-office. Seating myself in the gallery, I observed and listened to the proceedings. Three eminent men followed each other in a few brief remarks, recounting the manner of their enlistment in the cause. The first speaker was the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, long a Baptist clergyman in that city. He referred to the change in his life, from the stage, when quite young, to the pulpit ; and that, on one occasion, while addressing, in Virginia, a large assembly of colored people, (and his success was so apparent among them that he thought at one time that his mission was to be a Paul among them,) a hearty looking young man, with rosy cheeks, came into the aisle of the church, and at the close of the service made himself known to him, and besought him to come up to his school-house and address the colored people in that neighborhood. The appointment was made, and a large audience was in attendance, filling the building and surrounding it. That young man, now in the meridian of life, is present with us, (referring to the Rev. R. R. Gurley,) and I trust will address us on this occasion. The second speaker was not less eminent ; it was Benjamin F. Butler—first the pupil, then the law partner, of Martin Van Buren, and subsequently the Attorney General of the United States under President Jackson. This learned and eloquent man related how he was induced to take a deep interest in the plan of African Colonization, by personal interviews with Mr. Gurley. The third person who arose and made remarks was William L. Stone, editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, (and co-partner, as proprietor, with the venerable Francis Hall, one of the most earnest

Mr. Gregory's remarks.

friends of the Colonization cause, and although now over eighty years of age, is actively engaged in the cause of religion and benevolence.) In the course of Col. Stone's remarks, he also related the manner of his being brought to advocate the cause, ascribing it all to the personal interviews and efforts of the Rev. Mr. Gurley. Three of these men are now in the mansions above. The audience having been thus warmed up in a desire to hear from the great and earnest advocate himself, he proceeded to the platform, and poured out one of those eloquent appeals of which those who heard him in his palmy days can alone appreciate. It was on that occasion I enlisted, and two framed certificates, of an old date, hanging on the walls of my library, testify that I have been long a Life Member of the Parent as well as of the New York Society.

Since that remarkable meeting time has made rapid strides in the events of all our lives; and, with your further indulgence, I will continue my brief narrative, leading to my personal acquaintance with Mr. Gurley.

My only sister, who had travelled with her husband, George Cutler, among the Indian tribes, was in the city of London in 1840 and 1841, and they occupied Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, with his Museum. It being a convenient and central position, it became the daily resort of Americans in London to meet each other; and it was this Hall which Mr. Gurley occupied at that time in debate with opponents of the cause during his visit to England.* A full account of this debate was written out and sent to me by my sister. Messrs. Stone & Hall published it in the *Commercial and Spectator*, and I sent copies to London. However gratifying this circumstance was to Mr. Gurley, he was not aware of the authorship until some years after. In the Providence of God, this Christian lady died in Paris, in 1845. Her body was embalmed, and sent to be buried in her own country. The funeral service took place from my residence in Jersey city. Just before the procession moved for Greenwood, a stranger entered the house, and asked permission to accompany the relatives and friends to the place of interment, for he said he had known her abroad. Arriving at the Cemetery, after the coffin had been lowered to its final resting place, this stranger stepped forward, and he said that he could not permit it to be covered until he had thrown upon it the wreath of affection he had for the departed, and in a brief address rehearsed her moral worth, and in language touching and sublime reached the tenderest cords of all present. Thus I became personally acquainted with my excellent friend, Rev. R. R. Gurley, and from that day have not ceased to esteem and love him. The day following the funeral there appeared in the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* an obituary notice of the departed one, and this I cut out and kept, knowing it to have been written by this good man.

* See a valuable work, containing a history of the American Colonization Society, worthy of a second edition, entitled "*Gurley's Mission to England*," pp. 11, 79.

Conclusion of the Proceedings.

Mr. President, I will trespass on your time with but a word or two more; and, though foreign to the subject of the report, yet they belong to this story. Some months later, after this melancholy duty, a sculptured monument, from the design of her husband, was sent from Paris, to be placed over the remains of his wife. The inscription was left out, to be inserted by her brothers. Visitors to the city of the dead, at Greenwood, will find this striking monument at *Sylvan Bluff*, and the inscription there, penned by your Corresponding Secretary, and extracted from the obituary notice referred to, reads thus:

“While her remains sleep under the eyes of affection in her native land, her spirit, we feel assured, is in the land of the blessed. Not more certainly will the breath of spring re-animate and re-adorn the flowers around her grave, than her form come forth from the dust, at the voice of the Son of God, clothed with immortal beauty, in the morning of the resurrection.”

In this retrospective view of my early acquaintance, of the efforts of the missionary of the great cause we represent, of its greatest advocate, longest friend, and most eloquent and earnest officer of the Society, is it surprising that I should deeply feel the responsibility of acting for his welfare in my service upon the Committee?

On motion of Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee with authority to publish the same, or such parts thereof as they may deem advisable.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to the President of the Society, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided on this occasion; and to the Secretary, for his faithful services at this meeting.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board then united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Tracy; when the Board adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1865, at 12, M, at the rooms of the Society.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President Am. Col. Society.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

"ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

FOR LIBERIA.

Our Ship, the MARY CAROLINE SILVENS, sails regularly from Baltimore and Norfolk on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Application for freight or cabin passage should be made to Dr. JAMES HALL, Colonization Office, Baltimore; for steerage passage, immediately to this office. The ship will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

FARE: Cabin, \$100; Steerage, \$45. Freight, \$1.50 a barrel, 30 cents a cubic foot, \$10 a ton. Palm oil, 5 cents a gallon on the entire capacity of the casks. No single package will be taken for less than \$1.

All freight will be received and delivered alongside the Ship, or landed at the risk and expense of the shipper or consignee. Passage and freight to be paid in advance. Five per cent. primeage will be charged on all freight which is not paid in advance.

~~For~~ All persons sending parcels and packages by Express or otherwise to Baltimore, to be forwarded in the Ship, must pay the expenses on the same, including drayage to the ship in Baltimore. No freight will be received at Norfolk. The Ship will only touch there for emigrants and their baggage and other belongings.

All letters sent to the care of this office will be duly forwarded in the ship.

THE FRIENDS OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

Will please observe that the BOARD OF DIRECTORS have adopted the following in regard to the AFRICAN REPOSITORY:

“Whereas the African Repository is the property of the Society, and is valuable in proportion as it promotes its interests:

“Resolved, That it be sent gratuitously to all Life-Members desiring it, to all Pastors of Churches annually taking a collection for the cause and desiring it, and to every Individual who annually contributes to any branch of the Society, and expresses a wish to any Agent to have the publication.”

FORTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 1865.

WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ Street.
Printed by Wm. H. Moore, 484 Eleventh Street.
1865.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

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Financial Secretary and Treasurer,

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

Is issued regularly on the 1st of every month by the American Colonization Society: at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances are requested to be made in GREENBACKS.

The Board of Directors have ordered as follows:

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LETTERS FOR LIBERIA.

The mail steamer for Liberia and the West Coast of Africa, leaves Liverpool, England, on the 24th of each month. Letters can be sent direct from any post office in the United States: postage not exceeding in weight half an ounce, 33 cents, prepaid. Letters enclosed in envelopes, and addressed to either of the Secretaries of this Society, will be forwarded, as heretofore, free of charge, by vessels from this country.

FORTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

275
3049
WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 1865.



WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ Street.
1865.

68810



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FORTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society.

JANUARY 17, 1865.

OBITUARIES.

During the year now closed, as in the preceding one, several of our associates and patrons have ceased from their labors and entered upon their reward. Among them are three Vice-Presidents of the Society:—Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, SOLOMON STURGES, Esq., and Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

Judge Hornblower was long the President of the New Jersey Colonization Society, and gave to the cause his counsels and his influence; Mr. Sturges was an earnest friend and liberal contributor; and Prof. Silliman early brought his profound and comprehensive mind to an investigation of the principles and aims of the Society, the result of which was published and had an extensive circulation.

Nor should another stroke of the Divine hand be passed by in silence. Dr. ROBERT R. REED, who died December 14th, will be recognized by all who knew him as justly ranking among the good and great. One of the oldest members of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, he remained one of its pillars and promoters until his death—always a staunch and useful advocate of the best interests of the colored race in this country and in Africa.

FINANCES.—The Packet Mary Caroline Stevens.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the Society, as exhibited by the accompanying statement of the Treasurer, presents a very satisfactory state of affairs. It will be seen that the receipts for the year ending December 31, 1864, including a balance from last year, amount to \$91,154.74, and the disbursements \$89,931.45.

The failure of emigrants has enabled the Executive Committee to invest the sum of \$35,000 in the securities of the Government of the United States, leaving the Society in a favorable condition for the demands which must be made upon it, and giving to its patrons good proof of the economy in management, and to its emigrants sufficient assurance of ability to fulfil its pledges.

Appropriations have been made for enriching Liberia with the facilities of civilization and education. Machinery for the marketable preparation of sugar has been ordered; about forty beasts of burthen and draft have been introduced from the Cape de Verde islands: a statistical return of the condition of the Republic has been arranged for, and \$2,500 applied toward the support of Liberia College.

THE PACKET MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

The lack of emigrants prevented the dispatch of the Society's packet M. C. Stevens on her usual spring trip for Liberia. A good charter party was sought, but without avail. The expense for wharfage and care in port, her rapid deterioration while unemployed, and the loss of interest on the capital which she might realize, induced efforts for her sale. These proved unsuccessful. After due notice she was offered at auction, in Baltimore, October 22nd, and sold to the highest bidder, producing \$30,000 cash.

The disposal of the packet was not the result of necessity, but was prompted by prudential considerations. The proceeds have

Emigrants Sent.

been invested in the securities of the Government of the United States, and with the income therefrom will, as expressed by the Board of Directors in the direction of sale, "be sacredly devoted a special trust fund to be employed at some future favorable period in the purchase of a suitable vessel to be called by the same name, and used by the Society for the same purpose for which the M. C. Stevens was intended to be used: to the end that the noble donation may be perpetuated in the manner and for the purposes intended by John Stevens, of Talbot county, Maryland, the distinguished benefactor of the Society."

EMIGRANTS SENT.

Twenty-three emigrants have been colonized in Liberia during the year—eighteen having been sent by the trader "Thomas Pope" January 16, and five by the same vessel, September 13, from New York. The States from which these removed are Massachusetts, 2; New York, 7; Pennsylvania, 10; and Illinois, 4. They are generally well educated persons, comprising two ministers of the Gospel and Prof. Martin H. Freeman and family.

Professor Freeman is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Middlebury College of the class of 1849. For several years he was the popular principal of a Collegiate Institution for colored youth in Western Pennsylvania. His reasons for making Liberia his home are thus cogently given:

1. "Because I am fully persuaded that emigration to Liberia is the quickest, the surest, the best, and I had almost said, the only way by which the negro of the United States can arise to the full status of mankind.

2. "Because Africa presents a very important and desirable field for civilizing and missionary labors—the resources of an entire continent to be developed, the energies of a whole race to be di-

Emigrants Sent.—Emigration.

rected by civilization and controlled by the benign influences of Christianity.

3. "And last, though not least, the earnest conviction that I am a man, and by consequence that it is not only my privilege, but my duty, to endeavor to secure for myself and my children all the rights, privileges, and immunities that pertain to humanity.

"Believing thus, I feel it to be my duty, my privilege, and for my interest, to go to Africa. I do not expect to improve my pecuniary condition; I leave a congenial situation, and a comparatively prominent position, with no expectation other than a life of toil and struggle for my daily bread, ending perhaps with premature suffering and death. But I believe my manhood is at last sufficiently developed to enable me to bear these evils, if, by so doing, I can secure for myself and my posterity this greater good, *liberty and equality*."

The expenses of the passage and for the usual support after arrival at Monrovia, of Prof. Freeman and family, have been borne by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. And the Travelling Secretary of our Society as an extra incidental service, has obtained subscriptions to the amount of \$3,000 for the support of Mr. Freeman as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Liberia College:—thereby securing \$1,000 in addition, subscribed by John P. Crozer, Esq., for the same object.

EMIGRATION.

The war has not only diminished our receipts, but it has deprived us of our usual supply of emigrants. Many who would have sought to improve their fortunes in Liberia have been diverted to the army. Others who could go have high anticipations that an important change will be wrought by it in their favor, and that their political and social condition will be so improved as to relieve them from the necessity of seeking a home elsewhere.

Colonizationists have a peculiar interest in the issue of the great

The Barbados Company.

contest growing out of their relation to our colored population. They believe that their labors are daily rendered more important and necessary. Instead of four or five hundred thousand free people of color, there will be millions for whose welfare the philanthropist and the Christian will be solicitous. The end of the war will be but the beginning of the negro question.

White labor promises to penetrate regions of our land, where, as yet, it is unknown. An unparalleled immigration has set in, which has already more than supplied the places of the wounded and the slain, and which threatens ere long to bring to the door of laborers the question of employment.

Emigration alone offers to the colored race a happier future—not removal to some remote portion of our own country, for here, everywhere, even in its wildest nooks and corners, the Anglo-Saxon has monopolized every acre. Of all the earth, Africa alone presents a theatre on which it may erect an independent and powerful nationality.

Many under the most favorable circumstances will prefer to remain among us; but the young, the intelligent, and the resolute—those ambitious of wealth and position—will generally leave. Increase the means, the interest, and the spirit in this great enterprise, and subjects will, by and by, not be wanting to fill the retiring ranks in the voluntary exodus of the colored race.

THE BARBADOS COMPANY.

Liberia is the only portion of Africa which her civilized descendants, returning from an exile of centuries, occupy, the sole inheritance of the children of Ham where any portion of that race can be said to hold an intelligent rule. To this inviting State thoughtful Africans everywhere are looking with the deepest interest. In some of the West India Islands there is considerable inquiry for informa-

The Barbados Company.

tion about the African Republic, and a desire to enjoy under its free government industrial, political, and social elevation.

In Barbados, several hundred colored persons are stated to be ready and anxious for the opportunity to make Liberia their home. A company has been organized for the purpose of removal, composed, it is represented, of tradesmen and mechanics, sugar-boilers, and useful agents in raising and manufacturing the produce of tropical countries. Every head of a family is said to be a director of agricultural labor. "A country of twenty-one miles long by fourteen wide, and a population of 153,000 inhabitants, must needs keep them in constant intercourse with each other, so that there can be no want of knowledge of that branch of industry which must necessarily be considered fundamental."

The aid of this Society has been solicited through communications from the Government of Liberia, and from various parties intending to remove, and by an agent of "The Barbados Company for Liberia," now in this country. But as this movement had not assumed tangible shape until just before the Annual Session of the Board of Directors of the Society, and as it involves questions of much delicacy and importance, no decision has been had in the case. The Executive Committee have commended the subject to the direct and immediate liberality of the friends of the applicants and of the elevation of Africa, and they earnestly hope that the required means may be promptly obtained.

The last Legislature of Liberia not only passed an Act appropriating \$4,000 to facilitate immigration from the West Indies, but it increased the grant of land to heads of families to twenty-five acres. Those from the United States are entitled to but ten acres, as heretofore. A Proclamation dated Monrovia, March 1, 1864, has been issued by President Warner, inviting settlers from the Isles of the West.

This movement of the Barbadians is a significant event, not unex-

The Aborigines of Liberia.

pected to those who have long regarded Africa as the natural and providential home of the colored population, but indications at an early period of a large influx to Liberia of the descendants of Africa from every quarter of the globe. As America attracts depressed white men from every part of Europe, so Liberia will draw to her arms the aspiring people of color wherever scattered.

THE ABORIGINES OF LIBERIA.

The relation of the citizens of Liberia to the neighboring Aborigines is of no mere commercial character. It is a fraternal connexion. They are their "kith and kin," and thus far they have proved their influence in civilizing and elevating them, by bringing them gradually within the restraints of civilization, and subjecting them to Christian law. Animated by a just regard for the interest of the native tribes, the Government and people of Liberia have sought to win them from the prosecution of the traffic in human flesh, rescue them from the fearful results which that traffic has introduced in their country, and organize among them an honorable and profitable industry.

As to the progress of Christianity among the Liberia native tribes, the subjoined statement of the correspondent of the *African Repository* is full of hope and encouragement, and a reminder of our duty :

"My attention has been turned so much of late to our own, that is Liberian, activities and interests, that I have failed to notice some important events occurring among our native population. One of these is a spontaneous movement of heathen people, at a neighboring settlement, to our Christian faith and civilized habits. At the township of Junk, thirty miles from Monrovia, a short time ago, a number of natives, convinced of the vanity of their superstitions, and the superiority of the life and manners of the Liberians, determined of themselves to renounce their heathen practices and conform to a Christian life and habits. They gave up their greegrees and fetiches, and put away their superfluous wives, separated themselves from their heathen kin, and formed themselves into a

The Aborigines of Liberia.

Christian village. Between fifty and sixty adults, men and women, made a profession of the Christian faith. Since their organization, they have accustomed themselves to the observance of the Sabbath, and hold regularly social meetings for prayer, conference, exhortation, and hearing the Divine Word.

The singularity of this case is the fact that it was a spontaneous movement on the part of these people themselves. From all I can hear, there had been no Liberian agency whatever; no exhortation, no preaching by any of our citizens. It seems to have been entirely the work of the Divine Spirit acting upon the hearts of these simple people, according to the promise, "convincing them of sin, of righteousness, and of a judgment to come." The recognition of the primary origin of this saving work does not preclude a notice of the collateral agency connected with it. Several of these natives had lived for years in Liberian families, and learned therein the rudiments of the faith. I think it would be impossible to tell how many heathen children are daily in the habit of joining in family prayer in our whole country; how many go to Sunday school; how many go to church; how many profess Christianity as members of Christian denominations. Though we fall far short of our duty in this respect, yet it is something to be thankful for, that we have such good men at work for religion as Vonbrunn and Crocker, and Priman and Lowrie—all converts from heathenism; leading unblemished lives, and possessed of good education.

I may mention just here, that there is a great desire among our native population for schools and teachers, and if our Government had the means there would be no difficulty in the way of our bringing thousands of native children under Christian instruction. But we are hardly equal to the intellectual needs of our own—that is, our emigrant children. Is it not worthy of consideration in the United States whether a fund could be raised and invested, the interest of which might be given to our Government to establish a permanent school system, and for the payment of teachers? The Liberian Government will give sites for schools, both in our settlements and among our natives, and simple but good buildings can easily be put up for forty or fifty dollars. Such a scheme would be a perpetual agency for the evangelization and instruction of our

Liberated Africans.

heathen population. And does not the civilized world owe a debt to Africa? And has not God raised up this Republic as a means and agency by which that debt can be paid?"

LIBERATED AFRICANS.

Apprehensions were entertained when upwards of four thousand Congo Africans were landed from slave ships, in the course of eight months, upon the shores of Liberia. But no one can read the annexed testimony of the zealous agent of the United States Government for Liberated Africans, the Rev. John Seys, as to their capacity and industry, as well as to the home afforded them by the Republic and the return they are making for it, without pleasure and admiration:

"Mr. Anderson, one of the largest sugar planters on the St. Paul's river, employs a number of these Congoes. Some plant and raise fields of sugar cane, others chop and cart wood, and some have learned the cooper's trade, and make barrels and casks for sugar out of the rude materials growing in abundance in the forest. So with Mr. Charles Cooper, Jesse Sharp, and a number of other Liberian farmers. Mr. Yates conducts his very profitable saw mill at Marshall, on the Junk river, chiefly by two or three Congo youths, who are steady, faithful, and honest, and acquired the knowledge of the entire *modus operandi* of the machinery and work of a circular steam saw mill, in a most incredible short time after being employed by him in 1860. At Sinoc, a large number of these captives, landed there by the "Star of the Union," became agriculturists, and it is most pleasing to see the amount of plantains, bannanas, eddoes, yams, peanuts, cassadas, sweet potatoes, and various kinds of fruit that they carry daily into Greenville for sale to the Liberians, who are thus left to commercial pursuits, or to the culture of the more valuable products of coffee, sugar, cotton, and cassadas, or to follow the mechanical arts.

Besides the schools supported by the various Missionary Societies of the United States, a benevolent Christian gentleman of Baltimore authorized the writer, during his last residence in Liberia as-

Liberated Africans.

"United States Agent for Liberated Africans," to establish schools for native children in several settlements to a certain amount, and draw on him for the means to support them. It was done. In Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Basse, Sinoe, Marshall, and New George, schools were established especially for Congo children and youth. In 1844, the semi-annual examination of the "Frey School, No. 1," taught by Mr. John A. Clark, himself a native, but naturalized citizen of Liberia, was held in the writer's house, and was witnessed by the Hon. A. Hanson, United States Consul-General. This gentleman expressed himself as exceedingly gratified with their improvement. Could the friends of Colonization have listened on that occasion to the spelling, reading, recitation, catechism, singing, and dialogues of that examination, they would have praised God for having prompted them to found colonies on the coast of Africa for persons of color and poor recaptured slaves, and have blessed the United States Government for sending the Congos of the "Storm King" and "Erie," the "Bonito" and "Cora," and "Nightingale," as well as those sent from Key West in the "Niagara," "Castilian," "South Shore," and "Star of the Union," to Liberia. Not to St. Croix, or any of the Danish settlements in the West Indies, nor to Chiriqui, or any other South American province, but to LAURENTIA, the black man's home—free, happy, independent Liberia—the land where the descendants of all Africans from all parts of the world may find an asylum from oppression and prejudice.

Let us now consider whether the people of Liberia have been benefited by this addition to their population.

The great want of that country is a more general development of its internal resources, and especially those of the soil. They want producers. The natives around them of the tribe adjacent to the settlements produce their own rice, palm oil, and other stuffs, but we neighbors, foreigners, who desire to trade or barter with the Liberians for what they get from the United States or Europe. The Congos, or recaptives, on the other hand, make a portion of themselves, and help to develop their own wealth. Every acre of land redeemed from the primeval forests of Liberia by these liberated Africans and put into culture, for sugar, or cotton adds to the aggre-

The Foreign Relations of Liberia.

gate wealth of the country. Every tree felled and converted into building materials by these naturalized citizens, increases the Liberian's capacity for the reception of their brethren from the United States and other countries. The future history of these people will prove that the best which could have been done for them, under the circumstances, has been done, and that their commingling with and diffusion among the freemen of Liberia has been rendered, in the wise Providence of God, a general blessing to both."

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF LIBERIA.

Sweden and Norway, the Netherlands, and Hayti, have entered, during the past year, into treaty relationship with the Government of Liberia. That with the Republic of Hayti contains an article touching the slave trade which is honorable to the contracting parties:—viz: "The slave trade is assimilated to piracy; it is rigorously prohibited, and the vessels of the two States which may be engaged in this nefarious traffic shall be judged and punished according to the laws in force in their respective countries against piracy."

On the 25th of February last, the Hon. Abraham Hanson, the first Commissioner and Consul-General from the Government of the United States, was received by the authorities of Liberia. This excellent man, who had resided at Monrovia in another capacity, and had, on every opportunity, evinced his earnest concern for the welfare of the Republic, is reported to have said, in substance:

"The circumstances under which he presented himself before his Excellency the President of Liberia, as the representative of the United States, were to him thrillingly interesting. He came to a people who had derived their origin from America; who had adopted its forms of Government and administration, and who were reproducing those forms upon the coast of this extensive and very fruitful and interesting continent, and who, moreover, had not at any time forgotten the ties which bind them to their native land. It was, among others, one object of his mission to foster this feeling and de-

INTERNAL CONDITION.

develop the commercial relations between the United States and Liberia; and while he could assert that the American people had always looked with deep interest and solicitude upon the novel but most important enterprise of establishing this new Republic, yet it had been reserved for the present moment to give a definite and solemn proof of that interest and solicitude, on the part of the Government of the United States, by accrediting a political agent to the Government of Liberia, as a distinct and responsible recognition of the national independence and sovereignty of that Republic."

President Warner remarked:

"It renders me very happy, indeed, sir, to be able to announce to these gentlemen present, that you bring with you to this Government a commission and credentials of a higher grade than it has hitherto had the pleasure of receiving from the hands of any other foreign public functionary commissioned to this country. This event is hailed by us as another unmistakable evidence of the very friendly feelings and the national regard entertained by the great American Republic for the Government of Liberia. We greatly appreciate the event and cordially reciprocate the friendship of which it is the sequence."

On the 18th of May, our esteemed colleague, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, who has held the position of Consul-General to our Government since its recognition of Liberia, was received as its Charge d'Affaires resident in the United States.

It is gratifying to record these evidences of the purpose of our Government to cultivate the good will of Liberia, and to unite in closer intercourse. No where else has the efficiency of our institutions in developing national strength and character been so satisfactorily shown; and it should be no less our pride than it is our interest, to preserve the most friendly relations with the Liberia people and authorities.

INTERNAL CONDITION.

President Warner was inaugurated January 4, 1861, "in the

A Gunboat for Liberia.

midst of universal rejoicings." An "Athenaeum" has recently been organized at Monrovia for the intellectual improvement of the young men of that city. A Convention of teachers and others had been held, occupying three days in discussions on the qualification of teachers and modes of instruction, and resulting in the formation of a national "Institute of Instruction."

Acts were passed last winter by the Legislature, for the improvement of the native tribes; for employing private vessels in the public service; taxing real estate one-half of one per cent. for the support of common schools; appropriating \$1,100 for furniture for the President's mansion; \$3,000 for the repair of the Government Schooner "Quail;" and \$950 for building a bridge and clearing out creeks.

A GUNBOAT FOR LIBERIA.

The last annual message of President Lincoln contains the following kind mention of Liberia and recommendation in its favor:

"Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed to secure the safety of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it, would win forbearance and favor towards the colony from all civilized nations."

A bill to carry into effect the expressed wishes of the President was promptly reported in the Senate, and passed by an almost

LIBERTY COLLEGE.

unanimous vote, December 15. The House of Representatives will, it is hoped, emerge at an early day. The bill authorizes the President of the United States to transfer to the Government of the Republic of Liberia any one of the gunboats now or hereafter included in the navy of the United States, her armament, tackle, apparel, and furniture, which may be acceptable to that Government, and can, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, be conveniently spared for that purpose, and upon a valuation to be fixed by law. The Secretary of the Navy is also directed to enter into a contract with any person duly empowered by the Government of that Republic, by which that Government shall repay to repay to the United States the value of the gunboat to be transferred; and the contract is to stipulate for the full reimbursement to the United States of the value of such gunboat in annual installments, not exceeding ten in number, with interest on each at six per cent. per annum from the date of the contract.

Liberia has proved a benefit to our nation, and she will in the future have her greater service in her power. She has kept her territory free from the slave trade; she has received the Africans captured by our men of war; and she has provided a home for a portion of our colored population. The facilities she may hereafter afford in this regard hardly admits of calculation. The increasing independence which the prosperity of that Republic presents, will gradually produce an emigration of the American people of color, something like that which is now urging the races of Europe to our shores. Philanthropic interest and practical commercial interest will be promoted by this national service.

LIBERTY COLLEGE.

There are many favorable circumstances connected with this Institution now new, in its infancy; and there is no doubt, with God's

Advances in Prosperity.

favor, of great success to the undertaking. The semi-annual examination, held July 15, is stated to have been well sustained. The third term of the second year commenced August 15, with nine students in the College proper and thirteen in the Preparatory Department.

Good and sufficient buildings have been provided. An able faculty of colored men are at their posts, and a respectable library has been secured—and early in the past year, a donation of \$5000 was received for increasing it.

It is most cheering to see chronicled for several months, munificent donations to Literary and Theological Institutions in the United States. Let these examples and those yet multiplying, not fail to meet worthy imitators among the friends of Liberia College and the cause of education in that Republic. It has been the recipient of noble acts of liberality; let it not be neglected now and in the future, but let it be furnished with all the means necessary to enable it to do a great and good work for the African race, more enduring than the stones hewn from the rock-ribbed earth that constitute its foundations!

ADVANCES IN PROSPERITY.

It is gratifying to witness in the printed and written documents from Liberia, evidence of more intense desire for material progress than were discernable only a few months since. The indications are that her people are about to make onward strides.

From an elaborate article in the Liberia Herald on the agricultural condition of the St. Paul's river, the following statistics are condensed:—

“The statistics are from Harrisburg, Millsburg, Carysburg, White Plains, New York, Bensonville, Louisiana, Clay-Ashland, Caldwell, Virginia, and New Georgia, and give 2969 acres in cultivation.

Advances in Prosperity.

Sugar.—We have, to begin with, 682 acres of cane, which ought to give 1,880 hhd. of sugar of 2,240 lbs. each. That is allowing the yield to be per acre 2½ and ½ hhd., which we have been told is the sum; then we would have 4,211,200 lbs. sugar; one-third allowed for home consumption, would leave exportable 2,857,467 lbs.

Coffee.—16,449 trees in full bearing will yield, at a very low computation per tree, one pound and a half, which, at twenty cents, give \$14,000. But the yield will increase rapidly and steadily for the next ten years. There are 32,964 young trees, which will give next season half a pound, and 79,239 scions, which, within the time stated, will produce \$79,239. Now, on these facts, we satisfactorily look with pleasure on coffee.

Cotton.—This article attracts the attention of every place within the tropics. Our tables give 28 acres of cotton; twenty-eight acres of young cotton for the first year gives 8,100 pounds, which by the last English quotations would be valued at £573 15s., or nearly \$2,800. The increase would go on for four or five years steadily to about 600 pounds per acre.

Ginger.—This is a very valuable and remunerative produce, and brings from £3 per cwt. for inferior to £8 for best fine scraped. Its value in the market will, we hope, induce our people to its proper cultivation.

Ground-nuts and Arum-root.—Of the former there were 26, and of the latter 10 acres. The market price of ground-nuts is encouraging; the value of its oil and the demand for the oil-cake, make it profitable to cultivate, not to say the very prolific nature of the nut. Arum-root is one of those things which is grown cheaply, without much labor, and is easily made marketable. We advise its extensive cultivation. As a starch it is good, and as a nutriment for infants or invalids it is unexceptionable.

Cocoa.—There are but 1,828 full bearing trees. This tree produces from five to eight or ten pounds. Our number would be moderately estimated at 10,000 pounds, which, at £2 8s. per cwt., brings £432, and which might bring to the producer more if prepared. In the raw state, however, it brings over \$2,000. We advise that more care be paid to the trees and their fruit; that as much attention be given to the cocoa as to the coffee tree.

Advances in Prosperity.

But while the products which are staple claim attention, we might be pardoned if we give some other facts, that the increasing prosperity of the planters may not only be calculated from the amount of produce, but from other realities. Take the buildings for the last five or six years erected and being erected, and we have something like 44 brick, 147 frame, and 25 log houses, the computative value of which is \$122,785. The figures are low, but we had rather they be so. Thirty kilns of bricks, \$32,575, at a value on the spot of \$3 per thousand, or on delivery \$6, amount respectively to \$2,496 and \$4,992. There are twenty-four saws or sawpits. In these buildings is used lumber, but it was African lumber. The value of lumber used or got out has not been taken account of, much to our regret. There are two steam and thirteen wooden mills; their value might be placed at \$15,000.

These show the increasing and stable wealth of the St. Paul's farmers. But there is another and a most pleasing feature in this growing wealth—the increased value of land. In 1859 land could be easily bought on the river at \$5 and upwards. Now the value, as reported by the Commissioners of the statistical report, is \$25 per acre for land on the front tier, \$20 on the second, and \$10 on the third. Uncultivated lands on front tier range from \$10 upwards per acre. Improved lands on the front tier are valued from \$25 to \$50 per acre, according to the kind of produce for which they are best adapted.”

An intelligent citizen furnishes an additional view of the industrial thrift and success prevalent in other portions of the Republic, as follows:

“I am most happy to say that preparations are being made in every settlement to meet the commercial responsibilities about to fall upon us. One boat of ten tons was built two or three months ago, for the coast-wise trade, and has already made one successful trip to Sierra Leone. Another built by Judge Drayton, of Cape Palmas, is already launched, and is now on its way up the coast. Four more boats, of from twenty-five to thirty tons burden, are now on the stocks, and will soon be ready for service. All these belong to mer-

 Liberian Exports.

abundant in the forward countries. In addition to these, I may mention a packet now in the harbor, which was built at Cape Mount, in this country, and which is to carry passengers and freight to Sierra Leone and Monrovia. Warner and Cooper are busy building and repairing vessels at their ship yards in this town. Indeed, we have every prospect of a rapid increase in small craft, and full preparation for our coastwise trade. It will be pleasing to you to know that we are building our own vessels, and not sending our money abroad for them. * * * L. L. Lloyd arrived here

two or three months ago, and brought a steam sugar mill of thirty-five horse power—the largest mill in the country. * * *

The ‘Greyhound’ arrived a few days ago, and brought out two steam sugar mills intended for the farms of our enterprising fellow-countrymen, Mr. Jesse Sharp and Hon. A. Washington.

In addition to these signs of prosperity, I will briefly add the house-building going on in every part of the country. New houses are going up at Cape Palmas and at Sinoe. At Bassa, I hear that Edina is almost a new town, so many buildings have recently been put up there. And in Monrovia, besides several small frame buildings, there are going up just now four large and capacious stone and brick buildings; two of these are enlargements of smaller ones. The St. Paul’s, however, comprises every other part of the country. In our settlement, (Clay-Ashland,) over thirty brick houses, I am informed, have been erected in less than a year; and higher up the river, two of our sugar planters have put up as fine country mansions as most substantial farmers in America would build.”

 LIBERIAN EXPORTS.

Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton of Liberian growth are reaching foreign markets in largely increased quantities. A trading vessel brought to one of our ports twenty thousand pounds of the superior coffee of that Republic, most of which sold at from sixty to seventy cents per pound. Several bales of cotton, a portion of which was raised on the Monrovia river, commanded one dollar and forty-five cents per pound. The firm who purchased it state: “We worked it alone in

West African Trade.

our mill to test its quality, and can say that we think it fully equal in every respect to our own American Upland cotton. It has an excellent fibre, dyes well, and can be used in manufacturing cotton fabrics of all kinds."

A specimen lot of indigo, prepared by a farmer of Bassa County, has been received by that earnest and philanthropic friend of Africa, Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, who it will be remembered visited the Liberian settlements in the winter of 1862-63. This was submitted to the scrutiny of a merchant of that city, who, during a long residence in India became conversant with the manufacture of Indigo, and who deems "it better than the medium quality from Bengal: and with care it is evident the best of indigo can be obtained from Liberia." The model of an improved machine for its easy and extensive manufacture has been shipped by Mr. Morris, and another article of profitable commercial demand will doubtless be supplied by the people of Liberia.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

England understands and appreciates the importance of Western Africa as an outlet for her manufactures, and is laying the foundations of a commerce that will, in a few years, astonish the most sanguine. The declared value of the Palm oil from that region, which she received in 1862, was £1,784,310 sterling, or upwards of seven millions of dollars. The British West African Steamship Company, it is announced, proposes to extend their route some sixteen hundred miles further down the coast, to Loando, and to have a semi-monthly mail instead of monthly, as at present. "The Company of African Merchants" of London, and "The London and African Company," are organizations for commercial purposes which have recently commenced operations. Their ships and agents are scattered along the seaboard of Western Africa, and in

Missionary Encouragement.

consequences of the existing high prices of American goods, are commanding the trade.

The capabilities of Liberia in this respect are perceived by the directors and officers of the companies named, and business relations have been formed with her citizens. It is hoped that the advantages which English capitalists and traders are thus acquiring may not weaken the natural ties which bind the Liberians to this country.

MISSIONARY ENCOURAGEMENT.

In most of the missions within or adjacent to the territorial limits of Liberia, there is light and hope, and it is believed, the stations generally were never more prosperous than during the past year. Among the most pleasing indications of success is the account given of Cavalla Episcopal Station by Bishop Payne, in his contrast of the state of things in 1839, with their condition in 1864.

"It was in October, 1839, when with his wife and one native girl, the missionary moved from Mount Vaughan to Cavalla, to a cottage sixteen feet by fourteen, with two rooms, constituting in this small house and household all the representation of civilization and Christianity at the place. But the blessed result is seen now in ample accommodations for missionaries, two large school houses and a substantial church building. On the communion list are ninety-one names. In the schools are thirty-five girls and twenty-two boys. From these schools have gone twenty-five Christian families, twenty-two catechists and teachers, one minister, two candidates for orders, three printers, and five Christian mechanics. A Christian congregation of about one hundred worship regularly in the Church of the Epiphany, increased every Sunday by fifty to one hundred and fifty hearers. The catechists and teachers who have gone forth from the station, have occupied or do now occupy fourteen different stations, on six tribes, along thirty miles of coast and eighty miles interior, and towns and villages of more than one hundred thousand people."

The Honored Instruments.—Our Work.

THE HONORED INSTRUMENTS.

White missionaries cannot evangelize Africa. The country is so vast in extent, the population is so great, the manners and customs as well as the habits of thought of the natives are so different from ours, and withal the climate is so hostile to whites, and comparatively so congenial to blacks, that christianized colored men from America seem to be selected as the honored instruments for the elevation of the continent. Foreigners may lay the foundations, but the educated and sanctified negro immigrant energy and power must rear the fabric which shall be a national monument, an index of the nation's progress.

Through the agency of her exiled but returning children, are the blessings of civilization and the Gospel destined mainly to spread and conquer in Africa. The white missionary there is but a pioneer—the breaker up of the fallow ground. But it is the sowing of her own sable sons which will take root and bring forth an abundant harvest. Their million brethren according to the flesh, sitting in the midst of darkness and abounding wickedness, call upon them to return, bringing with them the language, the arts, and the laws of civilization, with the infinitely more precious institutions and consolations of Christianity.

OUR WORK.

Ours is the work for the American free people of color and for Africa. We are not discouraged because emigrants just now fail us. In a little while they will seek us by thousands. The better class of this population will demand a home where they can be men.

Amid the great events that are occurring in our midst in connection with the people of color, their relation to the vast conti-

Hon. Edward Everett.

ment from which they spring, and the probable future of these events upon that continent, are not and should not be forgotten. Who knows but that, as the birth of our Republic gave rise to the colony of Sierra Leone, this second mighty convulsion, which is so intimately connected with the colored race, may not prove a still greater blessing to it and to Africa than the first?

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Since the foregoing was prepared, the Directors of this Society, in common with their fellow-citizens, have been called to deplore the death of one whose services to his country had been so various and in every department in which they were rendered so faithful and so able, that his fame was regarded as national property.

As a Vice-President of this Society, and the friend who gave to it the benefit of his wise counsel, his brilliant eloquence and his glorious name, we cherish his memory with the affectionate veneration due to his illustrious public services, his pre-eminent abilities and wisdom, and the unspotted purity of his life.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the Year 1864.

Dr.	Cr.
Balance in Treasury, January 1st, 1864.....	\$27,697 04
Received Donations and Collections.....	\$6,767 87
" Legacies left the Society.....	15,231 78
" Interest on Investments.....	7,469 55
" Rents from Colonization Building.....	4,067 82
" Subscriptions to African Repository.....	185 35
" Agents in Liberia.....	5,208 81
" Special Shipment to Liberia.....	8,095 72
" Notes due the Society.....	2,400 00
" Old Debts due the Society.....	2,332 80
" United States Government.....	12,000 00
Total.....	\$91,454 70
Paid Sending Emigrants.....	\$2,936 52
" The Liberia College.....	2,500 00
" The Government of Liberia.....	35,214 66
" Physician at Monrovia.....	121 30
" Publishing African Repository.....	2,432 23
" United States Government Securities.....	35,460 00
" Officers and Agents.....	8,925 00
" Contingent and General Expenses.....	1,136 11
" Postages.....	178 49
" Taxes, Insurance, &c.....	1,027 10
Cash in Treasury.....	\$89,931 41
Total.....	1,523 39
	\$91,454 74

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1864, and find the same correctly kept and properly vouched, and the balance correctly reported.

JOSEPH S. ROPES,
J. B. PINNEY,
F. KEYES, } Committee on Accounts.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1865.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1865.*

The American Colonization Society met at 7½ o'clock this evening in the 4½ street Presbyterian Church. The Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, took the chair, and at his request the Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the Annual Report of the Society, and read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. J. R. Doolittle,* Senator from Wisconsin, and the Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D.,† of New York.

The following resolution, preceded by appropriate remarks, was offered by the Hon. G. Washington Warren,‡ of Boston, and seconded by the Hon. Peter Parker, was unanimously adopted, viz :

Resolved, That this Society deplores the recent death of EDWARD EVERETT, one of its Vice-Presidents, and an eloquent advocate of its cause : and while it admires the intellectual and varied gifts with which he was endowed, the long series of public services which he rendered, and the many efforts of philanthropy and patriotism with which his name, for nearly half a century, has been identified, and while it contemplates the beauty and grace of his private life and the pure principles which guided his public conduct, it joins with the country in sympathetic sorrow for the national loss which, in this critical juncture, she has been called upon suddenly to bear.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. H. Malcom, D. D.

Letter from Joseph A. Wright, Esq.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1865.*

The Society met at 12 o'clock M. pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, and of the session held last evening, were read and approved.

On motion of Hon. James W. Beekman, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the speakers who so ably and eloquently addressed the meeting last evening, and that copies of their Addresses be requested for publication.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, and Hon. G. Washington Warren, a Committee to nominate a President and Vice-Presidents of the Society. The Committee, after consultation, reported the following named gentlemen, who were duly elected: (See list on page 3.)

The following letter was read:

NO. 4 BOND STREET, NEW YORK, }
January 5, 1865. }

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 31st of December is just at hand, and I am sorry to say that my engagements to go West in a few days, will prevent my being with you.

The events of the hour are calculated to make men reflect most seriously on the future condition of the colored man. We may discuss, and we may differ upon the many conflicting questions, (almost daily arising) but surely the good man cannot fail to see the openings of Divine providence for the great work of Colonization; and *we must* be ready to do our part in this great work of civilizing and Christianizing Africa.

We know full well that innovation is not always reformation; and it is equally true that among our first duties, is that of teaching, educating, and preparing men for self-government.

I am with you, dear sir, in spirit and sentiment, and regret deeply that I cannot participate with you at this time. Please present

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

my indebted thanks to your Committee for this mark of respect, and accept assurances of the highest regard for yourself, from

Yours,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at such place in Washington, D. C., as shall be designated by the Executive Committee of the Society.

ADDRESS OF HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

Geographies of the American Colonization Society:

Augustus Cæsar, in his will, recommended to his successors in the Roman Empire never to attempt the conquest of Ethiopia. Disregarding that injunction, they made the attempt.

They marched the best legions of Rome a thousand miles into the interior of Africa, to subjugate an unarmed population; but the laws of climate and of race asserted their supremacy, repelling and destroying the invaders, thus teaching the proud Caucasian that Ethiopia belongs to the Ethiopian. Two thousand years have passed. Those laws remain unchanged.

When that most noble expedition, I think, in 1841, was fitted out, under the highest auspices in England, to found an agricultural colony at the mouth of the Niger and the Chad, out of one hundred and forty-five white persons that formed a part of it, nearly every man sickened, and forty died. On the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty-eight colored men that formed part of the expedition, only three or four sickened, and they were men who had passed some years in the West Indies and in Europe, and not one died.

Are those missionaries—those angel messengers of Christianity—who for long years, under the tropical suns of Africa, have labored and died as martyrs for the redemption of their fellow men, what is their opinion of this great law of climate and of race? They unanimously tell you the white race planted in tropical Africa, if it survives the first summer, survives the third generation. It must mingle and become lost in the colored races there or become extinct. It becomes

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

too feeble to continue its own existence. Ethiopia belongs to the Ethiopian as surely as that the leopard cannot change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin.

It is true the great Apostle Paul declares that "God hath made of one blood all the nations of men," (Acts xvii, 26,) but it must not be forgotten that in the same sentence, with equal emphasis and equal authority, he also declares that God "hath determined the bounds of their habitation." Those boundaries are fixed by the laws of climate and of race, which the Almighty hath stamped upon the earth and upon the constitution of man. Poets and enthusiasts may dream and act as if these laws were subject to human legislation and to human control; but history, for thousands of years, indeed all there is of human history, enjoins upon the philosopher, the warrior, and the statesman, in making conquests, planting colonies, and founding empires, to seek rather to obey than to repeal these laws.

But it is no part of my purpose to dwell upon these topics at length this evening; I will rather confine myself to some brief observations upon the Republic of Liberia, founded under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.

Not fifty years have elapsed since the foundation of that Society whose anniversary you now celebrate. Behold! rising upon the shores of Africa, a free Republic, recognized as such by all the great Powers of the earth, planted and fostered by its care! I could challenge the history of the world to show a parallel.

It is but forty-eight years since the heroic Mills, said: "We go to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the coast of poor degraded Africa." That prophecy is fulfilled. To-day, my friend Abraham Hanson, from Wisconsin, is Commissioner to represent the United States of America, the great republic of the world, at the capital of this young Republic of Liberia, yet to become the great Republic of Africa.

Let no one think because he goes from one of the youngest States of this Union to the youngest republic in the world, that either the State he goes from or the Republic he goes to, are not worthy of much consideration.

Wisconsin was born of old Virginia. She is her youngest born,

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

but thank God she was born under the ordinance of freedom which Virginia herself carried through Congress in that good old time, which I hope will soon come again, when she loved liberty more than she loved slavery, and by the great law of maternity stamped her own love of freedom upon her offspring forever. Though but twelve years had elapsed after Wisconsin was admitted into the sisterhood of States when this war commenced, she was already in material wealth and resources almost equal to Virginia; and at this day, after three years of war, she is her superior. She can put more stalwart men in the field, and raise more bread to sustain them than old Virginia herself.

But I only refer to this in order to say that great and marvelous as has been the growth of Wisconsin and the young free States of this Union, it is, all things considered, nearly equalled by that of Liberia. To adopt the language of another, "considering its great distance and difficulties, never did any colony make a beginning so hopeful and auspicious. It has had better health than either Plymouth or Jamestown had at the beginning; better agriculture than either Carolina or Louisiana upon their virgin soils; better trade and commerce than either New York or Philadelphia in the first forty years of mercantile adventure; better education than Massachusetts or Connecticut in the first half century of their institutions; better Christianity, in its freedom, simplicity, and power combined, than any people in the cradle ever had since the days of the Apostles."—(Professor McGill, of Princeton, N. J.)

And, I will add, a better form and administration of government, too.

I now proceed to call attention to some other great results from the establishment of this republic. First—Its power, from geographical position, to put down the slave trade. It already embraces all of the West coast of Africa, between the San Pedro River, 78 miles east of Cape Palmas, and the mouth of the Shebar river, 125 miles northwest of Monrovia, or about 650 miles of coast. By treaty and purchase it is gradually extending north and south, and will soon reach Sierra Leone on the north and the Gold coast on the south.

With some assistance from friendly Powers, it will soon be able

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

to defend, against the inhuman slave trade, the whole Western coast of Africa. It can do more, if it has not already done, than England and the United States combined to put an end to that infernal traffic.

It is estimated that, in one period of twenty-five years, 1,500,000 victims were exported as slaves from that coast. Liberia has already done much to arrest it, and in twenty-five years more, under the growing power and influence of this rising black republic, not a slave, in my opinion, will be exported from Western Africa.

It is far more probable that within the next half century more men of African descent, redeemed from chains and slavery by the war in the United States of America, will, of their own free choice, and moved by high and holy aspirations, emigrate from the United States to Liberia than were ever imported into the United States of their ancestors as slaves, thus to swell, in ten-fold volume, the rising current of Liberian power in Africa and enable it to crush forever the last vestige of slave piracy.

There are some who cry out—such an emigration is impossible! How little do they reflect upon what transpires before their eyes every day!

From September 30, 1844, to December 31, 1860; a period of seventeen years and three months, four million three hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and forty-one persons have landed in the United States, of which more than 4,000,000 were aliens of the Caucasian race, intending to make this country their home. When this rebellion is put down, and this Republic, having passed for the second time through the terrible baptism of blood and fire, shall be regenerated and purified from slavery, the current of immigration by the civilized Caucasian will probably be doubled, and will undoubtedly exceed half a million annually.

The war, among other things, has demonstrated that the white man from the most northern States can live and labor and endure all the hardships and exposures of a soldier's life in almost all portions even of the Gulf States; that there are very few districts indeed within our States and Territories where he cannot and does not thrive and maintain his full vigor.

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

Some districts are miasmatic, it is true, none tropical.

Where the white man can live and labor, this advancing tide of emigration will carry him by hundreds of thousands.

When peace comes the field for great emigration from our old States as well as from Europe, will be southward.

Upon the West it has reached almost the natural boundary this side the Rocky Mountains to be found in that great plain of three or four hundred miles in width, upon which the rain does not fall in quantities sufficient for purposes of agriculture, and which is not capable of irrigation.

Some portion of the tide of emigration will pass that barrier, but the greater part will flow southward. Besides, our soldiers by hundreds of thousands, having learned the true resources of the Southern country from actual experience, will return to their homes when peace comes, only to emigrate and take their families with them to a milder climate and a more productive soil, to be found south of the Ohio; an emigration, which alone in ten years, will make the wealth of these States double what it has ever been, including all their property in slaves.

That these causes once in operation will exert a powerful influence in favor of colored emigration to colored States, I cannot for a moment doubt. But I do not discuss this question now. The time to do so was before the rebellion. The time may come again, when the war is over and all the excited passions of the present hour shall be allayed, and the voice of reason once more assert its rightful sway.

Secondly, I call attention to Liberia as a power for the civilization of the continent of Africa. Its bearing upon that subject has been so often considered, and is so perfectly obvious, that I do not feel called upon to discuss it except under one aspect, viz: The colored race alone can civilize Africa.

The all-conquering Roman could not take possession of it. The proud Caucasian, the stubborn, ubiquitous Anglo-Saxon, may plan all schemes of commercial adventure and of military conquest. But its plagues and deadly miasmas and yellow fevers bring to him disease and almost certain death.

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

Ethiopia belongs, by the fiat of the Almighty, to the children of Ethiopia, whose skin and constitution have been so nicely and beautifully formed as to allow them to dwell in the midst of the miasma of the tropics, as securely as the white man does midst the snows of the Caucasus.

Ethiopia stretches out her hands, but she stretches them to her own children.

The white man can point the way, can loan the ships and furnish the means, but the children of Africa alone can go and make settlements, carrying with them to that vast continent all the blessings of civilization.

And will they not do it? To suppose for a moment that they will not do so, when the way is fairly opened, is to say that they are false to their kindred and to their race, and that they are willing to trample the Divine appointments under their feet.

To make that settlement and colonization a blessing to themselves and Liberia, African emigration from this country should be in all respects as free as the Caucasian emigration of Europe is to this.

Upon this point I have been often and most persistently misrepresented by the advocates of the new theory of miscegenation of whites and blacks, and therefore I have made the latter statement.

Nor is colonization based upon the idea of any inequality in the rights or capacity of the African race. I maintain that the African, taken all in all, including health and vigor of body and of mind, without regard to attainments, is superior, in fact, to the Caucasian within those tropical regions where the African dwells, and that is one of the strongest reasons why civilized Africans in America should enlist in this grand enterprise for redeeming a continent from the most degrading barbarism.

In the third place, what is true of civilization is equally true of introducing Christianity into the continent of Africa. It can only be done by the planting of civilized Christian colonies composed of men of African descent.

Nothing need be added to what Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., says upon this point:

Address of Hon. J. H. Doolittle.

"It has usually been supposed that sensible and candid men may learn from experience. If so, it would seem that such a variety of experiments, extending through three centuries, and all pointing to the same conclusion, might suffice to teach them. Consider the numerous attempts of Romanists of different nations and orders, Portuguese, Spaniards, and French; Capuchins, Dominicans, and Jesuits, and by Protestants of different nations and communities, to introduce christianity there without colonies, and always with the same result. Consider, too, that every attempt to introduce Christianity and civilization by colonizing Africa with people of African descent, has been, in a greater or less degree, successful. Every such colony planted still subsists, and wherever its jurisdiction extends, has banished piracy and the slave trade; extinguished domestic slavery; put an end to human sacrifices and cannibalism; established a constitutional civil government, trial by jury, and the reign of law; introduced the arts, usages, and comforts of civilized life, and imparted them to more or less of the natives; established schools, built houses of worship, gathered churches, sustained the preaching of the Gospel, promoted colonization, and seen native converts received to Christian communion. *Not a colony has been attempted, without leaving to all these results.*"

After reading this, who will not say from the profoundest depths of his soul, God bless African Colonization.

Fourth, and lastly: The Republic of Liberia is, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the chosen instrument for the establishment of Republican institutions and Republican government upon the continent of Africa; that blessed form of human government for which the good of all ages have longed and prayed; which we are now pouring out our blood and treasure like water to maintain, which the prophets have long foretold should come when every yoke should be broken, and all the oppressed go free; in which every man shall be priest and king, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make afraid; which tyrants and despots both hate and fear and would destroy, but for whose ultimate success Heaven, with all its omnipotence, stands pledged.

Fellow-citizens, we bear upon ourselves all the responsibility of the success or failure of those institutions and that form of government upon the earth. If we fail, Republican government is a failure. When we fail republican liberty for man anywhere, in any age, or in any clime, is but a dream, and that dream is over. But

Letter from Rev. Dr. Cox.

we shall not fail. Heaven's pledge and promise to man of a higher and better and more divine life upon earth is redeemed as each new victory is won by our arms.

The news of this day of the capture of Fort Fisher, brings the final crushing and decisive victory very near. That victory will be a victory not for ourselves alone, but a victory for all mankind.

It will vindicate the rights of all men in all climes, and especially will it guarantee the independence of the Liberian Republic forever.

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LETTER FROM REV. DR. COX.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of yesterday, appreciating gratefully your courtesy in reference to my address on Tuesday evening, at the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society—forty-eighth—the state of my health as now infirm, with other reasons; chiefly, my sense of its inferiority, as indeed it was not written at all; may plead my apology for declining your request of “a copy for publication.”

With my best wishes for the prosperity of your noble enterprise, and prayers for the mercy of God ever to accompany and direct its progress, I remain with respectful consideration, yours,

SAMUEL HANSON COX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1865.

P. S.—Some friends near me, since writing the above, have made a suggestion, which—if I can, I am quite willing to honor, in reference to some remarks in my public “address,” and their brief reproduction here.

Since the year, or near it, of 1811, I have been acquainted, increasingly, with the late Rev. Dr. Finley, of New Jersey, who is justly commemorated as mainly the originator, under God the author, of the philanthropic enterprise to which the Society is devoted; and Dr. Finley, known, loved, affectionately affiliated and fraternized in his day, by many of the best and most noted ministers of the evangelical branches of the church universal among us, such as the Rev. Drs. Richards, McDowell, Hilyer, Fisher, King, Perrine, Miller,

Letter from Rev. Dr. Cox.

Alexander, Green, to name no others, all of happy memory; Dr. Finley, I say, could be conceived, by those who knew him, as capable of no motives unworthy of the wisdom of a christian, or a faithful patriot, or a sincere philanthropist, in what he approved and patronized with all his heart, with all his knowledge, with all his wonted constancy, his practical conviction, his excellent intelligence, to the end of his eminently useful life.

If I cannot do, to a brother of the species, for whom our blessed Saviour, our Lord Jesus Christ, died on the cross, suffering for us all without the gates of Jerusalem, that we might be saved, and I know of no higher sanction conceivable for my argument than this! If I cannot do for him *all I would*, is that a reason why I should do *nothing for him* at all, but continue only to demur and growl at practical goodness, doing for him what voluntarily himself prefers, with reason enough, in the case, as his best alternative, at once practicable, and calmly, as well as strongly, desired.

To erect and to maintain in Liberia an Anglo-American, a civilized and christian nationality, for the progeny of Cush; now growing there so well and so fast; recognized already by all the other great Powers as well as our own; having already, direct and indirect, a civilizing and christianizing influence over one-half a million of persons; all this, in a climate remarkably and well ascertained to suit the constitution of the race, while it is just as well known and proved to be deleterious only to that of the Caucasian or European white man; their physical idiosyncrasy, respectively, suiting it, or nonsuited it—the one, easily and well acclimated to the home of his fathers; the other, incapable of it; he cannot live on his shores, possibly with a very few, and these doubtful exceptions; so that it is the home of the thriving, and the healthful, and the contented one; while to the other it is lethiferous only, only for grave! What can our missionary agencies do for “every creature” in all that and in every other such peculiar climate of the tropics, without your co-operative agency? I answer, just about—**NOTHING AT ALL.**

And here, it strikes me, now, not for the first, but rather for the **thirtieth** time, that our missionary boards, official bureaux, and men,

Letter from Rev. Dr. Cox.

ought to entertain an affectionate, a fiducial, a fraternal correspondence, at once co-operative and beneficent, to christianize all Africa. Has not God so ordered it? thus modifying at once our duties and our resources, soon to exemplify the song of seraphic minstrels, at the birth of OUR DEAR REDEEMER, in a practical way there, in sight of the universe: GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, and on earth peace, good will towards men of all nations.

The argument strikes me more and more as at once good, sound, true, nay, as ultimately impregnable. It seems beneficent, too, in all its relations—here, there, everywhere, especially in heaven! Its premises are just facts; its induction, a right Baconian inference.

As to what some people say, who probably never examine it, I ask, what say "some people," especially infidels, corrupt pseudo-christians, selfish dunces, and co. *to the glorious Gospel of the blessed God*, to our divine Christianity; to the only true religion; to the only system of faith and duty and salvation; sustained fully by rational evidence; encircling its exterior as with a celestial halo; permeating its interior with the wisdom of its Author; and beatifying our experience of its peerless value, with that wondrous gift to eat of the hidden manna, as says Jesus Christ; and I will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it.

For one, I say, the more I examine it, the more I like it, approvingly; and pray God in His sovereign wisdom, nay, truth and love, to us, to prosper, to patronize, to bless, and to glorify it, as the chosen enginery of His own providence: the appropriate blazonry of His own missionary benevolence before all nations; for the restoration of all the populous millions of that suffering continent; that at last their rescued being may stand ransomed and glorified before Him, *a great multitude, which no man could number, standing before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, crying with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God, who sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb forever.*—Rev. 7: 9-17.

S. H. C.

Remarks of Hon. G. Washington Warren.

REMARKS OF HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

MR. PRESIDENT: Since the report which has just been read was prepared by the Secretary, another death has occurred in our number. Yesterday, by order of the President of the United States, public honors were paid to the memory of the great statesman and patriot in the Executive Departments of the Government, and the last funeral rites are yet to be observed in the city where he died.

So great and varied was the genius of Mr. Everett, with such readiness and zeal did he employ his gifts for the benefit of his country and for humanity, that it will be for a long time felt that a place is left vacant.

To him more than any other man in our age may be applied that classical compliment, "*Nihil tetiget quad non ornavit*," or rather it may be said more aptly, that he took up no subject which not only he did not adorn, but which he did not exhaust.

Twelve years ago this evening, while holding the highest seat in the Cabinet, he addressed this Society from this place. That address may well be termed an oration in defence of African Colonization, to which he brought his wonderful power of generalization and his historic research. He compared favorably the history of Liberia with the early history for the same period of time of our own colonies at Jamestown and at Plymouth. He enumerated the serious obstacles to our scheme, but in spite of them all he predicted its ultimate success. He grounded his faith upon the efficacy of moral sentiment under the guidance and influence of religious zeal.

That same Christian characteristic pervades all his glowing productions. But a week ago yesterday, he addressed his fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall, invoking their aid to the suffering people of Savannah. It was on that occasion he contracted a cold which brought on his untimely death, and his last public utterance will be heeded by his country. To the suggestion which might be made, that the people of Savannah were rebels, and deserved no aid from Boston, he replied, that if they were rebels—which he denied to be the case with the great majority, who, in their hearts, he believed were still loyal—even if they were all rebels at heart, he would show to them and to the world the sublime power of Christian retaliation.

Remarks of Hon. G. Washington Warren.

He would return for the barbarous atrocities—some of which he recited—acts of kindness and love. It was the power of kindness and good-will which was yet to come in aid of the power of the sword, and to draw together the distracted parts of our country.

Never more will that voice be heard to enchant, to instruct, and to influence to noble purposes vast assemblages of the people. Never more will that pen—which, in his hands, was a mighty weapon indeed—be wielded by him in the defence and to the honor and glory of his country. Those eloquent lips are hushed in perpetual silence. That hand which traced those glowing words will soon be placed by the side of that graceful form in the eternal grave. But as long as the English language and literature shall endure; as long as the United States of America shall be known among the nations of the earth, the name of Edward Everett shall live, and his eloquent thoughts will be stored among the treasures of the mind which never die.

I therefore submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Society deplores the recent death of Edward Everett, one of its Vice-Presidents, and an eloquent advocate of its cause; and, while it admires the wonderful and varied gifts with which he was endowed, the long series of public services which he rendered, and the many efforts of philanthropy and patriotism with which, for nearly half a century, his name has been identified; and while it contemplates the beauty and grace of his private life and the pure principles which guided his public conduct, it unites with the country in sympathetic sorrow for the great national loss which, in this critical juncture, she has been called upon suddenly to bear.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1865.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., in the rooms of the Society Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, called the Board to order; and the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., invoked the Divine blessing.

The President having stated that the first business in order was the appointment of a Secretary for the present meeting of the Board of Directors, the Rev. Dr. Tracy said that, although it was not usual for the Corresponding Secretary of the Society to act as the Secretary of the Board, yet that Mr. Coppinger's experience heretofore induced the hope that he would consent to officiate on this occasion. Mr. Coppinger was unanimously appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The President appointed Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. Franklin Butler, and William V. Pettit, Esq., a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the subjoined named Delegates for the present year:

Delegates—Life Directors—Executive Committee.

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1865.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.

New Hampshire.—Rev. Henry E. Parker,* Joseph B. Walker, Esq.*

Vermont.—George W. Scott, Esq.,* Rev. J. K. Converse,* Freeman Keyes, Esq., Rev. William H. Lord,* Henry Stevens, Esq.*

Massachusetts.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. M. G. Pratt, Hon. T. T. Sawyer.*

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* H. M. Benedict, Esq., H. O. Pinneo, Esq.*

New York.—Hon. James W. Beckman.

New Jersey.—Dr. L. A. Smith.*

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. John B. Pinney, Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. H. Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington.

On motion of Rev. W. McLain, D. D., the Financial Secretary of the Society, it was

Resolved. That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

Mr. Coppinger, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read the Minutes of the last meeting, held January 19, 20, and 21, 1864, of the Board of Directors.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Society; when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society for the year 1864.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the topics embraced in the statement of the Executive Committee be referred as follows:

SUBJECT.	COMMITTEE.
Sale of the M. C. Stevens,	} Finance.
Sale of Virginia State Bonds,	
Colonization Building,	
Stocks, Bonds, &c.	
Treasurer's Account,	} Accounts.
Account of Dr. Hall.	
Special Shipment.	
Barbados and Emigrants.....	Emigration.
Statistics of Liberia.....	Foreign Relations.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES, as appointed by the President, are as follows:

Foreign Relations.....	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D. Hon. James W. Beckman. Dr. James Hall.
Finances.....	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D. H. M. Benedict, Esq. Rev. M. G. Pratt.
Auxiliary Societies.....	{ Rev. John Orenti, D. D. Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. J. K. Converse.

 Standing Committees.

Agencies.....	{ Hon. G. Washington Warren, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington. Hon. Ebenezer Flower.
Accounts.....	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, Freeman Keyes, Esq.
Emigration.....	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., H. O. Pinneo, Esq., Rev. Franklin Butler.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read a statement touching the northwest boundary of Liberia; which, on motion, was referred to the standing Committee on Foreign Relations.

Letters were submitted from Henry Stevens, Esq., Burlington, Vermont, January 11, Dr. L. A. Smith, Newark, N. J., January 16; and John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia, January 11, stating the cause of their absence from the present meeting of the Board.

A communication was read from the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Secretary of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, Boston, January 13, transmitting an attested copy of the annexed resolution adopted by the Trustees at their annual meeting held on the 11th instant, viz: "Voted, That the thanks of this Corporation be presented to the American Colonization Society for their generous and seasonable appropriation of two thousand and five hundred dollars towards the support of Liberia College for the past year."

The Thirty-second Annual Report of the New Jersey Colonization Society was presented, and, on motion, referred to the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

The Rev. Franklin Butler, Agent of the Society in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, presented and read a report of his labors and collections during the past year, which, on motion, was referred to the standing Committee on Agencies.

 Report of Rev. Franklin Butler.

REPORT OF REV. FRANKLIN BUTLER.

*To the Board of Directors of the
American Colonization Society.*

THE entire receipts from my district for 1864 exceed four thousand five hundred dollars, (\$4,500), being chiefly bequests, and more than has come from this field for several years. The donations have not varied much from those of previous reports.

Difficulties arising appertaining to the condition of our country have impeded an advance in receipts, while by the favor of those who have long regarded our enterprise as the distinguished instrument of good to Africa and our own land, we have been saved from a calamitous retrocession.

In our labors the past year, I have found gratifying readiness among the people to hear of Africa and the work of this Society. Objections have disappeared, and other schemes of colonization have become obsolete. All questions relative to this subject have appeared to converge in the public mind to this single point, of African emigration or dwelling in this country?

Two great Societies are living organizations, supported by men who are in thorough sympathy with our work.

THE *African Repository*, with its carefully selected matter and its discreet and able editorials, is a welcome visitor to our friends and an efficient and indispensable agent of our cause. Its list of readers in my district is living and growing. The number distributed will, I trust, soon be enlarged.

It is the history of this Society, when its work was wholly experimental and its resources insignificant, it was necessary to make diligent use of the press and the living voice, to gain public attention and secure the sympathy and aid of Christian philanthropists, much more are these required in such a day as this, when amid the din of conflicting opinions and fanciful schemes, that which comes from God may be lost sight of and neglected, even by its friends. Not the current receipts, but the magnitude of our cause and the magnitude of our times, should be the measure of our effort by speech and by pen.

In the future I need perceive but one path of safety, viz.: steady adherence to the principles and practice marked for us by the wise men of 1816.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN BUTLER,
Agent for Northern New England.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1865.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy proposed amendments to Articles 6 and 7 of the Constitution of the Society, which were read and laid over for consideration.

Report of the Committee on Accounts.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY ROOMS,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1865.

The Board of Directors met this morning pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

The Minutes of the session of yesterday were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally that the topics referred to them did not, in their judgment, call for any action on the part of the Board.

Letters were presented and read from George L. Armstrong, Esq., Philadelphia, January 16, and Mr. Joseph S. Attwell, Philadelphia, January 12, in relation to aiding the people of Barbados to remove to Liberia. When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That said communications be referred to the standing Committee on Emigration.

The hour—12 o'clock—for the meeting of the Society having come, the Board took a recess for a brief period, and then resumed its session.

Mr. Ropes, as chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report; which was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted, viz:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Accounts have examined the books and accounts of the Society for the year 1864, and find the same correctly kept and properly vouched. They have also examined the various accounts presented by Dr. James Hall, relating to the ship Mary Caroline Stevens and the various ship-

Report of Dr. James Hall.

minutes of correspondence made in her, with the final results and settlements of the same; and your Committee beg leave to report the following resolutions for the adoption of the Board:

Resolved 1. That the Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the year are approved.

Resolved 2. That the accounts of Dr. James Hall with this Society are approved.

J. S. ROPES, *Chairman.*

The Report of Dr. James Hall as Agent of the Society's ship Mary Caroline Stevens, was read and accepted. The following is the conclusion of the Report:

"I cannot close this Report, which terminates my official relations with the Society, without expressing my deep sense of obligation to this Board and to the Executive Committee, for their kind considerations of my services, from time to time expressed, not only during the brief period in which I have acted as Agent for the ship, but for the long term of years in which, although no official relations existed between us, yet circumstances and inclination both conspired to make it at once a duty and pleasure to serve them."

On motion of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to Dr. James Hall for his laborious and faithful services as Agent of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

The amendments to the Constitution of the Society, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, were taken up, considered, and on motion, were laid on the table.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean offered the following amendment to the Constitution of the Society, which was discussed, and on being put to vote was lost, viz:

Resolved, That the 4th Article of the Constitution be so amended as to substitute for the words "The third Tuesday in January," the words, "The third Tuesday in April" as the annual meeting of the Society.

The Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Rev. H. M. Blodgett, George

Report of the Committee on Finance.

W. S. Hall, Esq., and Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., being present, were invited to seats in the Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet this evening at 7 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *Jan. 18, 1865.*

The Board met this evening agreeably to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

On motion of the Financial Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The President appointed Hon. James W. Beekman, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., and Rev. M. G. Pratt a committee to nominate Officers for the ensuing year. The committee, after a brief absence, recommended the re-election of the present Officers, viz :

Honorary Secretary—Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Coppinger.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The report was accepted, and the officers named were duly elected.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following, which was, on motion, accepted, viz :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance ask leave to report, that they have examined the papers referred to them, and find no cause to recommend any change of

Report of the Committee on Emigration.

investigate, or to offer any resolutions giving instructions to the Executive Committee. If opportunities for advantageous changes occur, the Executive Committee will doubtless know it, and avail themselves of them.

• • • • •

JOSEPH TRACY, }
H. M. BENEDICT, } *Committee.*
M. G. PRATT, }

Mr. Pettit, as chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report; which was accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted, viz:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

The Committee on Emigration to whom was referred, in addition to the ordinary topics confided to them, the various communications presented to the Board in relation to the application of certain persons in the Island of Barbadoes for the aid of the Society to enable them to remove to Liberia, together with the resolution offered by the Hon. Samuel H. Huntington to appropriate ten thousand dollars for that purpose, respectfully Report:

In the first place, that the prospect of any considerable emigration of persons from this country in the early part of the present year is not favorable, and that it is probable the number will be but small. The present unsettled condition of the colored race is such that they will not be likely to give their immediate attention to the many advantages presented for their acceptance by this Society, and we shall probably have to wait for some time for the resumption of the former activity of our operations in this respect. The Committee, at the same time, are of the opinion expressed in their last annual report, that it is very desirable to increase the number of emigrants for the reason that they are needed for the development of the physical resources of the country, and for promoting the interests of Liberia generally.

In this condition of our affairs an accession of strength is offered to the Republic of Liberia by the applicants for passage from the Island of Barbadoes, above referred to; and, in the opinion of the Committee, it would be desirable to render them the assistance they solicit. They are represented, on respectable authority, as industrious, moral and intelligent, and would be justly considered as a desirable accession to that country. The communications referred to the Committee, and submitted to the Board, are most creditable to the intelligence and moral sentiments of the writers. They represent the applicants as teachers, tradesmen, and agriculturists, speak favorably of them in all respects, and the more especially in regard to their industry, when we consider that they are skilled in cultivating tropical pro-

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

ducts, and in preparing them for commerce. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated by this Society, to be expended as the Executive Committee shall direct, for the purpose of aiding emigration from Barbados to Liberia.

WM. V. PETTIT, *Chairman*.

On motion of the Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., it was

Resolved, That this Society does not pledge itself, by this appropriation, to aid any future emigrants from the West Indies to Liberia.

Hon. G. Washington Warren, as chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, reported verbally that the business before them did not, in their judgment, call for a more formal report.

The amendments to the Constitution of the Society proposed by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, were again taken up and considered, and are as follows :

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Resolved, That the sixth article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows : "The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons—the Executive Committee to be ex-officio members of the Board."

Resolved, That the seventh article be so amended as to substitute for the sentence, "Seven Directors shall form a quorum," the following : "Ten Directors shall form a quorum, of which a majority shall be other than members of the Executive Committee."

On the question being taken on the first proposed amendment, it was lost. The second was laid on the table.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Directors united in prayer, offered by the Hon. Peter Par-

Conclusion.

ter, when the Board adjourned to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President.*

WM. COFFINGER, *Secretary*



THE SETTLER'S PORTION.

LIBERIA extends along the west coast of Africa, northwest to southeast, for upwards of six hundred miles. This territory has been purchased by more than twenty different treaties, and in all cases the natives have, without compulsion, freely parted with their title for a satisfactory price. The extension towards the interior is indefinite and irregular. The main solicitude has been to secure the line of sea coast, to connect the different colonies into one Republic, and to exclude the slave trade. The experience hitherto has been that to any desirable extent new acquisitions can be made by purchase of the chiefs interiorward. Its progress now is towards the heart of the continent, and it may eventually, like the United States, reach from ocean to ocean.

Its government resembles our own. It has a President, Vice President, Senate and House of Representatives, elected by popular vote, Supreme and other courts, justices of the peace, a small navy and a well-trained militia, that have been tried and proved equal to every occasion. The independence of the Republic has been acknowledged by nearly all the leading powers of Europe and by the United States. Universal freedom prevails under its jurisdiction. The English is the national language.

The native tribes within its territory live mostly in their own towns, subject to their own headmen and their own laws, yet amenable to the Liberian authority—having all the protection and privileges of citizens. A large number have become such, and not a few creditably fill various public offices. School-houses and churches, built generally of brick, exist in the different settlements, and are free to Liberian and native children. Several seminaries are in operation for the more advanced scholars of both sexes, and a College has been established for the thorough education and training of young men.

The climate is uniformly sultry and moist; but the heat is not excessive, the thermometer, in the wet season, stands at about 77 degrees, and in the dry, after sunrise, at about 82 degrees. So that the heat of Liberia is never insupportable, and commonly, very comfortably moderate. The seasons are divided into wet and dry. The wet season begins about the 10th of May. The latter part of May and whole of June comprise the most rainy period. July and August are, commonly, almost as dry as the same months in America, and the weather is delightfully cool. January, February and March are the driest. March and April are the hottest months.

Emigrants have to pass, shortly after their arrival, through what is called the acclimatising fever. It is a bilious remittent fever, which usually passes into the intermittent form. The first settlers suffered severely from this disease, but now that its treatment is better understood, and the proper accommodation and attendance is provided, it has ceased to be much dreaded. Two or three deaths usually happen out of every one hundred emigrants, but it is observed that the fatal cases are almost always those of persons who were previously in bad health, or who neglect the simple precautions which are prescribed for new comers. In many cases, on the other hand, the immigrants find their health improved by the change of country.

Advances are making in agriculture and commerce. The soil yields a rapid and encouraging reward. A vast variety of vegetables, topical fruits, and domestic animals and fowls are rapidly produced. Excellent fish are in abundance. A farmer raised last year fifty-five thousand pounds of sugar. Half a million of coffee trees are under cultivation. Cotton is grown more extensively than ever before. Mineral wealth of the richest qualities abound. Thirty coast traders were built, and are owned and manned by the Liberians, and numerous large vessels ply to this country and England.

Worthy colored people are provided by the American Colonization Society with a comfortable passage and abundant food on the voyage—which is made usually in from thirty to forty days—and support, medical attendance and a habitation for six months after arrival, all without charge or expectation of payment at any time. The Liberian Republic gives each adult five acres of land, and an additional quantity according to the number of the family. The settlements are all open to new comers, and they and others can leave whenever they please, provided that they are free from debt, and have the means to remove. Citizenship follows the declaration of allegiance.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color dwelling in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in consultation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. This Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transactions of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then four members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have complete authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the assent of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

FORTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING,

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

January 16, 1866.



WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ Street.
1866.

American Colonization Society.

President,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.

Honorary Secretary,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer,

REV. WILLIAM McLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary,

REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary,

WILLIAM COPPINGER.

Executive Committee,

HARVEY LINDSLEY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,

HON. PETER PARKER,

HON. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

HON. JOHN B. KERR.

SPRING AND FALL EXPEDITIONS.

The American Colonization Society will send a vessel to Liberia on the first day of May and the first day of November, provided there are emigrants offering in sufficient numbers to justify it in doing so. Those wishing to remove to that Republic, or any knowing such, are requested to promptly communicate with either the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of the American Colonization Society. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world, for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of Ten Dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at the low price of One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances are requested to be made by bill or otherwise, to the address of either the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

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FORTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

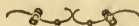

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

January 16, 1866.



WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ Street.
1866.

Officers:

President:

HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents:

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, Virginia.
2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., Connecticut.
3. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.
4. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Alabama.
5. Hon. Walter Lowrie, New York.
6. Stephen Duncan, M. D., Mississippi.
7. Hon. William C. Rives, Virginia.
8. James Boorman, Esq., New York.
9. Henry A. Foster, Esq., New York.
10. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia.
11. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey.
12. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.
13. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware.
14. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England.
15. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., England.
16. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., Massachusetts.
17. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., Rhode Island.
18. Thomas Massie, M. D., Virginia.
19. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
20. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, New Jersey.
21. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., S. Carolina.
22. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., Ohio.
23. Hon. J. R. Underwood, Kentucky.
24. James Lenox, Esq., New York.
25. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Tennessee.
26. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Maine.
27. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.
28. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia.
29. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia.
30. Hon. Robert J. Walker, New York.
31. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania.
32. Rev. Robert Ryland, Virginia.
33. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.
34. Hon. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
35. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, New Jersey.
36. Hon. Washington Hunt, New York.
37. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York.
38. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Indiana.
39. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey.
40. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn.
41. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
42. Hon. Edward Coles, Pennsylvania.
43. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pennsylvania.
44. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., New York.
45. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi.
46. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Conn.
47. Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., New Hampshire.
48. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., New York.
49. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pennsylvania.
50. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware.
51. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C.
52. E. R. Alberti, Esq., Florida.
53. Hon. J. J. Ormond, Alabama.
54. Hon. Daniel Chandler, Alabama.
55. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Mississippi.
56. Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., Kentucky.
57. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio.
58. Henry Stoddard, Esq., Ohio.
59. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., Indiana.
60. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.
61. Hon. Edward Bates, Missouri.
62. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.
63. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., New York.
64. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California.
65. Hon. Henry Dutton, Connecticut.
66. Hon. George F. Patton, Maine.
67. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia.
68. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., New York.
69. William W. Seaton, Esq., D. C.
70. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., New Jersey.
71. Richard T. Haines, Esq., New Jersey.
72. Freeman Clark, Esq., Maine.
73. William H. Brown, Esq., Illinois.
74. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, New Hampshire.
75. Hon. John Bell, Tennessee.
76. William E. Dodge, Esq., New York.
77. Hon. Lewis H. Delano, Vermont.
78. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island.
79. Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., New York.
80. Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Life Directors.

HON. THOS. W. WILLIAMS..... <i>Conn.</i>	HON. MILLARD FILLMORE..... <i>N. Y.</i>
THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>
REV. LEONARD BAILEY, D. D..... <i>Conn.</i>	HON. ALBERT FEARING..... <i>Mass.</i>
REV. EDEN R. HUNGERFORD, D. D..... <i>Mass.</i>	REV. RALPH R. GURLEY..... <i>D. C.</i>
FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq..... <i>Mass.</i>	HON. FRANKLIN PIERCE..... <i>N. H.</i>
GEO. JOHN H. COCKE..... <i>Virginia.</i>	GEORGE LAW, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
REV. JOHN B. PINNEY..... <i>New York.</i>	HON. EDWARD COLES..... <i>Pa.</i>
HON. WM. MCLAIN, D. D..... <i>D. C.</i>	JOHN P. CROZER, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>
HERMAN CAMP, Esq..... <i>New York.</i>	DANIEL HUNY, Esq..... <i>Illinois.</i>
STEPHEN DUNCAN, M. D..... <i>Miss.</i>	CHARLES B. NEW, Esq..... <i>Miss.</i>
HENRY STODDARD, Esq..... <i>Ohio.</i>	REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D..... <i>Conn.</i>
REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D..... <i>N. J.</i>	REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D..... <i>Mass.</i>
WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq..... <i>La.</i>	HON. WILLIAM NASH..... <i>Vermont.</i>
JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	DR. ALEXANDER GUY..... <i>Ohio.</i>

Delegates Appointed by Auxilliary Societies for 1866.

MAINE.—Rev. Franklin Butler.

VERMONT.—Rev. J. K. Converse.

CONNECTICUT.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. James T. Pratt, Hon. Ebe-
 zer Flower, Hon. W. W. Boardman, H. M. Benedict, Esq.,
 H. O. Plimco, Esq., E. H. Roberts, Esq., W. W.
 Wakeman, Esq., Rev. J. Root Miller.

NEW YORK.—Hon. D. S. Gregory, William Tracy, Esq.

NEW JERSEY.—Rev. Samuel A. Clark, Rev. William H. Steele.

PENNSYLVANIA.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev.
 Thomas S. Malcom.

Forty-Ninth
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

JANUARY 16, 1866.

It is a cause of devout gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, that we meet under the happy auspices that smile upon this—the Forty-Ninth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. “Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front,” and peace again beams upon our beloved land. Let us lift up cheerful hearts before our Preserver, and with thanks for the past, pledge ourselves to higher devotion for the future.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Four of the Vice-Presidents—two of them Life Directors of the Society—DAVID HUNT, ESQ., JAMES RAILEY, ESQ., DANIEL TURNBULL, ESQ., and HON. THOMAS CORWIN—have been removed by death. They were its early and steadfast friends and generous supporters: men eminent for their virtues and enlarged philanthropy.

Others of the zealous friends of the Society have also passed to their reward: HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON, ESQ., Secretary of the Connecticut Colonization Society; DR. LYNDON A. SMITH, Secretary of the New Jersey Colonization Society, both of whom have been repeatedly members of the Board of Directors, and whose lives were filled with earnest efforts to advance the Redeemer's kingdom;

Obituaries.—The Treasury.

Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, who devoted her purse as well as her pen to forwarding this and other enterprizes that received her commendation; EBEN FAIRCHILD, Esq., a regular giver, and in his will largely remembering the Society; GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., a life-long and able advocate of the cause; and PRESIDENT LINCOLN, by his proposal to Congress to recognize the Nationality of Liberia, and by opening diplomatic intercourse and the formation of a liberal treaty between the mother and daughter Republics, deserves to be regarded as an illustrious benefactor.

From Liberia comes the sad intelligence of the death of three of her prominent citizens:—REV. BOSTON J. DRAYTON, long a zealous Missionary of the Baptist Church, and lately Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic—drowned in the surf near Cape Palmas: REV. BEVERLY R. WILSON, for over thirty years a devoted Missionary of the Methodist E. Church, and frequently honored with high public trusts: and HON. STEPHEN A. BENSON, who accompanied his parents to Monrovia, they being among its earliest settlers. Consequently he grew with the country, and filled with marked distinction the position of Judge, Senator, Vice President and, for eight years, President of the Republic. General sorrow was expressed in Liberia at the passing away of men so distinguished.

THE TREASURY.

The balance in the treasury, at the commencement of the year, was \$1,523.33. The receipts have been, from Donations \$5,688.27, and from Contributions for the Barbados Expedition \$1,504.76; from Legacies \$5,737.08; from the Government of the United States, being final payment for the support of Recaptured Africans landed in Liberia in 1860.61, \$6,962.50; from Loans recalled to meet expenses of emigration, \$14,700.00, and from other sources \$10,709.26, making the total amount received during the year, \$44,819.20.

Emigration of the Year.—The Barbados Expedition.

The disbursements for the same period were \$41,737.87, of which \$9,259.56, was for passage and the usual support, &c., of American Emigrants, and \$10,367.98 was for the Barbados Expedition, leaving the cash on hand January 1, 1866, \$5,081.34. Of this latter \$4,885.37 is awaiting the order of the authorities of Liberia, and the balance, \$195.97, is to the credit of the Society.

EMIGRATION OF THE YEAR.

The annexed table shows the number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the Society during the past twelve months—exceeding the emigration of any year since 1856:

VESSELS.	SAILED FROM.	TIME OF SAILING.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.
Barque Greyhound.....	New York	January 16, '65.	1
Brig M. A. Benson.....	Boston	February 9, '65.	1
Brig Cora	Barbados	April 6, 1865.	346
Barque Thomas Pope.....	New York.....	June 3, 1865.	7
Schooner H. P. Russell..	Baltimore.....	November 4, '65.	172
			<hr/> 527

Those by the Greyhound and the M. A. Benson were respectively Nicholas Augustus, a blacksmith by trade: and Joseph John Blyden, brother of the present learned Secretary of State of Liberia, a steam-engine boilermaker by occupation; both natives of the Danish Island of St. Thomas, W. I., who came to this country at their own expense, and were provided a passage to Monrovia by the Society.

THE BARBADOS EXPEDITION.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, it was

“*Resolved*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated by this Society, to be expended as the Executive Committee shall direct, for the purpose of aiding emigration from Barbados to Liberia.”

The Barbados Expedition.

The Executive Committee promptly took measures to carry out the novel and interesting trust thus committed to them. The advice of active friends of the cause and of this movement, of merchants engaged in trade between this country and Barbados, and of gentlemen who had resided on or visited that Island, were sought and much valuable information obtained. The Committee, at its meeting held February 1st, directed the Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the Society, to proceed to Barbados, delegating to him the necessary power to act in the premises.

Dr. McLain embarked February 24th, at Philadelphia, on the brig *Reliance*, and arrived at Bridgetown, the port of entry of Barbados, on the 11th of March, after a pleasant voyage of fifteen days. He was received with indications of regard and gratitude, and succeeded in every respect much beyond what was expected. He found that hundreds were anxious to go to the African Republic, while he experienced no little embarrassment in making a selection from the waiting applicants.

So desirous were many of these people to remove to Africa, that on the 14th February, before intelligence of the action of this Board could reach the Island, the Chairman, Vice-President, and Secretary of "The Barbados Company for Liberia," with several of its members, numbering in all sixteen persons, embarked on a small vessel chartered by the British Government to transport Recaptured Africans from her colonies in the West Indies to Sierra Leone. It is stated that they "regretted they could wait no longer." They arrived safely at their place of destination, and some of them have since reached Monrovia.

Large deputations of the two organizations, viz: "The Barbados Company for Liberia," and "The Fatherland Union Barbados Emigration Society for Liberia," were received by Dr. McLain shortly after his arrival, and a free and full conference had. The extent of

The Barbados Expedition.

the means at his disposal for their colonization was made known, and it was unanimously chosen by those intended to be benefitted, that these ought to be used rather for the transfer of as many persons as possible, than that any portion should be applied for the comfort and support of a limited number—say one hundred and fifty—after their arrival in Liberia. The universal sentiment and feeling was that they could take care of themselves after landing.

A serious difficulty now presented:—no vessel was in port or expected suitable for the carriage of emigrants. Several days passed by, when to the joy of all interested in the movement, the superior brig *Cora* anchored in the harbor, about the 25th of March, seeking business. She proved to be admirably adapted for the purpose, and was commanded by one of the most skillful and kind masters that ever trod a quarter-deck. A charter at reasonable rates was concluded, and she was speedily prepared for the accommodation of three hundred and twenty emigrants, and liberally furnished for a passage of sixty days. Provisions for the support for at least the same period after reaching Monrovia were, with what were supposed to be three hundred and thirty-three persons, got on board, and everything made ready to sail on the evening of the 5th of April.

The departure of the *Cora* was, however, delayed until the following day, to allow a Commission ordered by the Governor of the Island to survey her: and for the English Admiral commanding on that station, to enable his first Executive officer to make an examination of “how the Queen’s subjects were provided for.” These Commissions thoroughly performed their duties and reported that the vessel was finely fitted out, and bountifully supplied with medicines, food, water, fuel, cooking utensils, and all things requisite for the people on the voyage.

The passage to Monrovia was a pleasant one, and made in thirty-

The Barbados Expedition.

three days—without serious sickness, or a single death! Instead of three hundred and thirty-three passengers, as was supposed, the Captain landed three hundred and forty-six persons in good health: being forty-six more than was arranged with the representatives of the two Associations already named should go, twenty-six more than berths had been provided for on board, and thirteen more than answered to their names when called prior to the sailing of the vessel!

The cargo and passengers of the *Cora*, were consigned to Mr. Henry W. Dennis, the Society's Agent at Monrovia, who was instructed to transfer them to the authorities of Liberia. Among them were coopers, carpenters, shoemakers, a wheelwright, printer and teachers, with several who thoroughly understood the cultivation of the Cane and manufacture of sugar, and the culture and preparation of all kinds of tropical products. A large proportion were the professed followers of Christ, prompted by the love of souls, as well as the desire to improve their temporal condition. They were mainly Episcopalians, Wesleyans and Moravians:—the Episcopalians being the most numerous.

Under date of Government House, Monrovia, May 13, President Warner wrote as follows:—"I have your letter dated Barbados, April 2, introducing to me Captain William Henderson of the brig *Cora*, which arrived here on the 10th of the present month, bringing us a company of emigrants from the Island of Barbados. They are all landed, three hundred and forty-six in number, not one having died on the passage out.

As far as my observations have gone, the people just landed seem, upon the whole, to be a well selected company, and may be regarded as a valuable acquisition to our young Republic. To your large experience in the kind of materials required here for the upbuilding of this offspring of American philanthropy, and the further development of the country and the character of the people in it, and your sagacity in selecting those materials, is due the very respectable and promising immigration with which we have just been favored.

The Barbados Expedition.

The Government of this Republic feels very grateful to the Society for the great interest it has taken in its West Indian emigration enterprise, both as it regards the pecuniary means it has furnished and the happy selection of the emigrants sent out."

President Warner again says, August 21 :

"My opinion of the company of Barbadians is that they will do well, and will prove as valuable an acquisition to the country as the same number of the American population that have come into it have done. On this question, however, there is amongst us a diversity of opinion—some favoring the American side of the question ; others, the West Indian side.

The majority of the company are located on the Carysburg road, about four miles from the St. Paul's river. Some few, who were attacked by fever before they could be removed from the city, are still here, but will be sent to the place of their destination as soon as they are sufficiently convalescent to undergo the fatigue of travelling.

These people are of industrious habits, pious, seemingly, withal. I learn that many of them have already fine gardens coming on just about their present temporary home—the Receptacle on the road."

The last Report of the New York State Colonization Society thus forcibly points out the valuable lesson which the spirit of emigration in the West Indies develops as bearing on the future condition, wants, and feelings of the colored people of the United States :

"We hail this event as highly auspicious for the future welfare of Liberia and the civilization of Africa. These emigrants have enjoyed personal liberty for thirty years, in one of the most beautiful West India Islands, under the colonial government of Great Britain, where laws made no invidious or disqualifying distinctions of color, where their numbers secured a large amount of social comfort ; and yet they longed for a higher theatre of action, and had made up their minds that Liberia, the black man's Republic on the black man's native continent, above all other places, could satisfy their desire. May we not accept this as indicative of the final

A Gifted Lawyer.

judgment of the multitudes of the African race recently emancipated in these United States? May we not justly conclude, that hereafter, when a clearer view of the claims of humanity and Christianity prevail, thousands of them will call upon us to aid them to plant colonies and spread Christian civilization and freedom along the whole African coast?"

A GIFTED LAWYER.

Among the emigrants sent by the Society in June last was Mr. Henry W. Johnson, of Canandaigua, New York. By occupation a barber, but in the face of obstacles such as would turn back a man of more than ordinary perseverance, Mr. Johnson acquired a knowledge of the law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Mr. Johnson removed to Liberia, believing that in that field he can accomplish more for the political and social equality of his race, than in America. In a letter written at Monrovia, 10th August, he thus expresses his impressions and appreciation of his adopted country:

"I am happy to inform you that, after a very pleasant voyage of thirty-six days, we arrived at Monrovia, Sunday, July 9, about 4 o'clock p. m. No accident happened during the journey. We have been very kindly treated by all the prominent citizens of Monrovia.

You are, perhaps, anxious to know how I like Africa. I am very much pleased with it so far. It is a noble country. I am also pleased with the people. I am very happily disappointed with the progress and present state of this infant Republic. Here their pecuniary interests have been very much affected by our war, but still I see many evidences of prosperity, industry, and enterprise among the people. They have the manly bearing of *highminded and intelligent freemen!* They look and act like men who know *and have no superior but their Maker.* They are successfully solving the great problem in regard to the capacity of the black man for self-government; they are working out their own destiny in the land of their

The Lynchburg Emigration Society.

forefathers. With the help of God they will succeed in spite of all opposition.

The Republic of Liberia is no longer a myth, existing only in the brain of the enthusiast. It is a sober reality—a solemn fact. The only question is—shall it, for want of aid and emigration from abroad, remain for some time weak and feeble, or shall it speedily become great and powerful? *Black men of America!* what a shame that you do not come here and *aid the young Republic*. Eternal disgrace to you, if this government is allowed to languish and die for the want of your aid.”

THE LYNCHBURG EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

This is the name of the organization comprising the one hundred and seventy-two emigrants, by our fall expedition from Baltimore, November 4. They were from in or near Lynchburg, Virginia, and of the class known as “Freedmen.” The adults were mostly agriculturists and mechanics, of experience and business character. The greater portion were members of the Baptist church. This movement was originated by one of their number, Mr. John McNuckles, a man of unusual shrewdness and practical good sense, a master plasterer and bricklayer, possessing the confidence and regard of the entire community in which he lived, and from which he removed to Africa. Though he could do as well in the United States as any of his race, yet for years his aspirations were constant for a country and nationality of his own people, to attain which he went forth at as early a day as possible, accompanied by relatives and acquaintances, likeminded and determined to be useful and to prosper in their fatherland.

THE PROSPECT.

The return of peace, and the emancipation of the slaves have removed many obstacles to the prosecution of our work, and revived

The Prospect.—Indications.

our operations. The indications are, that we shall soon have more than ever to do. There are constant inquiries from or in behalf of intelligent and enterprising "freedmen" in regard to settlement in Liberia. Companies of these people have been formed at Lynchburg and Abingdon, Virginia, who expect to embark May 1, next, each one hundred and fifty strong. One of the Vice Presidents of the Society residing in the same State, who, several years since, had nearly all his slaves transferred to Alabama, and in course of training for Africa, they all being now free, wishes us to send fifty, whom he hopes will go. We are informed of numerous disbanded colored soldiers who have expressed a desire to emigrate; and in different portions of the South, the minds of many of the better class of the "freedmen" are tending in the same direction, drawn thither by motives of self-interest—by the hope of lucrative employment, on a soil and in a climate more congenial with their habits and physical constitution than this western hemisphere offers; and more especially by the considerations, that there they can enjoy all the rights of citizenship; that color will not there exclude them from the honors and emoluments of office, nor deprive them of the prestige, rights and true dignity of manhood.

INDICATIONS.

The last Census tells the story of the colored man's future in the United States. The increase of population to this country by foreign immigration alone, exceeded the increase of the slaves and free people of color in the same period nearly four to one:—that of the former being 2,707,624, and that of the latter but 796,947.

And the current from abroad is acquiring new volume and momentum. It is believed that the immigration for some years, will surpass all precedent. A portion of this human importation, with a larger stream of our own citizens, promises to become laborers in the sunny

An African Sugar Planter.

South, there to compete with the blacks in their old and in new bounds of industry.

While this great increase of population takes place, our territory does not increase. The recent report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows that more than five and a quarter millions of acres of land were disposed of by the Government within the last year and a quarter. From these can be inferred the probabilities of changing the relations of the races by force of numbers, and by ownership of the soil. The white is likely ever to remain the superior race, and consequently, the rulers, as it has always had the numbers, intelligence, the prestige and power of mastery, property, and political self-government. The weaker will find it to its interest to remove from out of the reach of the stronger.

Repulsions *here* and attractions *there* will lead the colored population to seek a nationality of their own, with actual homes, real title to the soil, and active dominion of the country where they reside. If of the better class they can rise in Liberia at once to social equality and usefulness. They can enjoy the dignity of true self-respect beyond anything they can attain in our midst. If of the lower sort, they will have open doors and more inducements to successful activity than they can have here. Whatever their condition in any part of the United States, they will have good reason to be thankful for encouragement and aid in securing an asylum in the Liberian Republic.

AN AFRICAN SUGAR PLANTER.

In Liberia there is an excellent field for the industrious and enterprising man of color. There he can obtain a position of social importance and dignity to which he is a stranger here; and he can become an equal citizen in a nation which has all the natural resources for future greatness.

Steady Progress.

Mr. James Sharp, who was a house-painter at Charleston, S. C., removed to Africa in 1852; had a few acres of cane on the St. Paul's river, was aided in getting a Mill by a judicious Vice-President of this Society, and made his first shipment of sugar to the United States in March, 1859. He has been steadily adding to his fields of cane every year. In 1863, a much larger Mill, with improved machinery, was advanced to him by two active friends of our cause, costing about two thousand dollars. This he paid for, in 1864, with warm expressions of gratitude, and a few months ago he had some two thousand dollars in money in New York for the purchase of goods, and over twenty thousand pounds of sugar and nine thousand gallons of molasses undisposed of at home.

STEADY PROGRESS.

Liberia is too apt to be compared with our own colonies in the wilds of Washington, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho and Montana. We must however bear in mind the many drawbacks under which the colored settlers have labored.

Though the African Republic, during the last four years, has been deprived of much of the aid usually furnished from this country, it has been making steady progress in material interests and in influence and usefulness. The era of thatched abodes and of framed dwellings is passing by, and the citizens are generally erecting brick buildings. The cultivation of sugar and coffee and other products is largely increased. The authority of the Republic continues to spread over the native tribes which surround it.

At the general election held in May, 1865, the Hon. Daniel B. Warner and the Hon. James M. Priest were re-elected President and Vice-President of the Republic for the ensuing two years from the 1st January, 1866. *The Liberia Herald* reports that at the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, at

 Foreign Affairs.

Monrovia, "there was no business found for the Grand Jury," and "no Pettit Jury was empanelled though the Court was in session for six days." The docket contained twenty cases, "not one of which was criminal. Most of them were in equity, and decided without the intervention of a jury." *The Cavalla Messenger* for September announces that at Cape Palmas the "Hon. J. T. Gibson's very fine stone warehouse is completed, and Col. Cooper is also erecting a second one. Two schooners for Messrs. Gibson & Harmon, and Mr. J. B. Dennis, are on the stocks in Hoffman river."

Wednesday, March 15, 1865, was observed as Thanksgiving Day. The proclamation of President Warner gives the following reasons for this appointment, viz :

"Whereas it is becoming and proper that the people of Liberia, who have been so signally favored from their earliest beginnings by the kind guardianship and protection of Heaven should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to offer up devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to bend in humble prayer at His footstool, to confess their sins and shortcomings, and to invoke His assistance and guidance in the responsibilities which devolve upon them as a nation ; and Whereas there is, in my opinion, no time more suitable for these solemnities than this season of the year, at the close of the harvest, and after the crops have been gathered in, which during the season just passed have been remarkably abundant and large."

In his last Annual Message, President Warner remarks :—"I am gratified to give it as my earnest conviction that Liberia is growing in material wealth. Our exports are every year increasing, and if this exercise of our productive power is continued with the same progressiveness as within the last few years, we shall soon be independent."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The last Annual Message of President Warner contained the subjoined, touching the relations of Liberia with other Powers :—

Foreign Affairs.

"Our relations with foreign nations are pacific. The questions which have arisen between this Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, out of the repudiation by certain chiefs in the north-west portion of the Republic, of the right of this Government to exercise authority in territories bought of them in that section of the country, are still in course of discussion. I regret to state that Great Britain still maintains an attitude on this question which, although unintentionally—for we cannot doubt the friendship of that Government to this Republic—is immensely injurious to us. But to those territories we cannot relinquish our claim, however strongly it may be questioned by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. I do not trust to diplomacy or force for the adjustment of this question. We and the aborigines are one in race and destiny. Foreigners can produce no permanent alienation between us. The progress of events will ere long set this matter at rest forever, in a manner entirely satisfactory to Liberia, and without infringing upon the rights of the aborigines."

Ratifications of Treaties of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Portugal, and with Denmark, have been exchanged in London, by Gerard Ralston, Esq., the enlightened and zealous Consul-General of Liberia. The treaty with Portugal contains the same important principle of international law, first incorporated in the compact between Hayti and Liberia, assimilating the slave trade with piracy.

The Act of the Legislature of Liberia requiring foreign traders to do business at regularly declared ports of the Republic, went into force on the 1st of January, 1865. *The Liberia Herald* for August gives the following account of the effects of its operation:—"The good accruing to the citizens from it cannot fail to be seen by every Liberian. A splendid chance has opened for our merchants who are in the Palm oil trade, their boats are kept constantly on the go, and every time they return, they bring a full load. Three or four weeks they are absent, instead of as many months as formerly. From three to five thousand gallons of oil may be bought in a week, where the right kind of merchandize can be supplied. The great

Inner Africa.

supply has created the desire for a greater number and a larger size of boats; and has induced our merchants to commence building."

INNER AFRICA.

The geographical knowledge of Africa is now becoming such, that it promises soon to be a grand theatre of enterprise and Christian civilization. Modern travellers give flattering accounts of the vast fertile tracts bordering on the great lakes Nyanzi, Tanganyika, and Victoria Nyanza, or on the banks of the mysterious rivers severally known as the Zambesi, Agobay, Niger, and the Nile. From iron fields, implements used in African agriculture are made in large quantities, tropical produce is raised in great variety, herds of cattle with horns of stupendous size graze on the hills, and a dense population engaged in pastoral pursuits or in the cultivation of coffee, is supposed to be accessible from all these points. These valuable natural highways are doubtless destined to figure conspicuously in the future of civilized and evangelized Africa.

Regarding a portion of the country immediately east of the southern region of Liberia, the subjoined interesting sketch was given, in February last, by the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, for fifteen years a zealous and successful missionary at Cape Palmas :

"As you go interior the country increases in beauty and fertility, and I am inclined to think in *health* also. At a distance of thirty miles you get among beautiful hills, and at seventy they rise almost to mountains. Game abounds, deer and wild goats, and birds; and fish are plentiful in the rivers and streams. The water is abundant, cool and delicious. Iron ore abounds, and fine clays of various colors: gigantic trees and a variety of fruits, flowers and nuts. There are many noble rivers—the finest of all, I think, is the Cavalla, which runs to the North-East. It is a fine, wide and generally unobstructed river of from three to five fathoms deep for seventy miles to the falls:—beyond which it runs a great distance. I have ascended it sixty miles beyond the falls, and I have often been told, as on that

The Liberia College.

occasion, that it flowed far beyond. After you get in the interior you find the people kind and hospitable. But on and near the coast the natives are jealous of strangers going interior, and try to prevent it.

The Liberia Government needs to be strengthened in order to make it more respected by the natives. On account of unsettled difficulties, this beautiful river has been closed to all trade for more than a year, and there is no present prospect of its being re-opened. I have made four journeys however by land, the last during the present month, when I was absent sixteen days and walked about two hundred and fifty miles. We found in the interior an abundance of rice, cattle, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, oil, but no market. The people wear scarcely any clothing. They would gladly give their produce in exchange of cloths, goods, &c., but the roads and rivers are often closed on account of petty difficulties which a wise and able government would soon be able to settle."

THE LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Under date of Monrovia, August 19, 1865, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, President of "The Liberia College," wrote as follows:

"Our College prospects, I am glad to say, are about as encouraging as could be expected; though, in consequence of the absence of Prof. Crummell, and the feeble health of Prof. Freeman during last term, which ended on the 15th ultimo, the progress made by the students in some of their studies was not so marked and satisfactory as could be wished; nevertheless, the Examining Committee was highly pleased at the proficiency exhibited in several branches of study. The examination of scholars in the Preparatory Department was most satisfactory; three of these are now recommended for admission into College, and four or five others will be prepared to enter the College proper at the commencement of the ensuing collegiate year, January next. I am glad to say that the health of Prof. Freeman is now such that he will be able to commence, and, I trust, continue his duties through the ensuing term, which begins on the 21st instant, without further interruptions from illness."

As yet the students are from the families of the Republic; when

West African Trade.

the College shall become known, it is expected that there will be scholars from other countries in Africa and elsewhere.

Efforts are making to complete the endowment of the College. It having been found necessary on account, mainly, of the high rate of exchange, to raise the salaries of the Professors to one thousand dollars per annum, the Travelling Secretary of this Society has undertaken to secure the additional thousand dollars thus made necessary to support Professor Freeman for five years: and he is encouraged to hope that he will soon succeed in this self-imposed and gratuitous labor.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

Africa is one of the richest countries on the globe, and it only requires a moderate industry and a skilful application to turn her natural riches into the common forms of national and individual wealth. The soil and climate produce rapidly, and the productions have all the rest of the world for a market. The greatest eagerness is shown to possess foreign goods. The future commerce of the Continent will be a wonder. The English are most anxious to promote it, and are organizing to secure and to enjoy its profits.

It is stated that THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, at their second meeting held in London, declared a dividend of ten per cent. It has purchased, and is about to send out a steamer for the local coast trade of Sierra Leone with the northern rivers, Sherbro and Liberia. Steps have been taken to establish regular steam navigation on the Niger for the purposes of trade.

At the semi-annual meeting of the AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY in London, December 6th last, it was reported that "the revenue account was slightly better than what it was the previous half year," and "with regard to the two new ships, the Mandingo had been launched and would be ready for sea in a week. The Lagos was

The African Squadron.

launched three days ago, and by the end of January, would be ready for sea also. These ships would be built out of revenue, without calling for a penny of capital from the resources of the Company. They would, therefore, have one ship more than they ever had before. These vessels were of a superior character and were capable of earning larger profits." A dividend "of eight shillings per share for the half year, free of income tax, payable on and after the 8th inst," was declared.

Another new enterprize in London is the COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF AFRICA, the capital of which is fixed at 300,000*l.*, with a present issue of 200,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 10*l.* each. The prospectus mentions that this Company is formed "for the purpose of conducting, upon an extensive scale, a trade in the Bights of Benin, Biafra, the River Niger, and other parts of Africa, chiefly by barter, of European manufactured goods for palm oil, palm-nut kernels, ground nuts, gold dust, ivory, cotton, and other produce; also for the purpose of manufacturing oil from the kernels of the palm-nut."

The trade of Liberia now flows almost wholly in European channels, while its character and relations make it American. Reasoning from the known resources of Africa, there must arise a system of commerce, vast, splendid and lucrative. From the advantages which we enjoy over all other nations for supplying its wants, a wise self-interest should prompt us to co-operate, with all possible energy in fostering a more regular and frequent intercourse with Liberia, while a large portion of the continent itself, through this portal, would be improved and aggrandized by the wealth, enterprize, population and education received from the United States.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

No little of the commercial supremacy of England in Africa is owing to her vigilant steam fleet in the African waters. For the last

Our Colored Population.

three years not a cruiser of the United States has even visited that region. Our prestige and influence as a nation requires the early renewal of our armed authority along the entire Western Coast of Africa. The late Admiral Foote, who served with his accustomed zeal and success on that station, frequently stated it to be his highest aspiration to return to duty there with a squadron composed of small but swift steamers to promote American commerce and to prevent the shipment of slaves. In what more easy and inexpensive manner can our authorities help to secure these desirable objects and at the same time aid Liberia in its hopeful work—now more important than ever to our country?

We feel that we cannot too earnestly commend the re-establishment of our African squadron, by the early dispatch and continuance of three or four rapidly running steamers suited to the light winds and shallow waters of that Coast.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.

African colonizationists feel the deepest interest in everything which pertains to the welfare of the colored race in this country. More especially are they concerned, just now, by the mighty problem which comes up in the enlightenment and elevation of the four millions of these people, who have just passed from the house of bondage into the condition of freemen. The state upon which they have entered brings upon them certain duties and obligations which they will be expected to meet and fulfil. But in order to do these they must be trained and educated by all the appliances which are fitted to the creation of superior beings. And it will be, that while educating this people for their duties in America, they are being prepared to benefit Africa. The colored population in our midst are an agency by whom can be reached two continents and two races with benignant influences; for not only through them shall intelli-

Their Duty to Africa.—The Present Exigency.

peace and enlightenment be shed abroad through this country, but in this manner will be raised up a class of men as teachers and missionaries, who will carry the English language, arts, letters, and the Gospel to the land of their forefathers. Thus the American people will be enabled to enlighten and vivify with the influences of civilization and Christianity the vast continent of Africa.

THEIR DUTY TO AFRICA.

The black race in this country owe a great duty to Africa. Their fathers were brought hither and placed in bondage; and their children, in subsequent generations, have seized upon many of the elements of the surrounding civilization. Twelve thousand of them have left our midst, and carried with them American law, literature, letters, and Christianity, and reproduced them in the land of their forefathers. They have gone out as emigrants from this Republic, under the auspices of this Society, to the shores of heathen Africa, and re-created there free institutions and a nation modelled after our own.

But amid the wrongs and distresses they have been fitted to a great work for good in Africa. Never did a people have stronger inducements to decisive and energetic action. Would they be at once men and citizens, they should go where alone the opportunity exists of asserting and maintaining their manhood. And would they not prove recreant to the noble mission given them to fulfil, not to a tribe, but to a continent, toward which the finger of Providence is pointing, they would go to their brethren according to the flesh who are sitting in spiritual darkness.

THE PRESENT EXIGENCY.

The work of the Society has but just begun. Its field of labor is vastly widened. Instead of half a million of people of color, there are now four millions who are the objects of its benevolent regard. We are therefore to address ourselves afresh to the great work of their improvement and education, and Africa's civilization and evangelization—under obligations more sacred than ever, and with the noblest and most inspiring motives ever brought to bear upon patriots and Christians. And no small share of this increased responsibility will devolve upon the patrons and conductors of this Institution.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the Year 1865. CR.

Received Donations and Collections.....	\$5,688 27	Paid Sending American Emigrants.....	\$9,259 56
“ Legacies.....	5,737 08	“ “ Barbados	10,367 98
“ Interest on Investments.....	5,736 84	“ United States Government Securities.....	3,029 40
“ Loans Recalled.....	14,700 00	“ Insurance, Taxes, and Paving 4½ Street, Colonization Building	1,041 34
“ Rents from Colonization Building.....	4,085 62	“ Paper and Printing “The African Repository” “ Salaries of Secretaries, Printing, Postages, Gas, Care of Rooms, and other Expenses.	2,070 40
“ United States Government, final balance for support of Recaptured Africans.	6,962 50	“ Salaries of Agents and Travelling Expenses	5,480 45
“ Subscriptions to African Repository.....	119 27	“ Ship “Mary Caroline Stevens,”	6,018 31
“ For Barbados Expedition.....	1,504 76	“ The Government of Liberia for support of Recaptured Africans.....	91 86
“ Freight per Schooner “H. P. Russell”	433 25	“ Agents, Physicians, and Improvements in Liberia	817 07
“ Agent in Liberia.....	328 28		
Receipts.....	45,295 87		
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1865.....	1,523 33	Disbursements.....	41,737 87
		Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1865.....	5,081 33
		Total	\$46,819 20
Total.....	\$46,819 20		

The Committee on Accounts having examined the accounts for the year 1865, find the same correctly kept and properly vouched, and the balance correctly reported.

D. S. GREGORY,
ROBT. B. DAVIDSON, } Committee on Accounts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 17, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
American Colonization Society.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church, on 4½ Street, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, the 16th of January, 1866, at 7½ o'clock p. m., the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the Chair. *Prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel A. Clark, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Extracts from the Report of the Society, were read by the Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made by the Hon. Abraham Hanson, * Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, and by the Rev. R. J. Keeling, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Keeling, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. Abraham Hanson, for his very able, eloquent and interesting Address of this evening.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., and the Society adjourned to meet in the Society rooms at 12 o'clock m., to-morrow, for the transaction of business.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, *January 17, 1866.*

The American Colonization Society met at its rooms this day at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the Chair

Address of Hon. Abraham Hanson.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, and of the Meeting held last evening, were read and approved.

The President appointed the Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Committee subsequently nominated the following named gentlemen, who were unanimously elected: (See list on page 3.)

On motion of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Rev. R. J. Keeling, for his Address of last evening, and that a copy of it and of the Address of the Hon. Abraham Hanson, be requested for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1867, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at such place as the Executive Committee shall direct.

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ADDRESS OF HON. ABRAHAM HANSON,

COMMISSIONER AND CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES TO LIBERIA.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY :

I wish to premise my remarks by stating that, while it will be my aim to give you a candid and truthful account of such matters as have fallen under my notice in Liberia, it is no part of my primary object to make proselytes, secure emigrants, or induce the public to enlarge their contributions to this Society. Yet if any, or even all of these results should legitimately flow from my humble testimony, no one will be more deeply or sincerely gratified than myself.

Permit me frankly to say that I belong to that class of men who believe that the colored people in our midst have, with us, a com-

Address of Hon. Abraham Hanson.

man birth-right; that we owe them a deep interest in our sympathies, and a fostering care and protection, equal to, if not beyond, what we so liberally and cheerfully extend to those aliens by birth who seek a home and a country, under our government.

Hence, while we may differ widely upon this point, I am glad that we can so harmoniously unite our efforts under the constitution of your Society, in returning to Africa, those who have the desire and the ability to aid in the extension and perpetuity of the Republic of Liberia.

While I believe that the colored people, who have so long performed useful labor in the cultivation of our cotton and our sugar, &c., have become seemingly indispensable to the interests of a certain portion of our country, and have established a just claim to all the rights of manhood, yet I have come to the discouraging conclusion, that ages must pass away, and many a brilliant intellect be shrouded in obscurity, before the iron hand of prejudice and proscription has been raised and removed from that patient, toiling, suffering race.

In the present crisis in the affairs of our country, the continuance amongst us of this emancipated throng is much to be desired. I can use no arguments to induce them to leave us, but such as are based upon their own and their posterity's immediate and future well.

Were I a member of that race, with my knowledge of the tremendous weight that still oppresses them, and of the illimitable field which invites them to Liberia, with its innumerable facilities for comfort, independence, and usefulness, I should gather my family around me, and embark on board the first vessel bound for that distant shore, even if I had to avail myself of the generous aid which this Society offers.

In order to assure you how far you may give credence to my words, suffer me to state what means of information I have had.

In May, 1862, I accepted the humble, but honorable office of Commercial Agent of the United States in Monrovia. In December, 1862, the position of Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia, was intrusted to my

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hands, the duties of which I still continue to discharge. I have resided in Liberia about three years.

During this time I have interested myself in whatever promised to extend and strengthen the commercial and friendly relations between the two countries. I have made several visits along the coast and up the rivers, going from farm to farm and from house to house, and thus, from verbal statements and personal observation, have acquired a knowledge of the industrious habits and domestic comforts of the citizens.

In every direction new plantations are being commenced, and old ones materially enlarged and improved, so that I can testify that the progress in this department promises well for the future, and full development of the rich resources of the prolific soil.

Coffee bids fair to become the basis of many an independent fortune. It is cultivated with ease, and with comparatively small expense. Its maturity and fruitfulness are not retarded, but rather advanced, by the use of the intervening space for the growth of smaller plants.

The entire lack of suitable machinery for hulling has, heretofore, deterred many from engaging in this branch of agriculture, but this want, I am happy to state, is soon to be supplied, and you may expect in a few years a regular shipment of large quantities of coffee, as palatable and nutritious as any that is produced in any other part of the world.

Sugar cane has, I think, received a much larger share of attention than coffee, owing chiefly to the fact that it yields an earlier return, but, as in the case of coffee, machinery is not yet possessed at points conveniently accessible to those who have to transport their cane to the mill.

There are four steam sugar mills along the banks of the St. Paul's river, besides several wooden mills. The largest of the steam mills has capacity and power enough to grind all the cane raised within ten miles of its location, but on account of the heavy cost of toll and transportation, it has not yet been extensively employed.

My impression is that smaller mills, like that alluded to in your report, owned by Mr. Jesse Sharp, costing two thousand, or two

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thousand five hundred dollars, will generally be selected. Had I been a commercial man I could have brought home orders for a dozen mills from parties who are generally responsible, and who offer a reasonable guarantee to secure the payment.

Specimens of cane have been brought to my office more than sixteen feet in length, and from seven to eight inches in circumference at the base, of one season's growth. More than one-third of the juice of such cane is lost to those who have only the wooden mills to express it.

Perhaps what I am now about to say will seem like a design to obtrude my advice where it has not been sought, yet I will venture to speak freely, hoping that my motives will not be misconstrued. I trust the time is near at hand when our merchants in the United States will regard it as a safe investment, to assist the honest husbandman in Liberia, who can furnish good security, and suitable proofs of industry and skill, with the means of making his labor and his land available to their utmost capacity.

I wish to say emphatically, that large, gratuitous, and indiscriminate assistance to individuals should be studiously avoided, because these sometimes fall into incompetent and unfaithful hands, from which no suitable returns are made, and this works incalculable injustice and injury to the diligent and upright.

I do not mean by these remarks to cast reflections upon any one, but we all know, some of the friends of Liberia know from experience, and a respectable and generous firm in Boston, I have no doubt, knows to its regret, that it is unwise to entrust large capital in untried hands, without some basis of credit.

I believe that the integrity of the *responsible* commercial men, and planters and farmers of Liberia, will bear an honorable comparison with the same classes, in similar circumstances, in any other country. It is mortifying to them, as well as seriously detrimental to their true interests, and a serious barrier to the rapid development of the resources of the country, to have a breach of faith occur. They can duly appreciate the generous motives, but they deprecate the result of the acts of those who send large shipments of goods to irresponsible parties, only to meet with heavy losses, if not a total failure.

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When these remarks are duly weighed, I think they will not work evil to any one deserving of patronage, and certainly not to those enterprising and upright citizens of that country, whose constant aim is to claim and deserve the title of honest men.

The article of cotton is not yet extensively cultivated, though I believe it is attracting more attention than formerly, and that which has been exported has commanded a high price and much praise for its superior staple.

But it would be presumptuous in me to enter into a minute detail of the various productions of the soil of Liberia before such an audience as I conceive this to be. I may say for the satisfaction of the officers and members, as well as patrons of this Society, that I know from observation, that the glowing reports which now come to you, from month to month, and which appear in your various periodicals and magazines, are, in the main, founded upon tangible facts.

There is not, there need not be on all this globe, a richer soil, a soil which yields more prompt and ample returns to the labor of the industrious husbandman, than that of Liberia. She has land enough to *give* a free home to millions who may go hence to aid in her future progress; a home where numerous, various, and substantial products may be obtained with less than half the labor required in many other countries. And, moreover, it is obvious to those who know the habits of the aborigines, their aptitude to trade, especially, that as Christian civilization and commerce advance, the doors of the almost illimitable interior will be thrown open, not by force of arms, by deeds of blood, or exterminating influences, but by the firm and steady progress of the arts and sciences.

I have often, during my sojourn in that land, wished that Mills and Burgess, Caldwell and Finley, Bacon, Bankson, and Crozer, Ashmun and Ayres, and a host of others, who pioneered this noble enterprise, and you, Mr. President, and gentlemen before me, whose zeal has been tested, and who have been "in labors more abundant," could look upon the gratifying fruits of your devoted and persevering labors—could my venerable friend, REV. R. R. GURLEY, the Honorary Secretary of this Society, whose name has

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Become a Liberian household word, never to be spoken but with the highest esteem and deepest grateful love—see how happily these people live and labor, it would still more abundantly shed radiance over the remaining years of his careful thought and toil.

The present condition of the people of this Republic is encouraging. On every hand, I have seen the proofs of useful industry. All along the rivers, as well as in the settlements on the coast, the bamboo hut, the log cabin, and sometimes the frame house, begin to give way for the commodious and substantial stone or brick edifice. They are furnished as good taste would dictate, not with what is usually termed elegance, but with modern conveniences to an extent beyond what many would expect to find in that far off land.

In accepting of the generous hospitalities of Liberian merchants and planters, I have always found their tables supplied with the substantial elements of food.

During our late national struggle, and especially since the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* discontinued her semi-annual visits, the Liberians have had to encounter many formidable barriers to her rapid growth.

You will pardon me for saying that the houses in Boston and New York, which trade on the Liberian coast, make it a point to furnish shipping facilities enough for their own business chiefly, and first. Hence, it often happens that the produce of the farmer, or planter, finds no suitable market in the proper season, or it is sold to traders at unremunerative prices. This entails a double loss, as they must sell their productions below their intrinsic value, and purchase supplies at exorbitant prices.

The remedy for this will probably be found, at least in part, when your Society begins again, with regularity, the work of enlarging the settlements by emigration from this country. I give it now, as my decided conviction, that the largest portion of the most valuable productions of Liberia will ultimately flow to the United States.

Two incorporated companies, and one private firm, of another country, have been making large investments and flattering promises to secure the trade, but after all, the ties of kindred associations,

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added to the suitability of the commodities furnished from the United States, enabled us, without special effort, to retain a fair proportion of that trade.

I sincerely hope that some expedient may be devised which will furnish a regular and reliable transportation of goods on consignment to agents in the United States, and the return of such merchandise as may be ordered in exchange. This would not only give a new impetus to the arms of industry, but would also enable the people to obtain supplies at fair profits. A few hints on this subject are all that I can consistently give; yet those hints will suffice to bring before your intelligent minds the difficulties which surround a people so far removed from the centre of supplies.

If an honest merchant, an industrious mechanic, or a toiling husbandman from Liberia could occupy my place this evening, you would have a story which would tell of difficulties and hardships which I must not mention.

I have said that the present condition of Liberia is encouraging. I do not mean to mislead you on this point. I would not even intimate that that Ship of State sails on an unruffled sea. She has to encounter difficulties, to brave many a storm, and navigate through dangerous straits, over shoals and quicksands, with frowning, cragged rocks on every hand.

Who can expect to find her perfect when the antecedents of her people have been duly weighed? To me, the marvel is that she has so much excellence to praise; and I say from my inmost heart, palsied be the hand that would write, and silenced be the tongue that would speak, to magnify her foibles. It is the pride of your speaker's heart to testify that her people stand forth a living monument of rebuke, a noble vindication of their race from the vile slanders of her embittered foes, who sneeringly tell us, "the negro can never acquire the art of self-government."

Let me ask, what struggling people, with so small a share of patronage and sympathy, and with so many and such mighty opposing influences, ever survived so long or accomplished such results as this noble band of exiled men; yes, exiled by oppression, prejudice, and proscription, but inspired with the lofty purpose of

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raising themselves, as a race, to a power among the nations of the earth.

I need not set forth Liberia as a paradise, where labor, weakness, weariness, care, sickness and death can never come, in order to make it attractive to those whose presence and influence are needed there. I need not sing of it in the lofty strains which apply only to the fair and happy home above,

"There generous fruits that never fail,
On trees immortal grow," &c.

Those who seek it only from such glowing pictures, will go there to sicken, pine away, and die. But those who go to find a free and happy home; to fell the forest, clear the jungle, drain the swamps, bridge the rivers, rear the cottage or the mansion; to break up the soil, cast in the seed, reap the fruitful harvest; dig into the bowels of the earth; exercise the rights of freemen; secure and enjoy blessed Christian privileges; to spread Christian civilization throughout the distant tribes of that dark continent, and to extend the benign influence of that "new empire," which the prophetic eye of Mills beheld nearly fifty years ago; these are they who shall "flourish like the Palm tree;" their glad eyes shall see a land of

"Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
And rivers of delight."

To them will be given the living proof that "all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

While speaking of Liberia's present condition, I will state that owing to a new law, which became operative on the first of January, 1865, excluding vessels engaged in foreign trade from other than ports of entry, some difficulties have arisen, and other interruptions are still likely to occur.

This, together with other considerations, is the ground for my suggesting that the transfer of a *Gunboat* from the United States to the Government of Liberia, upon terms mutually agreeable, would be most opportune, at this particular juncture in Liberian affairs. But I offer it most respectfully, as my opinion *now*, after

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mature reflection, that the interests of both Governments would be more immediately, extensively, and I may add, permanently subserved by the return of our squadron to that Station.

I do not claim that our present commercial transactions with Liberia are of such magnitude as to justify an imperative demand for this, but I do claim that we should not be unmindful of the policy of other nations, who spare no labor or expense, to divert this trade into their own channels.

Perhaps it is expected that I should say something in reference to the climate of Liberia. From its location on the globe you will naturally infer that it is uniformly warm. My residence in Monrovia is in 6° 9' North Latitude, but though so near the equator, the air is tempered daily by breezes from the sea. The seasons of the year are two, the rainy and the dry; the former commences with May and the latter with November.

It is now (January) the hottest portion of the year—while we, in our northern homes, are buried in snow, pinched by the cold, hugging our dark, dingy stoves, nestling in the corner by some glowing hearthstone, crowding our half frozen feet over some neat register, muffling our mouths and ears with furs, or neat woolen scarfs, or encumbering our shivering frames with garments enough to furnish a small stock for a country clothing store, I expect that my friends in Monrovia will rise from their refreshing slumbers, just as the sun begins to gild with his radiance the eastern horizon, at six o'clock to-morrow morning. They will throw open their doors and windows to welcome the delicious breezes, wafting precious odors from such delicate plants and flowers as you, with all your care, and skill, and labor, cannot preserve, in perfection, even in your stately, solid mansions.

They will listen to songsters of the most gorgeous plumage, caroling their matin hymn, sipping the dew-drops from the rose and the honeysuckle, and hopping from tree to tree and from flower to flower.

The thermometer averages about 75° Fah., and seldom rises above 90° in the shade. Yet, with all these elements of comfort, *it is not the white man's home.* Africans, who have descended

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from an ancestry absent from the continent for from one to two centuries, can, with good habits and proper care, survive the change and enjoy health, while the white man droops and dies.

My observation leads me to the conclusion that a greater amount of mortality is occasioned by unreasonable anxiety, unfounded apprehensions of danger, unseasonable and immoderate bodily exercise, want of abstinence from improper food during convalescence, the want of suitable remedies during the fiercest attacks of fever, than from the actual, and, if I may use the terms, the avoidable or curable effects of fever.

Mr. President, I have been requested to state what this Society has accomplished. I confess, sir, that I am unequal to the task. The annals of eternity must be unfolded and explored to find a full answer to the question. A divine, an Almighty hand, must be extended to give the full reward, and place the unfading laurels upon the brow of those noble Christian heroes who have labored, suffered, sacrificed, and died, to aid this God-like enterprise. Millions yet unborn will speak their praises on this earth, and myriads in the skies shall be witnesses of the reward bestowed upon them by "the judge of all the earth," when He says: "Well done, good and faithful servants," &c. Then shall that attesting multitude bow, with adoring gratitude, and say Amen, and Amen.

But, Sir, though we cannot trace all the events, or comprehend their full results, if it is not given us to see the end from the beginning, yet, for your heart's comfort, and to inspire you with new zeal, there are some blessed fruits which we can joyfully recount, and every Christian philanthropist must rise from the cheering contemplation, impressed with a freshness and vigor of no common character, to pursue his arduous career.

You found an eligible location for the settlement, a place most obviously reserved by Providence for this especial purpose. Call to mind the words of Stockton, when Mesurado's heights loomed up before him, "That is the spot we ought to have, that should be the site of our colony; no finer spot on all this coast;" and he was competent to judge.

See the intrepidity of that brave and gallant man, and the in-

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domitable perseverance of his coadjutor, Dr. Eli Ayres. Dense jungles, dismal swamps, savage beasts, and barbarous men, intervened in vain to keep them from King Peter and his chiefs. They went and brought back a fair and honorable title to the land.

Reflect upon the numerous, fruitless efforts made by other nations to plant themselves upon the soil, and, more than all, remember that this was the very centre of the mart for the accursed traffic in human flesh.

And here let me assure you that it is my firm conviction that Liberia, which has not had a tithe of the fostering care and material aid which have been lavished upon Sierra Leone, has exercised a more extensive and effectual influence in the suppression of the foreign slave trade than that, or even all the colonial enterprises of Great Britain on the Western coast of Africa. This, if she had accomplished nothing more, well deserves, and well repays, all the toils, sufferings, and sacrifices which have been made; and from this consideration we must be constrained to admit that God inspired with superhuman wisdom, and endowed with superhuman strength, the first honored laborers in this holy work.

Hear what the eloquent and learned Hon. E. W. Blyden said to his fellow-citizens, on the 26th of July last, the anniversary of the independence of the nation which he serves as Secretary of State. Speaking of their location on the coast, he says:

“Here is a land adapted to us, given to us by Providence—peculiarly ours, to the exclusion of alien races. On every hand we can look, and say it is ours. Ours are the serene skies that bend above us; ours the twinkling stars and brilliant planets—Pleiades and Venus, and Jupiter; the thunder of the clouds; the roaring of the sea; the rustling of the forest; the murmur of the brooks; and the whispers of the breeze.” And then, alluding to the insuperable barrier seemingly raised by Providence to prevent its occupation by the white race, he adds: “The miry swamp, sending out disease and death, is also ours, and ours the malignant fever—all are ours.”

Then I call upon you to look at the first emigrants who went forth under your patronage—went forth to enter upon new and un-

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tried scenes, and to endure unutterable hardships. Under the leadership of the sainted Ashmun they repelled and conquered every foe, and through successive changes proved themselves to be high-born souls, who could not brook to continue in a country where, to be of darker hue, was to be condemned to perpetual, mental servitude.

For nearly thirty years you labored on, toiling diligently and patiently, at the cost of many a noble life. Then you found the executive ability of Governor Joseph Jenkins Roberts equal to the task entrusted to his hands; you found also economy and skill in the various officers of the colony, peaceful relations, and profitable intercourse between the settlers and the natives, advancing intelligence, industry, and prosperity among the people; and these you hailed as proofs tangible, irrefragible, living proofs of their capacity for self-government. Then was presented the solemn and momentous question of an independent sovereignty.

Within the past three years I have often met with white men on the coast of Africa, and, I am sorry to say elsewhere also, who have curled the lip of scorn, and uttered words of irony at the idea that Liberians should *presume* to call themselves an independent nation.

Let no one suppose that this step was rashly taken, or that any sensible Liberian makes his boast of independence in the abstract. They know full well that they are only in the infancy of their being. Conscious of their weakness, they are aware that any one of the great powers of Europe has sufficient force to blot them out of existence. Their refuge and defence, the firm foundation of their trust, is, "the Most High," who "ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will." By your advice and co-operation, they became, what they now profess, and what they are acknowledged to be, a free and independent Republic.

Next, by memorials and petitions, you aided in procuring the honorable recognition of that independence by the Government of the United States.

What more have you accomplished? You have rescued from oblivion, and given to the world, the worthy names and brilliant achievements of those who framed the Declaration of Independence

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and the Constitution of Liberia. You have introduced to a sphere of usefulness commensurate with their expanded views and lofty patriotism, such intellectual chieftains of their race as ROBERTS, BENSON, WARNER, BURNS, Wilson, Drayton, Lewis, Blyden, Crummell, and a host of others, whose noble deeds as statesmen and divines soar far above, and stretch far beyond those puny, sickly, selfish souls whose interminable croak against the negro race is discordant in our ears.

Thank God, history in time, and the revelations of eternity, will tell that those highminded, self-sacrificing men have not lived nor toiled in vain; and the record shall continue until Africa, enthralled and degraded Africa, has been redeemed.

Again, Sir, by its well-directed efforts this Society has enabled this long oppressed and degraded people to demonstrate the capacity of the negro for self-government, just at the juncture of time when the world needed, and was somewhat prepared, to be enlightened on this subject.

I can assure you, Sir, that the people of Liberia have not failed to watch, and to weigh the startling events that have transpired in the United States within the last five years. We have been shaken to our very centre, as by an earthquake. The Almighty has called to us in thunder tones, "LET MY PEOPLE GO!" At last, the mandate has been obeyed, to this extent, at least, that the fetters have fallen from millions of bondsmen. And O! how I long for a trumpet-voice to swell the joyful chorus, by triumphantly asserting that the negro is a man, made in God's own image, and purchased by a loving, universal Saviour's precious blood.

But do not, for one moment, think that the dark sons of toil on yonder distant shore are about to lay the flattering unction to their souls that every wrong has ceased, or that their brethren here are soon to find a quiet resting place in the home of those who have oppressed them.

They have implicit confidence in the integrity of our Government. They believe that we shall, to the extent of our ability, redeem the pledges which we have given. That we shall multiply the privileges of this emancipated people; that we shall throw open to them sources of useful knowledge, and introduce them to

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fields of honorable industry, and honest wealth; and that we shall, by all lawful means, protect them from insult and cruelty. But they know full well that the prejudice and deadly hatred, cruel as the grave, and dark as the lower regions, which still rankle in the hearts of their embittered foes; intensified by disappointed hopes of future gain, will still expose them to untold and unutterable hardships. They look forward for a mountain weight of political injustice still to press them to the ground.

In the spirit of Lott Cary, they virtually exclaim—"We are Africans, and, in the United States, however meritorious our conduct, or respectable our characters, we cannot receive the credit due to color; we wish to dwell in a country where we shall be estimated by our merit, and not by our complexion."

For proof of this, I refer you again to the eloquent address of the Hon. E. W. Blyden: "We know that the gale of popular applause which now fans them into a lustre of such splendid estimation is evanescent, and temporary. The reaction of the present state of things will surely come, and disappointment and irritation will ensue. Would it not be wisdom then, in the leaders of the blacks in America, to catch at once the spirit of the age, and encourage among the people a feeling of race, of nationality, and of union?" * * * "We have the germ of an African empire." * * * "We think that half the time and energy which will be spent in struggling against caste, if devoted to the building up of a home and nationality of their own would produce results immeasurably more useful and satisfactory."

Mr. President, and Gentlemen, I ask you if this does not sound across the waters like the Macedonian cry?—"COME OVER AND HEAR US!" Yonder I see them, not in dreams and visions of the night, but with open eyes, with ears intent, and with my heart beating anxiously for them. I see and hear them now—standing on the other shore, waiting with outstretched arms, inviting their fathers and brethren, forced from their fatherland, to return and share their glorious heritage. They say, come and unite with us, in the heaven-appointed mission of carrying to the distant tribes of the interior, the benign influences of Christian civilization.

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The shades, the dense, dark shades of Egyptian's dreary night are now dispersing, the day begins to dawn, revealing to our wondering eyes "a cloud, little as a human hand;" and it requires no prophetic tongue to tell us that, it "shall spread along the skies, hang o'er all the thirsty land." My expanding sympathies prompt me to exclaim, O! for a host of honest, upright, earnest, devoted, self-sacrificing, well instructed men, to go forth, enter this fuller, rich, ripe field.

The institutions of learning which are now under the support of the Government of Liberia, are not, at this time, as numerous or active as could be desired; owing, chiefly, to the embarrassment which cripples all their matters of finance.

But I have a bright hope that this embarrassment will be but temporary; which hope is founded upon the fact that, a rigid economy is now observed in every department of administration; and upon the additional fact, that they have, in their soil, an inexhaustible source of wealth; and they are beginning, like men in earnest, to dig, and plant, and sow, and gather it. "Congo money,"—pardon me, Sir, for this delicate allusion,—"Congo money," that broken staff on which a few have leaned so much, and lived so long, has ceased to flow; and now, a few years more, with the generous co-operation of your Society, will present you with a flourishing people, enjoying the fruits of their honest industry, advancing in wealth and intelligence, as well as moral and political importance and power.

The Liberia College stands as a noble monument of the munificence of its founders. Under the Presidency of the Hon. J. J. Roberts, the benefactor of his race; and with the co-operation of the able faculty, a foundation is being laid, broad, deep, extensive, and permanent, to raise up instruments for Africa's redemption from thralldom and from darkness.

I have said nothing yet, Sir, concerning the open door which this Society has presented, by its labors and success, for the entrance of Christian Missionaries, to watch over the souls of those whom you have aided to go forth; and to preach the Gospel to the surrounding heathen tribes. But I come now to state that this is one of the

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brightest gems in the crown of your reward. Thank God, that Christian heaven has been infused, that the salt of the earth has been freely sprinkled there. That light, which is as a city set on a hill, now sheds its radiance over what were once "the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty."

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has had messengers in the field for many years. From the coast, far into the interior, amongst the benighted Africans who had never heard the sweet name of Jesus, or been told of His stupendous grace and love, they have cried, "Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world!"

The records of the past will testify that bright intellects and devout hearts, were furnished from this branch of the Christian family. Most cheerfully they laid all the tender ties of home, kindred and country, together with their brilliant talents and lives, upon the sacrificial altar; won many precious souls from the darkness of heathen superstitions and practices, and presented them to their Master in heaven, as diadems to enrich the crown of His conquest over death and hell. They went forth weeping, to cast the precious seed of the ever-blessed Gospel into an unpromising soil, but they shall "doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them."

It is equally gratifying to me to speak in favorable terms of many of the stations occupied at present by this denomination. Several laborers from amongst Liberians and natives, have been converted, through their instrumentality, to the Christian faith, nurtured and educated for Christian usefulness, who give promise of being an ornament to society, and a blessing to Africa and the world.

The tender care, Christian foresight, enlightened judgment, and pure, heavenly-minded zeal of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, have done much toward the completion of an Hospital for the indigent sick residents, and for mariners and strangers who may be overtaken by disease, far from friends and home; and, already, several weary wanderers have found rest and relief for the body, as well as comfort and instruction for the soul, within its walls.

This institution is distinct from and independent of the mission work—and, as it receives its maintenance from the generous volun-

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tary aid of the humane in this and other countries, I heartily commend it to your sympathy and assistance.

Mr. Hoffman is also making diligent efforts to erect an "Asylum for the Blind." Indeed, everywhere and at all times, this man of God is found moving under the eye of his Master in Heaven, and prompted by the divine injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." The door of his hospitable home is always open to the stranger, for whom many an otherwise dark and lonely hour is gilded with sunshine, by the intelligent converse of this Christian gentlemen and his amiable lady.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has a glorious share in the toils, success and honors of placing the means of education and Christian privileges within the reach of Liberians and natives. Time would fail me to recount the instances of all the young men of Liberia, who have, by the liberality of this Board of Missions, been prepared for honorable and useful stations in the Government of the Republic. Many precious remembrances are cherished of the faithful and devoted men whom they have sent forth to impart a knowledge of letters, unfold the mysteries of science, and to enforce the obligations to Christian duty, upon the rising generation. I cannot say that these favored young men have all, *as yet*, laid their talents on the altar, or given their souls to Jesus, but the seed is in them, and the imperative claim is urged upon them to "go and work" in the Lord's vineyard. God grant that they may all become burning and shining lights.

The Muhlenberg, or Lutheran Mission, on the St. Paul's river, is, according to my humble opinion, moving in a manner, and in a direction which promises more general, gratifying, important, and permanent results than can be readily conceived, or set forth. The indefatigable missionary, Rev. Mr. Kistler, bestows his labor chiefly upon recaptured, or liberated Africans, and other aborigines, who are instructed in manual labor, in a knowledge of letters, and in the doctrines of the Christian religion.

There is a little flock of the Congregational order, at Greenville, in Sinou county, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. B. Stewart, who reared with his own hands the building in which his people

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worship. This servant of Christ imitates, in this respect, the example of the first great Apostle to the Gentiles, by laboring as a merchant for his daily bread.

The little Baptist church, organized in the house of Colin Teage, at Richmond, Va., was transplanted to Africa, and still flourishes as the "PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MONROVIA." From that faithful band, many a bright spirit has winged its way through unknown regions to fairer, happier realms above; and I know of many more there, to-day, who are

"Still toiled on a sea of distress,
Hard toiling to make the blest shore."

This denomination has a church at Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Caysburg, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, Bexley, and several other points, all of which are diligently seeking to "convert sinners from the error of their ways," and to "feed the flock of Christ which He hath purchased with His own blood."

They are toiling on unaided, and alone, yet not alone, for the Divine Master is with them, to cheer and strengthen them by the way. They have no pecuniary foreign aid. Formerly they were under the patronage of the Southern Baptist Convention for Foreign Missions; but on the breaking out of the rebellion their supplies were all abruptly terminated. Still, the labor did not cease.

I can most heartily commend these struggling societies in Liberia, to the favorable consideration of that useful body of Christians of the same doctrine and order, in the United States, as presenting the promise of a most fruitful harvest, in return for any liberality which they may be willing to extend.

The Providence Baptist Church in Monrovia was without a Pastor when I left the coast of Africa. It needs the services of a minister, burning with the zeal which inspired Him who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." One who will "count not his life dear unto him," who can truthfully exclaim,

"The love of Christ doth me constrain
To seek the wandering souls of men!"

Address of Hon. Abraham Hanson.

I am aware, Mr. President, that it is not the *primary* object of this Society to send out missionaries, but if a Baptist minister, of sound intelligence, true piety, and ardent devotion, comes to you to seek a home in Liberia, and a field of most extensive and distinguished usefulness, direct him to Monrovia, and, if the place has not been filled, I will guarantee for him a cordial welcome from a loving and devoted people.

And now, Sir, having said so much upon this point, it is only reasonable that I should add, that *I am not a Baptist*; but, thank God, *I am not a bigot*; and I feel it to be my Christian duty to use my humble efforts to prevent this branch of the vine of God's own planting; this little flock, some of whom have lived, and worked, and worshipped by the side of Colin Teage, and Lott Cary; and many of whom have been enlightened, and aroused to Christian duty, and holy privilege, by the glowing eloquence of Hilary Teage, the Jefferson of Liberia, who left the impress of his lofty genius upon the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and laws of the Republic, as well as upon the hearts of many of her devoted, patriotic sons—his name, and memory can never die. I feel it, I repeat, to be a solemn, Christian duty, to use my humble efforts to prevent this church from being without a husbandman to cultivate the soil, or a shepherd to guide its members by his voice and example, and to feed them with wholesome Gospel food.

From the time that the sainted Melville B. Cox, uttered his dying exclamation, as the first Methodist Missionary to Liberia, "Let a thousand fall, but let not Africa be given up!" soldier after soldier of the Cross has risen, and joyfully exclaimed, "Here am I, send me," and the Methodist Episcopal Church has displayed a patience and liberality, far above all human praise. She has sustained schools, instituted, and for many years conducted, a noble Seminary, now temporarily closed. She has educated teachers, and ministers; organized a Mission Conference; and, to-day, she has in that distant field, more laborers than any other branch of the Christian family.

From this important mission, the talented and pious Bishop Burns, an honor to his race, and a polished shaft in Israel, has been called from labor to reward. The diligent, amiable, and faithful Beverley

Address of Hon. Abraham Hanson.

R. Wilson, fell with his armor on. His continual prayer was, that "the Lord of the harvest would send forth laborers into his vineyard." He left many seals to his successful ministry, who will be stars in the crown of his rejoicing, at the last great reckoning day.

The great want of this branch of the Missionary work in Liberia is, more *workers* in the field. And I humbly trust, that amongst the thousands whom this Society will soon send forth, many will be found who are called of God, and duly qualified for the self-sacrificing work of the ministry; willing and resolved to spend, and to be spent for this alone.

The time has passed away, even in Liberia, when those who "minister and serve the altar," should be required, or allowed, to encumber their thoughts with merchandise, or other secular pursuits. The field is large, the work is arduous and momentous, and claims and justifies the employment of the most expanded minds and cultivated, pious hearts.

But I am apprehensive, Mr. President, that you may have thought, and some of the distinguished gentlemen before me, may have thought, "Wherefore does he introduce such a topic as this? We did not send for him to make a Missionary speech?" No, gentlemen, no—I am sensible of this; and it has cost me a struggle to dwell so long upon what, to some, may seem to be out of place and season. My vindication is found in this, that I deemed the course which I have pursued to be the most appropriate method of assuring you, that the Republic, founded and fostered by your liberality and care, is, not in name alone, but in reality, a CHRISTIAN NATION.

It is true, indeed, that the emigrants whom you send forth go to a continent over which a midnight darkness broods, and on which oppression and cruelty have for centuries held undisputed sway. But, thank God, there is one bright spot on which the eye can rest and linger with joyful exultation, for there is the brightness of a coming Gospel day.

As the immigrant plants his feet upon the soil of his ancestors, and directs his wandering gaze from point to point, he beholds Christian temples rearing their humble but inviting fronts. He listens to the "church-going bell." He hears voices, joining in

Address of Hon. Abraham Hanson.

hallelujahs to God, which rend the still air, and ascend as incense to the skies: while countenances irradiated with ineffable, heaven-born brightness, assure him that here Jehovah is known and worshipped; that Christ is honored and adored; and that the Holy Ghost diffuses his convincing, quickening, regenerating, sanctifying, saving power.

Thus the faithful followers of Jesus find that they have only left the fellowship of kindred souls, and the cherished scenes and happy circles of the household of faith, in the land which *gave them birth*, to find them again in all their freshness, fulness, and rich fruition, in the land of *their adoption*.

Among all classes in Liberia, from the President down to the humblest walks of life, you can find those upon whom the badge of Christian discipleship is placed with honorable prominence. To all who would cavil with me on this point, and hint at their delinquencies, I would simply say, "First pull the beam out of thine own eye," &c., &c.

Ex-President Roberts is an exemplary member of the Methodist E. Church. It has been my privilege to kneel with him at the table of the Lord, and mine also has been the lot to partake of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of our common Saviour, administered by the hands of President D. B. Warner, as Elder of the Presbyterian Church.

I allude to these facts, facts deeply interesting to me, because they justify me in asking, With such God-fearing men at the helm of a struggling Ship of State, why may not the people expect and receive the protection and guidance of the Almighty's arm? When foes rise up to slander, or place themselves in formidable array against them, why may they not joyfully exclaim, "Mightier is He that is for us than are they who can be against us? or, Who shall harm us if we be followers of that which is good?"

And now, Mr. President, I must close by asking, Who can take a careful glance at what the people of Liberia were; at the circumstances which have surrounded them; at what they have accomplished, and at what they are, and what they are doing to day, and not pause, and wonder, and give God thanks, and take courage?

Address of Hon Abraham Hanson.

Liberia lives, yonder, a striking monument, not less remarkable to me than the bush burning with fire, yet unconsumed! And what is more, Sir, my humble faith in the immutable promises of God assures me that she shall continue to live, and grow, for she is emphatically a foster-child of Providence. In spite of the supineness of some of her professed friends, and the sneers and open opposition of her cruel foes, she is stronger to day, in moral power and political wisdom, than ever she has been before.

I say, then, to the members and friends of the American Colonization Society, keep your armor on, and keep that armor bright. Your gigantic work is only just begun. I invite you, in the name of Liberia, to send them willing, industrious, skillful emigrants, by the ship load, if you will. I do not say, send them a horde of helpless creatures; these you must keep until we have atoned for our enormous sins of oppression, by educating and elevating them to the proper standard fit for civilized society; and then, if they will, let them come!



LETTER FROM REV. R. J. KEELING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your two favors have come to hand, and should have been promptly answered, but for pressure of parochial and private duty. I had committed to paper my remarks at the last Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, but in the hurry and confusion of moving my library and papers, the Mss. have been mislaid or destroyed. Indeed, I cannot recall my words of that evening, and if I could, I am quite certain they would not merit the permanent character which the Society is kindly disposed to give them by publication. Will you therefore have the kindness to excuse the non-appearance of my little speech of that evening?

With sincere thanks to the Society for its complimentary resolution, believe me, very truly,

Your friend and obedient servant,

R. J. KEELING.

EXTRACTS FROM THE

Proceedings of the Board of Directors

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1866.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, called the Board to order; and the Rev. William H. Steele invoked the Divine blessing.

William Coppinger was re-appointed Secretary of the Board.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., and Hon. D. S. Gregory, a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the subjoined named

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1866.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.*

Vermont.—Rev. J. K. Converse.*

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. James T. Pratt,* Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Hon. W. W. Boardman,* H. M. Benedict, Esq.,* H. O. Pinneo, Esq.,* E. H. Roberts, Esq.,* W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* Rev. J. Root Miller.

New York.—Hon. D. S. Gregory, William Tracy, Esq.

New Jersey.—Rev. Samuel A. Clark, Rev. William H. Steele.

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Dr. James Hall, Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. H. Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D.

* Not present.

Resolutions. Standing Committees.

D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

On motion of the Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Abraham Hanson, Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, and Edward S. Morris, Esq., Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board.

The Minutes of the last session of the Board, held January 17 and 18, 1865, were read and approved.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read the Annual Report of that body.

On motion of Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Rev. William McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement, just read, be accepted and referred to the appropriate standing Committees.

On motion of Hon. Peter Parker, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Financial Secretary for the able and gratifying Report of his Agency in the Barbados Expedition, and for his judicious and successful conduct on that occasion, eminently blessed, as all the facts show it to have been, by the favor of Divine Providence.

The following are the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as appointed by the President:

Foreign Relations.....	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D. Dr. James Hall.
Finances.....	{ Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. William H. Steele.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Tracy.

Auxiliary Societies.....	{ Rev. John Orcutt, D. D. William Tracy, Esq.
Agencies	{ Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. J. Root Miller.
Emigration	{ William V. Pettit, Esq. Rev. Samuel A. Clark.
Accounts.....	{ Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

The Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., stated that he had received letters from the Rev. Franklin Butler, Delegate from the Maine Colonization Society, and from the Hon. James T. Pratt, E. H. Roberts, Esq., and H. M. Benedict, Esq., Delegates from the Connecticut Colonization Society, expressing regrets for non-attendance.

Letters were read from John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia, Jan. 12, and Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Beverly, Mass, Jan. 13, Life Directors of the Society, stating their inability to be present at this session of the Board.

On motion of Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That we deeply regret the accident, which has deprived this Board for the first time in many years, of the presence and wise counsels of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.,—that we sincerely sympathize with him in his affliction, and earnestly hope that he will be with us again at our next meeting.

Resolved, That the letter just read from the Rev. Dr. Tracy, be entered at length on the Minutes of the Board.

“BEVERLY, JAN. 13, 1866.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Instead of the pleasure of meeting my friends and fellow-laborers of many years next Tuesday, I am obliged to tender an excuse for my absence. I am so far recovered from the injury which procured me your kind letter of condolence some weeks since, that I have been able to visit my office this week, four days in succession. I could have gone again to-day, but felt much more inclined to rest.

On Wednesday, I attended the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, who, after seeing my awkward, laborious, and sometimes painful movements, decided unanimously, that I ought not to attempt the journey to Washington.

I very much regret, that Massachusetts is not entitled to send a Delegate this year. Yet I think we have not spent the year uselessly. The Report of

Amendments to the Constitution.

the Treasurer of the Trustees of Donations, on Wednesday, showed that the funds for the support of Liberia College are in a better condition than last year, by about ten thousand dollars. Our last Annual Report attracted more attention than any other that we have published for many years. The opinions which we find prevailing around us concerning the future condition and wants of our colored population, give promise of increased contributions during the present year. * * * *

The condition of the negroes in this country will not be such that they ought to be satisfied with it, and that emigration will be for their interest; so decidedly for their interest, that vast numbers of them will see it, and will act accordingly.

I wish I could be with you, to assist in the arrangements which you will make to meet our coming duties; but the history of the past year has taught me practically,—what I before knew theoretically,—that the world can go on without my help. I submit, therefore, to the necessity of my absence, with no regrets as to the result.

Very truly and respectfully yours, JOSEPH TRACY."

The Report of the Rev. Franklin Butler, Agent of the Society in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, was presented and read, and on motion, referred to the standing Committee on Agencies.

Communications were submitted from S. G. Lane, Esq., Secretary, Concord, N. H., July 17, and George F. Emery, Esq., Secretary, Portland, Maine, July 22, with notification of Amendments to Articles 5, 6, and 7 of the Constitution of the Society, proposed by the Maine and New Hampshire Colonization Societies, and duly published in "THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY." On motion they were laid on the table.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn, to meet again in this place to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 17, 1866.

The Board met this morning, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment—the President in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas S. Malcolm.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Report of Committee on Auxillary Societies.

Resolved, That this Board take a recess at 10½ o'clock A. M., to pay our respects to the President of the United States.

The Rev. William H. Steele, from the standing Committee on Finances, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted.

On motion it was

Resolved, That William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev John Orcutt, D. D., and William Tracy, Esq., be requested to act in co-operation with the Executive Committee in making arrangements for the semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society.

The Board than took a recess to call upon the President.

JANUARY 17, 1866, 12.15 O'CLOCK P. M.

After a most gratifying interview with the President of the United States, the Board resumed its session.

Mr. J. R. Dailey was introduced and allowed to read a Memorial in relation to sundry orders which he holds, drawn by the Secretary of State of Liberia on the Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, for the support of Recaptured Africans. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Memorial of Mr. Dailey be referred to a Committee. Hon. D. S. Gregory, Hon. Peter Parker, and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., were appointed the Committee.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., and Robert B. Davidson, Esq., were appointed the Committee.

The Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., as Chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, made the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted :

"The Committee on Auxiliary Societies, respectfully Report :

That they find the number and condition of the Auxiliary Societies, much the same as they have been for several years. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have State organizations more or less active in the cause. * * * During

Report of Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

the subject of arms in which the nation has been involved and from which it is now happily delivered, both the Parent Society and the State Societies have deemed it wise to diminish rather than increase their operations. But in the judgment of your Committee, the time has come for renewed and more vigorous efforts in the prosecution of our work.

If the public mind does not need to be enlightened on the subject, it certainly needs to be aroused to a sense of its growing importance. The changed condition of our country has not changed the legitimate objects of the enterprise in which we are engaged. We are still called upon, and in louder tones than ever, to strengthen by emigration the Republic of Liberia. To effect this object we must have funds in our Treasury; and the essential value of an auxiliary consists in its ability to contribute to this end. If such a Society is barely self-sustaining, it cannot be said to be efficient in the promotion of the cause. Besides, we should be glad to see a large delegation from each branch of this Society as members of this Board. On this account it is desirable that suitable measures be adopted to make the annual amount paid into our Treasury from each State as large as practicable.

Your Committee are not prepared to say what those measures should be. They therefore would simply recommend that for the present, it be left to the Executive Committee to take such action as the circumstances may indicate desirable in relation to the formation or organization of Auxiliary Societies."

William V. Pettit, Esq., as Chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, reported verbally that they saw no occasion to change the policy embodied in the recent reports of the Committee, and that they are gratified to notice the evidences of an increased desire by the people of color to emigrate to Liberia, which it appeared the officers of the Society were diligently seeking to stimulate and encourage.

The notices of the Amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, proposed by the New Hampshire and the Maine Colonization Societies, submitted yesterday, were taken up and read, and at the instance of an absent Director and of the Delegate of one of the Societies by whom the notice was given, were laid on the table.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet in this place this evening at 7½ o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 17, 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Board met—the President in the Chair.

Election of Officers.

The Minutes of the Morning session were read and approved.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., as Chairman of the special Committee appointed to nominate Officers for the ensuing year, presented and read a report recommending the re-election of the present Officers, as follows :

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Coppinger.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board confirm the nominations by the Committee, and elect the persons named in their Report.

On motion of William Tracy, Esq., it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the beneficial influence of the College of Liberia might be greatly extended by a provision for the instruction of females in a course of studies to be adopted with reference to their wants, and also by affording to persons engaged in business or whose circumstances prevent them from becoming regular members of the Institution, instruction in classes to meet once or twice a week.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to present the subject to the Trustees of Donations and of the College and confer with them upon the feasibility and expediency of the measure, and to take such action thereon, on the part of this Board, as may appear to the Committee proper.

William Tracy, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory and the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., were appointed the Committee.

The Hon. D. S. Gregory, as Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, reported examination of the same, and that they found them correctly kept and properly vouched and the balance as stated.

The Hon. D. S. Gregory, from the special Committee on the Memorial of Mr. J. R. Dailey, presented and read the following Report, which was accepted and, on motion, adopted :

Reports of Committees.

The select Committee, to whom was referred the papers presented to the Board by J. R. Dailey, of Monrovia, Liberia, Report:

That they contain a claim against the Liberian Government connected with the return of Ransomed Africans. That the claim can only be adjusted by that Government, and that the Society has no control over the matter. The Committee therefore ask to be discharged from any further consideration of the claim, and permission be granted to Mr. Dailey to withdraw his papers."

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., as Chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally that they had no business requiring their attention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the President of the Society, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, be requested to call upon the Secretary of the Navy, and to urge upon him the importance of stationing two or three small steamers on the West African Coast; and to solicit from Congress a gunboat as a Guarda Costa for Liberia.

The Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, as Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented a Report, which was read and, on motion, accepted, and the resolution attached was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board be tendered to the President, for the able manner with which he has presided over our deliberations.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are due to the Secretary, for the admirable manner with which he has performed his duties on this occasion.

On motion it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the Minutes, and appropriate devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President*.

WM. COPPIN-JER, *Secretary*.

INFORMATION ABOUT GOING TO LIBERIA.

TIME OF SENDING EXPEDITIONS.—It is our intention to send a vessel regularly on the 1st of May, and the 1st of November, of each year, if there are persons enough ready to emigrate to justify the necessary expenditure. We will fit out other expeditions, so as to accommodate, as far as it is in our power, all persons who may wish to emigrate. It is important, therefore, that applicants for emigration should give us early notice of their desire to go to Liberia, and of the time when they will be ready.

LENGTH OF THE VOYAGE.—The length of the voyage from Baltimore is from thirty to forty days—the average is about thirty-five days.

ACCOMMODATIONS ON BOARD.—Emigrant vessels are always fitted up expressly for the comfortable accommodation of the emigrants; and abundance of good provisions is always put on board, of which the master of the vessel has the charge, with instructions to furnish the emigrants with everything necessary to their health and comfort.

AMOUNT OF BAGGAGE.—Our rule is to allow each adult emigrant the bulk of two barrels, or ten cubic feet, in addition to the bed and bedding necessary for the voyage, which latter it is expected they will furnish themselves. A proportional allowance for children.

WHAT EMIGRANTS SHOULD TAKE WITH THEM.—1. *Clothing.*—Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, previous to leaving home, both for winter and summer, similar to what he needs in this country. Though there is no winter in Liberia, yet during at least one-half the year, warm clothing is necessary to comfort, and the preservation of health.

2. *Mechanical Tools.*—Those emigrants who are mechanics ought to carry with them the tools of their trade.

3. *Agricultural Implements.*—Every emigrant, whether a mechanic or a farmer, ought to be supplied with the ordinary gardening implements, such as hoes, spades, rakes, &c. As the soil of Liberia is much more easily broken up for planting than that of this country, the larger agricultural implements, as ploughs, harrows, &c., are not absolutely necessary to farming operations.

4. *Cooking Utensils and Table Furniture.*—As every family is expected to keep house, they ought to have a supply of necessary cooking utensils and table furniture.

5. *Household Furniture.*—In consequence of the space occupied in the vessel by chairs, tables, bedsteads, and other large articles of furniture, it is generally very inconvenient for such things to be taken. Consequently, though we are disposed to accommodate emigrants in every way in our power, we cannot encourage them to expect to take such articles.

6. *Additional Articles.*—Those who can afford it, would do well to take with them a keg or two of nails for shingling, &c.; also some common cotton goods—bleached and brown shirting, calico, handkerchiefs, (fancy patterns,) and various kinds of cheap stuff for pantaloons and coats or jackets, and other necessary articles of wearing apparel; also some money, (gold or silver.) These will be useful to them in erecting their houses, and paying for any labor they may need.

GIFTS OF THE SOCIETY.—The Society will give a free passage to all who are not able to pay, and will aid them in supporting themselves during the first six months after their arrival, by furnishing them with provisions and medical attendance when necessary, and providing them houses to live in; thus taking care of them a sufficient length of time to enable them to make arrangements to take care of themselves.

QUANTITY OF LAND GIVEN TO EMIGRANTS.—By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant on his arrival receives *five acres* of good land, or, if he prefers it, a town lot. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family, not exceeding ten acres. Any person who desires a greater quantity, can usually purchase it from the Government of Liberia, at from one to five dollars an acre, according to the location.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons: all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transactions of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society: provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body: to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting: provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

FIFTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15 AND 16, 1867.

WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.
1867.

McGILL & WITHEROW, Printers and Stereotypers, Washington, D. C.

American Colonization Society.

President,

THOMAS H. D. LECHEMAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary,

JOSEPH H. BRATLEY, Esq.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer

REV. WILLIAM MCLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary,

REV. THOMAS ARNOLD, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary,

WILLIAM COPPINGER

Executive Committee,

HARVEY LORING, M. D., *Chairman,*

JOSEPH H. BRATLEY, Esq.,

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STATED MEETINGS—First Friday of each month.

REGULAR PACKET FOR LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society will dispatch their superior ship "Colombo," 1016 tons, for Liberia, on the first day of May and the first day of November, regularly. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—support for the first six months after landing, and a building lot or small farm of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid.

Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of the American Colonization Society. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it may be made to the address of the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15 AND 16, 1867.



WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.

1867.



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FIFTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society.

The American Colonization Society commemorates the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of its formation. Profound thanks are offered to God for marked progress in its noble work and for the wider field of activity opened, and that its labors during the year just closed have been more extended and beneficial than for many years past.

OBITUARIES.

In the course of the year 1866, intelligence was received of the death of four of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, who died in the Southern States while intercourse was suspended. They were Dr. THOMAS MASSIE, of Virginia; Rev. WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, D. D., of South Carolina; EDWIN R. ALBERTI, Esq., of Florida; and Hon. JOHN J. ORMOND, of Alabama. These were devout and earnest men, unwearied in their labors for the spread of Christianity and the welfare of the colored race.

Since the last meeting seven more of the Vice-Presidents of the Society have been removed. The first who was called away was JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., of New York, a liberal giver to promote the benevolent enterprises of the times and a model of Christian integrity and judgment. Following him in rapid

Obituaries.

said session were Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, whose goodness of heart and humanity shone not less brightly than his military genius and love of country; Dr. THOMAS HODGKIN, of London, who spent his life in the service of his fellow-creatures of all races, and was universally esteemed for his consistency of character and the utter unselfishness of his devotion to this and every good cause; WILLIAM W. SEATON, Esq., long an active and highly prized member of the Executive Committee of this Society, and its public advocate and defender, he has left behind him a bright example of disinterested benevolence; Gen. JOHN H. COCKE, of Virginia, for many years spared as the senior Vice-President of the Society, and who had fervently labored for his servants by furnishing the facilities for their spiritual improvement, and the settlement of some and the preparation of others to enjoy their freedom in Liberia; DANIEL CHANDLER, Esq., of Alabama, justly held in high esteem for his piety and philanthropic character; and Commodore ROBERT F. STOCKTON, of New Jersey, eminent for civic acquirements and naval renown, and for intrepidity in meeting and successfully surmounting the bitter opposition of the natives, and in securing the territory upon which has arisen Monrovia, the capital city of the Liberian Republic.

It is fitting here to notice the great loss sustained by the Society in the decease of JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., of Pennsylvania, a man of rare generous sympathies and abounding liberality, long identified with the religious and charitable institutions of the country. Bound to our cause by the heroic dedication and sacrifice of a younger brother—Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, who was the first agent and physician appointed by the Society, and who sailed with the first company of emigrants dispatched to Western Africa—he was always much

Finances.

interested in our labors and progress, and frequently attended and participated in the deliberations of the Board of Directors, where he was distinguished by a sound judgment, catholic disposition, uniform courtesy, and genuine kindness. By his will he made provision for the promotion of the purposes of our organization to the extent of five thousand dollars.

Death has also removed from the ranks of the patrons and efficient friends of the Society, FRANCIS HALL, Esq., of New York; WILLIAM CRANE, Esq., of Baltimore; and Hon. ABRAHAM HANSON, the first Commissioner and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, whose address at our last annual meeting was full of interest and encouragement.

In the departure of these constant and able advocates of the cause of African colonization, the members and friends of the Society are admonished of the uncertainty of all human supports, and of the necessity of arousing themselves to higher efforts in the light of the ever shining glory of these excellent and lamented men.

FINANCES.

The actual receipts during the year were: From donations \$10,895 18; from legacies \$37,644 70, and from other sources \$10,835 26; making a total of \$59,375 14; and the disbursements for the same period were; For the support of emigrants on the passage, and six months after landing in Liberia, \$40,807 27; toward the purchase of the ship Goleonda and fitting her for our service and for sea, \$13,000; for running expenses of her present voyage, \$6,000 13; improvements in Liberia, \$6,645 48; the Government of Liberia for support of Recaptured Africans; \$1,873 35, and for other purposes \$14,816 23; making a total of \$83,142 46—compelling us to realize invested funds to meet the difference, \$25,000.

Purchase of a Packet.

Had it not been for a temporary fund on hand, the Society would have been necessarily obliged to fail to meet the increased demand upon it, or become seriously embarrassed. We have a ship that can comfortably carry six hundred and sixty emigrants at a time, and make two voyages a year. To enable her to do that much, we need at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

PURCHASE OF A PACKET.

To accommodate the numerous applicants for passage and settlement in Liberia, and the great economy and pressing necessity of having a vessel of our own, adapted to our wants, it was determined to purchase, in September last, the ship Golconda, 1016 tons, or 303 tons larger than the packet "Mary Caroline Stevens," whose place she takes in the service of the Society between this country and Liberia.

The purchase was not effected until after a thorough examination of the markets for vessels on charter or for sale. She was secured at a very reasonable price for cash.

To Dr. James Hall is the Society indebted for the selection, purchase and fitting out of this ship, which was done at Boston, and for the following description of her :

"THE SHIP GOLCONDA

Was built in Warren, Maine, of Chesapeake oak, in 1853, consequently is now thirteen years old. She ranks A14 on the Boston Underwriters' lists, and insures at as low rates as any other ship of her age, or in fact of any age. She is a very slightly, handsome ship, with very little show, heavily sparred, especially aloft, having a handsome round stern, and good figure-head ; sits gracefully on the water, either at anchor or under way.

The Ship Golconda.

Within the past three years she has undergone most thorough repair—having had a new upper deck, new lower masts and bowsprit, and diagonal cross braces between her hanging knees, both in her lower hold and between decks. In 1865, she was metaled very high up on her bends. In opening after purchase, her timbers were pronounced by the port inspectors sound and in good condition for her age. Of some forty or fifty exposals, only two or three proved in any degree decayed.

Although not technically a clipper ship, she is of a fine model—sharp medium, sails very fast when fully laden, drawing twenty-four feet, but in the trim the service of the Society will require of her—sixteen to eighteen feet draft, she will doubtless prove one of the fastest ships afloat.

Her construction peculiarly fits her for an emigrant ship—having a height between decks of eight feet, her lower deck flush fore and aft. Three large ventilators and three hatches arranged for being kept open in all weathers, guarantee a sufficiency of ventilation for the large number of emigrants she is prepared to accommodate.

Her cooking apparatus is of the first order. Her galley is very large, and contains two large cambooses and a patent baker. A barrel of salted provisions with rice or potatoes to match, can be cooked at one time, and a barrel of meal or flour be baked into bread during the process. Arrangements are made for feeding and nursing from five to six hundred adult emigrants.

The deck cabin, being what is called a full poop—will accommodate from ten to fifteen passengers, besides master and officers. The forecastle, for the crew, is on deck forward.

Taking the ship all in all, perhaps she is as well fitted for the purposes of the Society as if she had been constructed under the direction of its agents—save and except the article of tanks—for which water casks were of necessity substituted; and we may reasonably expect that she will last and insure at fair rates, for many years from the time of purchase."

Emigration of the Year.

EMIGRATION OF THE YEAR.

It was hoped early in the year that a sufficient number of applicants for passage to Liberia, would be ready to justify the charter of a small vessel for their despatch May 1; but as the time approached, they either gave up their intention of going, or concluded to remain for a later opportunity. During the summer, however, 1165 applicants were enrolled to embark November 1.

Arrangements were made to accommodate 660 of these—the full capacity of the ship—as follows:—Columbia, S. C., 150; Newberry, S. C., 150; Knoxville, Tenn., 150; Macon, Georgia, 150; Sparta, Georgia, 46; and Philadelphia, Penna., 14.

The Golconda was provisioned at Boston, and sailed thence, on Saturday, October 20, for Charleston, S. C., as the nearest and most convenient port for their embarkation. Adverse winds and a severe gale off Cape Hatteras prevented her arrival at that port until Thursday, November 8, by which time the companies from Macon, Georgia, and from Knoxville, Tennessee, had reached there; the former, with a few more than were expected, and the latter with a few less. That from Newberry, S. C., followed in due season with full ranks, while but forty-three came from Columbia, S. C.—upwards of two-thirds of the number having become frightened by false reports, or induced by the offers of contractors and planters to go as laborers to Tennessee and to Florida. Those relied upon from Sparta, Georgia, were hindered by the sickness of the headman and the death of two of his children, and the Philadelphia party were subsequently sent in a trading vessel from New York. These failures were made good, in part, by some of the residents of Charleston, S. C., who made application and were accepted while the ship lay there.

Emigration of the Year.

The Golconda was got in readiness, and on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 21, being the first day of high water on the bar after her arrival at Charleston; she was towed safely out to sea, and set sail for Liberia. May her voyage have been as favorably prosecuted as it was auspiciously begun!

She started with exactly six hundred emigrants on board, of whom 194 were from Macon, Georgia; 167 from Newberry, S. C.; 144 from Knoxville, Tennessee; 52 from Charleston, S. C., and 43 from Columbia, S. C. Of these 206 are to settle at Sinou; 181 at Carysburg; 155 at Cape Mount, and 58 at Cape Palmas.

A large proportion of the emigrants are professors of religion, of whom it is known that 70 are Methodists, 56 are Baptists, 13 are Presbyterians, and 2 are Episcopalians. Among them is a regularly organized church—"THE MACON BAPTIST CHURCH OF SINOUCOUNTY, LIBERIA"—consisting of pastor, two deacons, and twenty-six members.

A high degree of intelligence is shown in that 77 can read, 20 can both read and write, and 2 have had the advantages of a collegiate education.

The trades or occupations are represented by 78 farmers, 33 laborers, 15 carpenters, 13 shoemakers, 9 bricklayers, 9 blacksmiths, 4 wheelwrights, 3 coopers, 3 tailors, 2 millers, 2 cooks, 1 iron-moulder, 1 silversmith, 1 ginmaker, 1 waterman, 1 gunsmith, 1 engineer, 1 goldsmith, 1 dentist, and 1 photographer.

The Golconda had five cabin passengers, among whom are the venerable Rev. John Seys—for the past thirty years identified with the interests of Liberia and of the cause of African Colonization, now returning as Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to that Republic, and Rev. H. W.

Applications.

Erskine—son of one of the most estimable colored ministers who ever went to the African coast, who was educated in Liberia, entered the ministry, and is now Attorney General of that rising State. This was his first visit to the land of his birth, made in part to take with him an aged sister and her husband, with their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, lately made free, and now joyfully accompanying him.

Three emigrants from Cambridgeport, Mass., sailed in the Forest Oak, from Salem, Mass., December 21, intending to locate at Monrovia.

Eighteen persons were sent at an outlay of \$1,420 42 by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in the trader Edith Rose, from New York, viz: four for Monrovia, March 24, and fourteen for Grand Bassa County, December 5. They are reported as intelligent, religious, and unusually vigorous, and like those by the Golconda, were well supplied with agricultural implements, mechanical tools, books, Bibles, and the requisites to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty.

The expenses of colonizing these six hundred and twenty-one emigrants, being the largest number sent in any one year since 1854, have been much greater than heretofore *per capita*.

These were, with but few exceptions, of the class known as "freedmen," and are now doubtless rejoicing in the full blessings of the Gospel, with perfect civil and social freedom and equality, and all the rights and privileges of manhood, in a clime and on a continent where the highest elevation and usefulness of which they are capable, are eminently promised by nature and Providence.

APPLICATIONS.

Since the departure of the Golconda from Boston, applications have been received with the names of 78 persons at

Shall They Go?

Winnesboro, S. C.; 25 at Lagrange, Georgia; 78 at Columbus, Georgia; 178 at Newberry, S. C., and 291 at Mullins Depot, S. C.; in all, 642, for passage to Liberia. Companies are known to be forming, each promising to be at least 150 strong, at Macon, Georgia; at Florence, S. C.; at Apalachicola, Florida, and at Newbern, N. C., while smaller parties have applied from other places; among which may be named Edenton, N. C., and Albemarle county, Virginia, all hoping to set sail the coming spring for "Fatherland."

Inquiries for information about Liberia and how to get there continue to reach the office of the Society, showing that multitudes are using the means, which they never had before, of learning the actual condition and real promise of a country which appeals to them with its ancestral claims and offers them such advantages as they can hope to obtain nowhere else on the face of the earth.

It is to be distinctly understood that each and all of the movements which resulted in the unusually large emigration by the Goleonda, and those just referred to, were, and are, purely local and spontaneous. The people sought the Society in each and every instance.

SHALL THEY GO?

Ought not these people, also, to be helped? Shall we close our hands against those who prefer a home in Liberia and seek of us the needful aid?

If they desire and choose to go to Africa is it not our duty to aid and encourage them to do so? Can we, in any better way, repay them for their services, or make amends for the past, than by restoring them to their long lost heritage in their fatherland? And shall we fail to supply Africa with intelligent Christian industry in the persons of her own offspring?

Liberia Invites Them.

"As teachers, missionaries, and colonies they will go self-moved, and the waves of the Atlantic, that heard the wail and the groans from the hold of the slave ship, will yet resound the song, the psalm, and the prayer from the lips of colored people returning to found empire and Christian civilization in Africa. How vast then are the results of the problem of the colored people in America? They involve all sections and populations here, and extend their influence over two continents. Such a problem may well claim the sympathy and the thought of the nation."

LIBERIA INVITES THEM

In his last annual message, President Warner thus dwells upon the advantages which Liberia is offering to the people of color:

"On the subject of immigration we cannot but feel a deep interest. Our need of population is immediate and urgent. Our immense resources cannot be developed—the fruits of the earth, spontaneously produced, cannot be gathered—the fat of the land cannot be made available, simply for the want of minds and hands to engage in the necessary operations. Surely with the vast latent capabilities of this country, we have the ability to become a Power by no means to be despised in the agricultural and commercial world.

We have again and again invited our brethren in the United States to come over and help us to fill up the vast solitudes, which for centuries have remained uninhabited; while they, in exile in the Western hemisphere, are jostled and elbowed and trampled upon by an oppressive race. But my hopes are as strong as ever, and my confidence remains unshaken in the destiny of Liberia. She is yet to be the asylum for the oppressed American negro and a beacon for the guidance of the benighted tribes of this continent. I may not be able to predict the methods by which Africa's exiled sons are to be restored to her bosom; but I feel certain such an occurrence will in some way or other take place."

Liberia Invites Them.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, lately Secretary of State of Liberia, and now Fulton Professor of Languages in Liberia College, on a recent occasion said :

“Any one who has travelled at all in Western Africa, especially in the interior of Liberia, and has seen how extensive and beautiful a country, marvelously fertile, lies uninhabited with its attractive and perennial verdure overspreading the hills and valleys, cannot but come to the conclusion that this beauteous domain is in reserve for a people who are to come and cultivate it; and we can see no people so well prepared and adapted for this work as the negroes of the United States. They are now in America carried away by fascinating and absorbing speculations about the rights and privileges they are to enjoy in that land. Numerous politicians are endeavoring to advance their own ambitious purposes by agitating questions of the black man's future in the United States. But unless they can succeed in thoroughly altering the estimation of the negro entertained by the mass of white men in that country; unless they can effectually remove the predominant, if not instinctive feeling that he is, in some way, an alien and an inferior being; unless they can succeed in bringing to pass general and honorable amalgamation, so as to render the social and domestic interests of the two people identical—they will contribute really nothing to the solution of the black man's difficulties. The agitation they are keeping up will result only in the determination by the white man, in the different States, of the exact proportion of self-government to be doled out to the man of color, and it matters not what may be the extent of political rights and privileges which may be thus conferred; deprived of the ability to rise in the social scale, according to his personal merit, as Europeans can, the black man will always find his condition anomalous and galling. * * * *

Black men of refinement and energy of character will feel more sensitively than ever the burden of existence in America; they will appreciate more and more keenly the enormous diffi-

National Progress.

culties in the way of their ever enjoying full political rights and privileges in a country in which they must maintain an ever increasing numerical inferiority. They will find that under such circumstances, in a popular government, a people cannot grow in all the elements of a true and perfect manhood, but must limp through life with crippled energies, always in the rear of their superiors in number. They will then come to a wiser interpretation of their mission and destiny. Abandoning the disappointing and fretful illusions which harass them in the land of their birth, they will look abroad for some scene of untrammelled growth; and Africa will, without doubt, be the final home and field of operation for thousands if not millions of them. And the powerful agency that will thus be brought into that land—of family influences, and the diversified appliances of civilized life in the various mechanical, agricultural, commercial, and civil operations, will rapidly renovate the spirit and character of the African communities; and whole tribes, brought under the pervading influence of Christian principles, will be incorporated among us. And then, Anglo-American Christianity, liberty, and law, under the protection of the Liberian flag, will have nothing to impede their indefinite spread over that immense continent."

NATIONAL PROGRESS

Liberia is gradually growing in the elements of national stability. Coffee and sugar are more extensively planted than ever, and the manufacture of cotton cloth has increased during the past year. The two important articles of soap and salt, are likely soon to cease to be imported—apparatus having been sent to manufacture them on a large scale.

The natural riches of that region are enormous, and are such as sooner or later, will support a commerce to which that at present existing on the coast is merely fractional. The Liberians own and run a fleet of "coasters," collecting palm oil,

National Progress.

camwood, ivory, gold dust, &c. A schooner of eighty tons was built, costing \$11,000, and loaded last fall at New York, from money and the proceeds of African produce sent for that purpose by an enterprising merchant of Grand Bassa County. A firm at Monrovia are having a vessel built in one of the ship yards of New York, to cost \$15,000, which it is expected will be ready to sail about the middle of February next.

Bishop Payne, for the past thirty years connected with the Episcopal Mission on the West Coast of Africa, and now temporarily in this country, thus describes what he witnessed at Monrovia on his recent homeward voyage :

"We enter Monrovia roads, and find two vessels at anchor. One a brigantine of 137 tons, English built, is owned by Dr. S. F. McGill and Brothers. She is commanded by Captain Kelly, Liberian, and a navigator. The other is a regular English brig, just out, consigned to the firm just named with a full cargo, and to be loaded entirely by them. Boats are passing rapidly to and from the shore loaded with palm oil and sugar. Her "lay-days," or days for loading, are forty, but she will be freighted in thirty days. Dr. McGill ships on board of her thirty thousand gallons palm oil and twenty-five thousand pounds of sugar, from the St. Paul's river.

Just as we come to anchor, several boats come alongside the bark Thomas Pope, loaded with sugar. It is freight from Mr. Jesse Sharp, one of the prosperous sugar planters on the St. Paul's. Mr. Sharp judiciously purchased a small steam sugar mill for \$2,500, and paid for it the first year. For fourteen days we are receiving cargo, all from Monrovia. We ship thirty-six thousand gallons palm oil, sixty-two thousand pounds of sugar, near fourteen thousand pounds of coffee, seven hundred pounds of ivory, besides sundry smaller amounts as freight."

The same devoted laborer for the redemption of Africa, affords the following cheering account of what he saw of the

Evidences of National Regard.

thrift, comfort, and progress along the St. Paul's river, during a trip made Friday, April 20, 1866 :

" Emerging from Stockton Creek, we feel we are in a civilized country. On the right, in Lower Caldwell, is the neat establishment of Mr. Powers. Here too is a modest frame building with quite as modest a congregation, called St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Proceeding up the river, we saw two Baptist and Methodist churches, each of brick, on either side of the river. Just opposite to Mr. Powers', on the Virginia side of the river, is the neat, home-like residence of Rev. John W. Roberts, Bishop of the Liberia Methodist Church. The settlement of Virginia, here extends back three or four miles from the river. Above Mr. Roberts', we soon see the fine brick houses of Mr. William Blackledge, and Rev. A. F. Russell. Presently we come to Clay-Ashland, where besides Grace (Episcopal) Church are three others. Here are many fine brick houses, the township of Clay-Ashland, extending back four or five miles, and now we never lose sight again of cultivated fields, and comfortable brick houses. Best amongst these are those of the Messrs. Cooper, DeCoursey, Anderson, Howland, and Washington, sugar planters. By the time we reach the Gaudilla farm, we have passed four steam mills all hard at work. There are many wooden mills besides those propelled by steam. An intelligent friend has given us the following, as an approximate estimate of the sugar crop on the St. Paul's, in 1866: Sharp, 120,000 lbs.; Cooper, 30,000 lbs.; Anderson, 35,000 lbs.; Howland, 40,000 lbs.; Roe, 30,000 lbs.; sundry smaller farmers, 150,000; total 575,000 lbs. The coffee crop also, is considerable, though we are not able to state how much."

EVIDENCES OF NATIONAL REGARD.

Several of the leading Powers of the world have recently given evidence of their regard for Liberia. By order of the Emperor of Russia, a first-class Russian frigate made a complimentary visit, in January, to Monrovia. Sweden and Nor-

Liberia College.

way also sent a national vessel on a similar errand—the first arrivals of the armed representatives of these two northern European nations in the waters of the African Republic. The celebrated ship Kearsarge lately called on her way home from the Mediterranean—the first American cruiser ordered there since the beginning of the war.

The highest diplomatic representative accredited to Liberia is from the United States—the title being lately changed to that of Minister Resident and Consul General. And Congress, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell to the Government of Liberia, on a long credit, such gunboat as could be spared and would answer their wants.

The Secretary of the Navy states that a vessel of the character and capacity described, or that would be suitable for the Liberian Government, is not in his Department. It is hoped that this intended act of kindness from the mother to the daughter Republic may not fail, but be happily carried out, as peculiarly expressive of the good feelings of the citizens of this country, and as promotive of American interests in that region—which the policy of England and her line of monthly mail steamers are fast diverting.

Holland, and Sweden and Norway, have created consulate officers to reside at Monrovia, and it is expected that a treaty of Amity and Commerce will soon be concluded between Russia and Liberia.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The College is doing as well as could be expected. One will graduate at the end of the collegiate year, and five from the Preparatory department will be prepared to enter.

Prof. Blyden of the College, a man of marked ability and

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learning, lately visited and spent a short time at the Syrian Protestant College, Mount Lebanon, for the purpose of learning the Arabic, so that he might, on his return, teach it to the Liberian students. He was led to this step by learning that the native Mohammedans visiting that Republic were greatly delighted with a box of Arabic Testaments sent there from Syria through this country. It is thought that this language is making rapid encroachments in Western Africa by the exertions of native negro Mohammedans, and that it is becoming very important that Liberian young men who intend entering on the missionary work, or residing in the interior, should have some knowledge of it.

GENERAL SURVEY.

As we close this annual record, we turn our eyes to survey the way in which the Lord hath led us this fifty years.

The American Colonization Society was founded in Washington, D. C., December 21, 1816, by eminent individuals from the several States, memorably prominent among whom was the Rev. Robert Finley, D. D. A Constitution was adopted at an adjourned meeting held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the "following Saturday," December 28, and officers elected January 1, 1817. Not one, it is believed, of those who took part in these proceedings, or of the officers chosen at the first meeting, are living to witness its Semi-Centennial Anniversary!

The Society has had five Presidents, viz:

January 1, 1817, Hon. Bushrod Washington.

January 18, 1830, Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

January 20, 1833, Ex-President James Madison.

December 15, 1836, Hon. Henry Clay.

January 19, 1853, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.

General Survey.

The whole amount of its receipts during the fifty years has been \$2,141,507.77; and the State Colonization Societies received, while acting in an independent capacity, as nearly as we can arrive at it, \$417,399.33, making a grand total of \$2,558,907.10.

The Society has given passage to 11,900 persons of color, sent in 147 vessels or voyages, and what is a remarkable Providence, not one of the vessels with emigrants on board has been permitted to be wrecked or lost! Of these people 4,541 were born free, 344 purchased their freedom, 5,957 were emancipated for the purpose of going to Liberia, the status of 68 is unknown, 346 were sent, in 1865, from Barbados, W. I., and 753 of the class popularly known as "freedmen" have left this country since the termination of the war. 1,227 more have been settled at "Maryland in Liberia," by the Maryland State Colonization Society. The total emigration, therefore, under colonization auspices and expense, has been 13,136.

The Government of the United States has made the settlements founded by the Society the asylum of 5,722 Recaptured Africans, mostly taken on the high seas by its men-of-war.

The Society has strictly confined its labors to the "colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa."

Rev. Samuel J. Mills and Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, went on board the "Electra," at Philadelphia, for London, November 16, 1817. They set sail in the "Mary" from London, February 3, 1818, and arrived at Sierra Leone March 22, following. They selected Sherbro Island, about 120 miles from that celebrated British Colony, and left thence for the United States, May 22, having passed just two months on the West coast of Africa.

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Mr. Mills died on the homeward voyage. His worthy colleague still lives in a good old age.

The ship "Elizabeth," the Mayflower of Liberia, sailed from New York, February 6, 1820, with 86 emigrants, and arrived at Sierra Leone, March 9. These pioneers were landed at Campelar, Sherbro Island, March 20, 1820. This place was soon abandoned, and the survivors removed to Fourah Bay.

A treaty was signed at and for Mesurado, December 15, 1821, the colonists removed, and the American flag raised there, April 25, 1822.

The several settlements, with one exception, were formed into a Commonwealth—the Legislature of which began its first session, August 30, 1839.

The people, in Convention assembled, July 26, 1847, constituted and declared themselves a "free, sovereign, and independent State, by the name and title of the Republic of Liberia."

The flag of the new Republic was raised, August 24, 1847, with demonstrations of joy and gratitude.

The territory owned by the Liberia Government extends some six hundred miles along the West African coast, and reaches back indefinitely toward the interior, the native title to which has been fairly purchased.

It has brought within its elevating influence at least 200,000 of the native inhabitants, who are gradually acquiring the arts, comforts, and conveniences of civilized life. It has a regularly organized government, modeled after our own, with all the departments in successful operation. Schools, seminaries, a College, and some fifty churches belonging to seven different denominations, are in a hopeful condition. Towns and cities are being built where once the slave-trade flourished with all

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its untold cruelty, bloodshed, and carnage. Agriculture is extending and commerce is increasing.

Liberia has exercised, for nigh twenty years, all the powers and attributes of an independent Government, and has been recognized as such by the leading Powers of the world.

“For fifty years after their first landing on American shores, our ancestors scarcely succeeded in holding their numbers and possessions good; and yet the result of their feeble beginnings has, in some two centuries, culminated in a nation numbering more millions of men than there were then hundreds, and extending in width thousands of miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

Reasoning from analogy, it would seem as if the expectations of some of the friends of Africa are scarcely too sanguine—that less than two centuries will yet pass away before Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, will constitute a great republican United States of Africa, equalling that of the United States of America in population and in territory, rivaling it in every useful art and accomplishment, and alone affording by means of an overflowing superabundance of tropical products, a foreign commerce greater in magnitude than that which the interchanges of the world now afford.”

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the last year, and found the same correctly kept and properly

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1867

J. S. HOLLS,
Chairman.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Colonization Society.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of C and Third streets, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 15, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. R. R. Gurley invoked the Divine blessing.

President Latrobe made a brief address on the Society reaching its Semi-Centennial Anniversary. *

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by Mr. Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who also presented communications from President Warner, dated September 6, 1866, and Mr. Henry W. Johnson, Jr., October 15, 1866, of Monrovia, Liberia, prepared for the occasion, at the request of the Executive Committee.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., presented and read extracts from an Historical sketch of the rise and progress of the Society.

Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., made an Address. †

Rev. John Maclean, D. D., pronounced the benediction, and the Society, at 9.45 o'clock, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January 16, 1867.*

The American Colonization Society met at its rooms this day at 12 o'clock M., President Latrobe in the chair.

* See page 26.

† See page 29.

Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.

The minutes of the last annual meeting and of the meeting held last evening, were read and approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate a President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, William V. Pettit, Esq., and Rev. W. H. Steele were appointed the Committee.

The Committee, through their Chairman, Rev. Dr. Maclean, made a report, recommending the re-election of those holding over from last year, and the election of Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., of Philadelphia, Penna.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society confirm the nominations and elect the persons named in the report. (SEE PAGE 3.)

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1855, at 7½ o'clock, p. m., at such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

Attest,

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

ADDRESS ON HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Members of the American Colonization Society—Ladies and Gentlemen :

In calling the meeting to order, the Chair has not forgotten that the Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society had been reached.

The Fiftieth Anniversary! Half a century of existence! And yet it seems but a few years since the speaker, then a mere schoolboy, attracted by the lights of a church in Georgetown, peered at night fall, upon a meeting which Francis S.

Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.

Key was addressing, and where, in all probability, Mercer, and Clay, and Randolph, and Harper, and Caldwell, and Worthington, were present. Dim candles, it is recollected, in tin sconces, lighted up the assembly. To the schoolboy's intelligence, the only interest of the scene was in the familiar voice and the gathered crowd. Of the subject of discussion nothing was understood, save, as reported at home, that Mr. Key, a well-known friend, was talking about Africa. Circumstances fix this incident in 1816, half a century ago. How idly would the schoolboy not have regarded any promise then made to him, that he would live to preside at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society, whose feeble beginnings he had just witnessed, without comprehending them. And, now, how profoundly grateful should not the recipient of so high an honor be, not only to those whose choice gave him the seat which he occupies to-night, but, most especially, to HIM, by whose mercy, while others younger and better have fallen, he has been spared to witness the seed, planted in 1816, germinate and send forth a tree, which, through winters of discouragement and summers of prosperity, has grown until it has attracted the attention of the nations, and has a nation sheltered beneath its branches.

Fifty years! and *such* years! Of what other fifty years has history told the same wondrous tale. They commenced while the thunder of European wars, and of our second contest with Great Britain, still echoed in our ears. Wearied with the march of battle, the world was resting and gaining strength for a yet grander march—the march of Progress. How astonishing the facts of these fifty years, how extraordinary their developments!

In 1816, there were but three steamboats on the Hudson, and but three west of the Alleghenies. In 1867, where are they not? In 1816, the postage of a letter from Washington to Baltimore was ten cents; to Philadelphia, twelve; to New York, eighteen; and to New Orleans, twenty-five; now, the postage to San Francisco is but three cents; and the telegraph

Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.

has made communication with these places as instantaneous as the thoughts to be communicated.

In 1816, if the winds favored, a letter from America reached Europe in three weeks, if adverse, in six. Now, the Secretary of State sends to our Minister in Paris, what the Emperor of the French receives within the hour that saw it written in Washington. In 1816, it was the labor of days to travel from the Capital to New York. Impatient at the nine hours now occupied, the public desire a still more rapid transit. Railroads cover the land as with a net, and are already penetrating the wilderness, at the rate of a mile of construction daily, on their route to the Pacific. In 1816, we were staggering under a war debt of but a few millions; now, we are paying off a war debt of more than two thousand millions, at the rate of two hundred millions annually.

If to these comparisons were to be added the improvements in science and the arts, hours would be required for the enumeration.

Progress in science—progress in art—progress in all the appliances of human comfort, have signalized the half century whose close we this night commemorate.

But, of all that has been referred to, nothing has been more grand in conception, more wonderful in execution, or of more promising results than African colonization. Grand in conception—because it solves the problem presented by the presence in the same land of two races, both free, that cannot amalgamate by intermarriage. Wonderful in execution—because with the humblest means, without the patronage of government, and with few better materials than ignorant free negroes and emancipated slaves, it has built up a Republic holding an honorable rank in the family of nations—with churches and schools, with free institutions modeled after our own, and already attracting to it the descendants of those who, brought naked and helpless from Africa, acquired here the religion and civilization with which their children are returning, clothed as with bright raiment to their ancestral

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home. More promising of results—because its agencies are at work, not for the welfare of one people only—but for two quarters of the globe itself; benefiting America, blessing Africa; obviating in the one an otherwise inevitable strife, securing in the other the fulfilment of prophecy; illuminating the latter, without diminishing the lustre of the former; blessed of the Almighty in its progress, and finding in an almost miraculous success encouragement in the belief that His hand supports it to the end.

ADDRESS OF RT. REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D.,

BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, RHODE ISLAND.

We celebrate the present Anniversary of the American Colonization Society under peculiar and interesting auspices. Fifty years ago a few far-sighted Christian men, actuated by a pure and earnest faith, and having in view simply the elevation of the African and the rescue of Africa from barbarism, laid the foundation of an enterprise, which has ever since pursued its quiet and unobtrusive way, gradually gaining favor and influence, and commending itself more and more to the favor of the judicious and the good. It has not failed to encounter some opposition, and this has come from very different quarters. On the one hand it has been objected that the policy of the Society tended to rivet the chains of African slavery; and, on the other, that it must result in disturbing and making insecure the relations of the master and the slave. Both of these objections could hardly be valid, and now that, in the providence of God, the institution of slavery, in this Republic, no longer exists, both have ceased to have any pertinence, as indeed neither ever had any foundation.

The cause of African colonization stands before the nation to-day in a new and most important aspect. By a process, which ten years ago no one dreamed of or thought possible,

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four millions of slaves have been suddenly emancipated. The freed-*m* of the African has been purchased at a terrible price, and the wrongs which our fathers inflicted upon these people, when they tore them from their native homes and brought them here to labor and die on a foreign shore, we have been made to expiate in tears and blood. Neither has this great end been accomplished without the endurance of terrible suffering on the part of the slaves themselves. Thousands upon thousands have perished by the highway of cold and hunger, and in this bleak January night, tens of thousands are wanderers without a roof to shelter them.

What is to be done for this great multitude of human beings thus suddenly cast upon their own resources; how are the new relations in which they stand to society to be adjusted; what is to be their social condition and their final destiny? These are questions involving one of the most delicate, difficult, and solemn problems ever presented to the consideration of man. They demand the broadest, profoundest, and most impartial judgment. It is unfortunate for the country and unpropitious to the liberated slave that they have become so intimately identified with political controversy, and, therefore, so much in danger of being handled mainly with a view to political and party ends. The call is all the more imperative upon those who really have at heart the welfare of the African and honestly desire his elevation to rally in his behalf, and, if possible, save him from being crushed between the Northern and the Southern mill-stone.

The opinions of men as to the probable future of the African in this country are various and discordant. The remark most common upon the lips of those whom you meet in ordinary intercourse, is that the race will sooner or later fade away and become extinct. All history, we are told, shows that it is impossible for two distinct races to dwell together on terms of equality in the same land, and the inferior must yield either to the process of absorption or extermination.

The statistics of our Northern cities are cited in confirma-

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tion of this theory. When the Census of 1860 was taken in Philadelphia, it was found that during a period of six months there were among this people only one hundred and forty-eight births to three hundred and six deaths, the deaths being more than double the births. In Boston, from the years 1855 to 1862, there were three hundred and four births and five hundred deaths. This ratio, of course, is very much affected by the laws of climate. The North is not the natural home of the African, and he can hardly be expected to thrive there; but the returns from the whole United States show that while the rate of annual deaths among the whites is less than two and three quarters per cent., or about one in every thirty-seven of the living, among the colored it is about three and a half per cent., or one in every twenty-eight.

In rejoinder to this theory it is argued that inasmuch as labor is the great want of our land, and there are departments of work which this race can supply to better advantage than any other people, it will be for our interest to save them from decay and extermination. Unlike the original Indian, they are a laboring people, and they will, therefore, always continue to live amongst us, and increase and multiply, although it may be that their social position, in many respects, will be, as it has been, inferior and subordinate.

There are others who take much higher ground as to the future of the African. They affirm that we have only to give him all his political rights, and place him on precisely the same ground of political equality with other American citizens, and he will soon become competent to use those rights wisely and intelligently; the social bar which has thus far impeded his elevation will in time give way before the fact that he is endowed with all the privileges and immunities which belong to every other member of the Republic, and all distinctions of caste will gradually cease to exist.

I do not feel qualified to cast the horoscope of the African, neither do I think that any man living, with the material now on hand, is able to do it. The argument upon which I base

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the claims of this Society does not require that we should penetrate the secrets of the future. That the great body of this people are needed here, and that at present no other class is competent to take their place; that they are capable of education and have a claim upon us to give them this great boon without stint or measure; that they possess such qualities as may, with proper training, make them useful members of society; that every protection should be thrown around them which the most impartial law can provide; that full political rights should be conferred upon them, just as soon and just as far as they become capable of exercising those rights intelligently—on these points I do not think there is room for debate.

But, supposing all this to be done, and all the benefits to accrue which might reasonably be expected, still in this land the African will always be an exotic; it is not the region for which the Almighty endowed him; he cannot thrive here as he will under his native skies; he will have difficulties to overcome, peculiar to his race and condition; he will have to fight against obstructions which are not shared by the white man; no legislation, no change or improvement in public sentiment, can avert this result, and these embarrassments he will feel all the more as he rises in rank and culture. They are experienced at the North, where slavery has been long abolished, and where no distinction of color is recognized by law, just as keenly and painfully as ever; and, therefore, there will always be a class of men and women of African descent, and this of the higher order, who will desire to extricate themselves from these unpropitious circumstances, and find a home for themselves and for their children in that land, where their race are supreme, independent of protection or patronage, and where they may become the architects of their own destiny.

I have the same respect for God's image, whether it stands before me blanched or bronzed; it is *the man* whom I regard, and intelligence and virtue make the man, not the pigment under his skin; but if African blood ran in my veins, I would

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not live here to be kicked about like a foot-ball from pillar to post, while politicians play their game; to be insulted by the very patronage of those who assume to be my special advocates; to be made a public spectacle of wonder, if I happened to excel in any great thing, and to be charged with natural and invincible infirmity if I could not break through the iron walls which encompass me; I would go to the land of my fathers where I could feel that my soul is my own, where I should be called to make no apology for the impertinence of having been born where I could rule instead of being ruled, where the highest posts of honor and influence are open to me and my children, where no white man is to say whether I shall vote or not; and if none would help me to go, I would live on a crust and grind my bones with labor till I had earned enough to carry me there. And yet there are those, calling themselves the exclusive friends of the African, who are exerting all their efforts to hinder him from doing this very thing. Here let me quote the words of Edward Everett: "Suppose any one had gone among that little company of persecuted Christians in England, in the year 1608, who afterward became the Pilgrim Church at Leyden; or suppose any one had gone in 1630 to the more important company of Governor Winthrop, the great founder of Massachusetts; had tried to excite their feelings against the projected emigration; had told them that England belonged to them as much as it did to their oppressors; had bid them to stand upon their rights, and, if necessary, bleed and die for them; had depicted the hardships and sufferings of the passage; had painted in the darkest colors the terrors of the wilderness into which they were about to venture; would that have been true friendship; would it have been kindness; would it have been humanity? Or to come nearer home, suppose, at the present day, one should go into Ireland, or France, or Switzerland, or Germany, or Norway, or any of the countries from which hundreds of thousands of men, in a depressed, destitute, and unhappy condition, are emigrating to the United States to find a refuge, a home, a

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social position, and employment. Suppose any one should go to them and try to stimulate a morbid patriotism, a bitter nationality, telling them the country where they were born belonged as much to them as to the more favored classes; inducing them to stay where they were born; telling them that it was doubtful whether they would get employment in the new country; talking of the expense, the diseases, the hardships of the poor emigrants, and in this way endeavor to deter them from this great adventure, which is to end in procuring a home and a position in the world and an education for themselves and their children—would this be friendship; would this be kindness; would this be humanity? But these are the appeals which are made to the free colored population of this country, and it is by appeals like this that the Society and the colony have become, as I am sorry to believe is the case, highly unpopular among them."

There is a ground upon which the American Colonization Society rests its claims to sympathy and support, that is lifted above the level of all the discordant views at which I have briefly glanced, and which seems to be impregnable. One of the great continents of the earth, up to the present time, has remained for the most part undeveloped. Until very recently its vast interior was known upon the map only as a blank, and was supposed to be a sterile, uninhabited desert. The explorations of travellers have just revealed to us in that unknown region, navigable rivers, a prolific soil, and a swarming population. The multitudinous tribes of Africa are not, like the inhabitants of the East, a worn out, effete, debilitated people; the experiment of culture has not been tested with them, and it remains to be seen of what they are capable.

Is Africa never to be redeemed? Is that magnificent land never to have a history? Is she never to take rank with other empires and peoples? Is the darkness that has brooded over her from the beginning never to be lifted? Are her great resources never to be developed? Will her broad rivers never be traversed by the steamship, and her fertile plains never

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resound to the thunder of the locomotive? Is she never to have a literature? Is the light of the Gospel never to shine there? God made that continent, and He did not make it for naught. This moral wilderness is destined hereafter to blossom with the noblest fruits of civilization and the sweetest flowers of religion. Splendid cities will rise there, her dark jungles will be disinfected by the influence of pure and undefiled religion, and Ethiopia stretch out her hands, not in deprecating supplication before the spirit of infernal wrath and evil, but in grateful songs and thanksgivings to a kind and merciful God.

But now the practical question arises, *how* is Africa to be redeemed? It is very evident that, *left to herself*, she will make no advance. This land is to-day in substantially the same condition that it has occupied for ages. The tendencies are all stationary. Even the Dutch, who settled in the interior of Southern Africa, have so far relapsed into barbarism that they are hardly distinguishable from the Hottentots, among whom they live. Without the infusion of some powerful element, strong enough to counteract the native torpor of the land, Africa will probably be the same a thousand years hence that she is to-day.

How is this controlling, counteracting element to be introduced? Some will say by opening the continent to the commerce of the world. But there is an important preliminary work to be done before any extensive trade with this people can be possible. There must be exports in order that there may be imports, and when a people raise only what is necessary for their own subsistence, there can be nothing to send away. Thus far traffic with this portion of the world has been confined to a few articles, and it is a melancholy fact that the first thing which ever stimulated the African to any sort of enterprise, was the discovery that he could find a market abroad for the captives whom he had taken in war. The trade which has been opened with this people has been a curse, and not a blessing; gunpowder and rum in exchange for slaves, are neither a means of civilization or of grace.

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"Throw open this continent to the influences of civilization by conquest! War is a rough and frightful process, but it has been one of the great civilizers of the world. Send fleets and armies, and break the spell of death by the thunder of artillery."

No foreign army will ever subjugate this land; there is an invisible cordon of defence encircling it, against which powder and steel would contend in vain; the pestilence that walketh in darkness is stronger than any forces that can be gathered at noon-day.

May we not then rely upon the labor of the Christian Missionary, armed with the weapons of the Gospel of peace, to subdue and regenerate this continent by the power of love, and so bring it into living sympathy with the civilized world? What has been the result of his self-denying labors in that benighted land? "The Roman Catholic missionaries labored in Western Africa for two hundred and fourteen years, but every vestige of their influence has been gone for many generations. The Moravians, beginning in 1736, toiled for thirty-four years, making five attempts, at a cost of eleven lives, and accomplished nothing. An English attempt, at Bulama island, in 1792, partly missionary in its character, was abandoned in two years with the loss of a hundred lives. A mission sent to the Foulahs from England, in 1795, returned without commencing its labors. The London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Societies commenced their stations in 1797, which were extinct in three years, and five or six missionaries dead. Then there are eighteen Protestant missionary attempts, before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed." There is now an Episcopal mission under the shadow of Liberia, that has done a good work, but it has been at a woful sacrifice of valuable lives.

The fact seems to be demonstrated that if Africa is ever to be redeemed, it must be through the instrumentality of the African.

The problem of slavery has always been hard to solve. What was the design of the Almighty in permitting this

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institution to exist? It certainly was not to benefit the land where these Africans were brought; in every respect our country would have been more prosperous, more peaceful, and more united, if not one of that race had ever set his foot upon our territory.

But if Africa is to be lifted out of barbarism through the agency of the African, and if he could not be reached by the hand of civilization on his native soil; if there were no natural tendencies towards a higher development in the race itself, and if they were inaccessible to any direct influence from without; if neither commerce, or conquest, or peaceful instruction could be brought to bear upon them at home, we may begin to see why it was permitted that they should be taken from their own country and placed under such circumstances as would bring them in contact with civilization and Christianity; even though this was to be done in a way which shocks our sense of justice, and was far from favorable to their own highest culture.

The only conceivable process by which the great continent of Africa can ever be civilized and Christianized, is through the system of colonization; and transplanting to her shores all the institutions of civilization and Christianity, under the auspices and supreme control, not of the white man, but of the children of the soil. Every well conducted and prosperous colony will gradually become a power, before which the ancient structures of idolatry and superstition and barbarism must sooner or later fall. The material for this work has been provided in a rough and strange manner, which is, however, not without striking precedents in history. It was a nation of liberated slaves that colonized and possessed the "promised land."

The opponents of Colonization[¶] have sometimes asked with a sneer, if we consider the plantation negro a competent and fit representative of American culture, qualified to act as a Christian missionary, and to introduce the arts of civilization, science, education, commerce, manufactures, and agriculture

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into Africa? If it had been the policy of this Society to send out cargo after cargo of the lowest and most degraded class of Africans to be found in the land, there might be some good foundation for this contemptuous question; but it has not been so. Not a few, who have emigrated to Liberia, have been men of more than ordinary culture, and the great body of colonists have been sufficiently well trained in mechanical and agricultural pursuits, to qualify them for the position of useful and productive members of society. It is not the lowest order who are likely to seek a refuge in Africa; they have the same local attachments which the domestic animal has for its home, they love the quiet nooks and the warm shelter, and the abundant food which they find there; they do not care to tempt the perils of an ocean voyage, and to encounter the hardships of a new settlement; they do not care for Africa, because it was the home of their ancestors; they do not care for Africa, because they may assert their manhood there and lay the foundation of great things for themselves and their children; they are troubled with no such lofty sentiments as these, and therefore they would rather grind cane in Louisiana, and gather cotton in Carolina, than become the founders of a great nation on the other side of the sea.

But after all the great question to be considered on such an occasion as the present, is this—what have been the actual results of African colonization? Has Liberia upon the whole, proved to be a success or failure? Forty-six years ago, the first band of emigrants landed and established themselves on Cape Mesurado; nineteen and a half years ago, Liberia ceased to be a Colony, and became an independent Republic. Have the labors, and the sacrifices, and the means which have been expended upon this enterprise resulted favorably or not?

The work of colonizing one region of the earth from another and a distant quarter, has always been slow and difficult, and liable to popular and serious embarrassments.

Seventeen years after the first colony was planted at Jamestown, Va., it appears that about one hundred and fifty thou-

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sand pounds sterling had been expended; more than nine thousand persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and yet the population was reduced to eighteen hundred. Seventy-eight years after the settlement of Connecticut, the population amounted to only seventeen thousand. The Maine colony, after the lapse of one hundred and twenty years, numbered ten thousand. Of the original members of the Massachusetts Bay Company, quite a large number soon returned to England wearied and discouraged.

The Republic of Liberia numbers to-day among its civilized inhabitants about thirty thousand persons, about fifteen thousand of which are American Liberians; that is, those who have emigrated from the United States with their descendants. More than three hundred thousand aborigines reside within the territory of Liberia, and are brought more or less directly under the influence and control of her civilized institutions. There are nearly fifty churches in the Republic, representing seven different denominations, with their Sunday schools and Bible classes, and contributing something every week for missionary purposes. The exports last year amounted to about \$300,000.

The undeveloped capacities for trade, no one can estimate. With a most prolific soil and a climate capable of producing almost every variety of tropical fruit, the resources of the land are beyond computation. A sea-coast line six hundred miles in length, and an interior stretching indefinitely into the heart of the country, offer the most splendid facilities for foreign commerce.

For a thousand miles along the coast, and two hundred miles inland, the influence of the government has been brought to bear upon domestic slavery among the natives, and upon the extirpation of the slave trade, until both have ceased to exist.

A well ordered and well governed community has been established on the coast of Africa, with its courts of justice intelligently presided over; with its Legislative assemblies, wisely constructed and equitably conducted; with its schools and

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College, furnishing a sound and thorough education, and with its Christian churches, teaching the people the practical duties which pertain to the present life, and also revealing to them the way of salvation through Jesus Christ.

Has the work of African Colonization proved to be a failure? Are these results nothing? All may not have been accomplished that was anticipated by some of the more sanguine friends of the enterprise; the Society has been called to contend with difficulties which could not have been foreseen in the beginning; it has encountered opposition in quarters where it least expected; vigorous efforts have been made to prejudice the colored people against us, but still there stands the Republic of Liberia to-day, free, independent, and prosperous, all nations recognize and salute her flag, she needs no governmental protection from any other land. All that she asks of us is this—send us people, industrious, moral, intelligent; if they have not the means themselves, aid them to establish themselves on these shores, we will give them land, if for a few months you will only assist them in their preparation to become self-supporting citizens. And this is the simple work which the American Colonization Society proposes to do.

A strange thing occurred in the history of the world on the last twenty-sixth of July. It was the nineteenth anniversary of the Independence of Liberia, and on the heights of Lebanon, in Syria, at the house of the United States Consul, the Rev. Mr. Blyden, Fulton Professor in Liberia College, was requested to deliver an address appropriate to the day. I do not think that I can do better than to give you a few words, taken from his speech: "Most wonderful," he says, "have been the changes which, within a few years, the moral and religious aspects of that portion of Africa have undergone. Where, a few years ago stood virgin forests or impenetrable jungles, we now behold churches erected to the living God; we hear the sound of the church-going bell, and regular Sabbath ministrations are enjoyed. If you could see Liberia as she now is, with her six hundred miles of coast snatched from the abominations of the

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slave-trade, her thriving towns and villages, her spacious streets and fine houses, her happy homes with their varied delights, her churches with their Sabbath schools and their solemn and delightful services; could you contemplate all the diversified means of improvement and enjoyment, and indications on every hand of ease and happiness, and plodding industry of her population, without those feverish and distracting pursuits and rivalries which make large cities so unpleasant; could you behold these things and contrast the state of things now with what it was forty years ago, when the eighty-six negro pilgrims first landed on these shores, where the primeval forests stood around them with their awful, unbroken solitudes; could you listen, as they listened, to the rush of the wind through those forests, to the roar of wild beasts, and the savage music of treacherous foes all around them; were you, I say, in a position to make this contrast, you would exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" You would acknowledge that the spirit of Christianity and civilization has moved upon the face of these turbid waters, and that beauty and order have emerged out of materials rude and unpromising; you would recognize on that coast a germ of moral renovation, which shall at length burst into glorious efflorescence all over the land; the wilderness and the desert shall bloom and blossom as the rose."

What is to be the history of African Colonization during the next fifty years? No one believes it possible that this new nationality is destined to die out; that this people are doomed to show that they are incapable of self-government, and incompetent to hold a place among the kingdoms of the earth. So far from this, I believe that they are destined to draw around them a class of colored men, endowed with a constantly-increasing intelligence, and a more and more advanced manliness. With the broader and higher education which this class are now receiving amongst us, it may be anticipated that, from time to time, large numbers will say, "Let us go back to our own land, and show the world what Africans can do in Africa; let us do

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for that continent what the Anglo-Saxon has done for America; let us plant the same institutions there which have made these United States such a power in the earth—only, instead of exterminating the aboriginal inhabitants, as has been done here, let us try to civilize and Christianize the millions that now grovel in barbarism there."

I was very much impressed with a thought that was suggested in an address on the future of the African race, which I heard some years since from the lips of the Rev. Professor Crummell, of Liberia. It was substantially as follows: If the Hindoos or the Chinamen, or the common order of people in any of the European States, were to undertake the experiment of self-government, they would labor under a great disadvantage, from the fact that they are familiar with no form of free institutions, which would serve as a model and guide in framing and regulating a representative government; whereas the settlers of Liberia, although many of them were born and trained in slavery, could not help becoming in a degree familiar with our religious and political habits and principles. They are, therefore, better qualified to establish and conduct a republic of their own than any other people in a corresponding position.

There is at this moment among the colored population of the United States such a *spontaneous* tendency towards emigration as has never been known before. And when they find that they are no longer an important factor in the political struggles of the country, they will see still more clearly than they now do, that it is for their own comfort and interest, as well as for the good of Africa, to make that land their permanent abode. They have, indeed, the same right to dwell here that any of us have; they have a claim to the same just and equitable treatment; and we are bound to see that the freedom which has been suddenly given them, shall prove to be a blessing and not a curse. But certain races seem to have been intended for certain regions, and as the palm tree could never flourish in our cold valleys, so the African can never develop his best energies and find his highest level in any foreign land.

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And this will always be to him, in some respects, an alien country; he can never forget the wrongs that have been done to him and his ancestors here; and there is nothing in his reminiscences of the past to make him proud of his American citizenship. We may want to keep him here to do the drudgery that we shrink from ourselves; we may be willing to give him the right of suffrage, that we may use it for our own political advantage; but he must either sink his own individuality or retain it at a cost which, in the end, will make him suffer.

Why then not go to a republic that he can call his own? There are great fortunes to be made in that land whenever the same industry and skill shall be brought into action there which have made men rich here. There are posts of honor and influence open to him in that land, lofty enough to satisfy one's proudest ambition. There is a magnificent work to be done for a magnificent continent, which he alone is competent to do. A greater field for enterprise, a greater field for the spread of the Gospel of Christ, and the establishment of a noble civilization was never opened to man.

It may demand some sacrifice at first; there may be ties which it is hard to sunder, trials to be endured which it will demand a vigorous will to face; but no great work is accomplished without suffering. White men, bred in luxury and affluence, accomplished women, moved by the love of Christ, have gone to that distant land to carry the unsearchable treasures of a pure and holy faith to a people perishing in darkness; and they went forth to encounter perils which the black man has comparatively little cause to fear.

It is not impossible that in process of time the work of the Colonization Society may cease any longer to be needed. The citizens of Liberia, in their prosperity, may themselves provide the means for the removal to that land of all who wish to go there and are unable to pay the cost, as thousands from Great Britain and Europe are brought to our country every year by the voluntary offerings of those who have preceded them.

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But meanwhile there is likely to be a great demand upon the resources of this Society. If the multitudes of that unhappy and ill-treated people, who are, at this moment, floating about, dependent upon public charity for their support, and over whose future such an impervious and gloomy cloud is suspended, could all be gathered up and removed to a pleasant home, a section of land be there secured to them and the implements placed in their hands, with which, by ordinary labor, they would be able to earn for themselves a comfortable livelihood; would not this be an act of real Christian charity?

We owe an enormous debt to the African; how can we best discharge that debt? Our brothers blood cries to us from the ground; God hears that cry and holds us accountable. As we would avert further calamity from our own land, as we would protect ourselves from the slow but certain dispensations of justice, let us, as far as we can, redeem and expiate the wrong we have done the African. We have all eaten the fruit of his unrecompensed labor; let us now give him back some portion of that which we have taken from him. Let your wealth flow by thousands and tens of thousands into the treasury of this National Society; it will be well used, and bring forth abundant fruit.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1867.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and, at his request, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary; and, on motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, William Coppinger was appointed.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, Mr. Pettit, and Rev. Mr. Steele were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who, subsequently, made a report, which was accepted and approved.

DELEGATES APPOINTED FOR 1867.

Vermont—George W. Scott, Esq.*

Massachusetts—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

Connecticut—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. James T. Pratt,* Gen. E. A. Elliot,* H. A. Elliot, Esq.,* H. M. Benedict, Esq.,* Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., H. O. Pinneo, Esq.,* E. H. Roberts, Esq.,* W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* Daniel Phillips, Esq.,* Rev. Wm. W. Turner,* Rev. George H. Clark,* Dr. H. A. Grant,* Samuel Coit, Esq.,* H. Tudor Brownell, Esq.*

New York—Thomas Davenport, Esq., Hon. James W. Beckman.*

* Not present.

Presentation of Annual Reports.

New Jersey—Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen,* Hon. A. G. Cattell,* Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, Rev. Robert L. Dashiell, D. D.

Pennsylvania—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.,* James P. Michellon, Esq.

LIFE DIRECTORS

Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Dr. James Hall, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, held January 16th and 17th, 1866, were read.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report of that body.

On motion of Mr. Ropes, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agents, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

Rev. Dr. McLain, as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee, which was read.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement and accompanying papers be accepted and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees.

Dr. James Hall, as Agent of the Society for the ship Goleonda, presented and read a report.

When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report and accompanying financial statement of Dr. Hall be accepted and referred to the standing Committee on Accounts.

* Not present.

Standing Committees—Resolutions.

The following are the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as appointed by the President:

Foreign Relations-----	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D. Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D. Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.
Finance-----	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D. Rev. William H. Steele. Dr. James Hall.
Auxiliary Societies-----	{ Hon. G. Washington Warren. Rev. John Orcutt, D. D. Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D.
Agencies-----	{ Hon. Samuel H. Huntington. Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D. Thomas Davenport, Esq.
Accounts.-----	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq. James P. Michellon, Esq.
Emigration-----	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Samson, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the Government in regard to an appropriation by Congress for the purposes of the Society.

Resolved, That the President be Chairman of the Committee.

Bishop Clark, Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. Pettit, Mr. Warren, Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and Mr. Huntington were appointed, and with the President of the Society, constitute the Committee.

A communication was read from S. G. Lane, Esq., Secretary, Concord, N. H., transmitting copy of action of the New Hampshire Colonization Society, at its annual meeting held June 14, 1866, proposing amendments to articles 5, 6, and 7 of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society. Publication of the same having been duly made in *The African Repository*, on motion of Rev. Dr. Orcutt, it was

Resolved, That the proposition be referred to a Special Committee.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt and Messrs. Warren and Pettit were appointed the Committee.

Exploration of Liberia.

A letter was read from Rev. John M. Dickey, D. D., President of the Trustees of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania, January 14th, stating "that application has been made to our Professors for a well qualified corps of engineers for exploration on the West Coast of Africa, by the officers of the Liberia Government; the men have offered themselves, and our Professors have promised to prepare them as speedily as possible," and asking whether the Society "can aid in any way in procuring from any of the Departments of our Government apparatus suitable for the purpose."

A letter was read from H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., Yonkers, N. Y., January 5, with copy of letters from Mr. B. Anderson, Monrovia, October 13, 1866, and President Warner, in relation to an exploration of the country east of Liberia by Mr. Anderson, and inquiring if this "Society would like to make any appropriation for the purpose of increasing the outfit necessary."

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the communications just read be referred to the Committee to confer with the heads of Departments in regard to Government aid to this Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1867.*

The Board met at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment; the President in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Abernethie.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was

Resolved That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, President Maclean, and Rev. Mr. Steele were appointed the Committee.

Resolutions of Thanks.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Orcutt, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be given to Rev. Dr. Tracy for his interesting and valuable Historical paper presented at the meeting last evening, and that with such additions as he may see fit to make, a copy be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., for his able and eloquent Discourse last evening, with the request that he furnish a copy for publication.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe for his able and interesting Address last evening, and that a copy be requested for publication.

On motion of President Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to President Warner and Mr. H. W. Johnson, Jr., of Liberia, for their interesting papers, prepared at the request of the Executive Committee for the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to procure an act of Congress changing the name of the ship Golconda to Mary Caroline Stevens, in accordance with the action of the Board at the time when the sale of the M. C. Stevens was authorized.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet immediately after the business meeting of the Society.

12.45 O'CLOCK, P. M., *January 16, 1867.*

The Board resumed its session.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Steele, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Tracy be requested to take charge of and superintend the publication of a Memorial Volume, with the expression of the wish of the Board that the best style of American typography and binding be employed on the occasion.

Hon. Mr. Huntington, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report,

Agencies of the Society.

which was accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Standing Committee on Agencies beg leave to present the following report:

For several years past, owing to the peculiar condition of our country, the agencies of the Society have necessarily fallen off, so that, at the present time, there is but one Agency proper in existence—that embracing Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The almost entire suspension of emigration until within the year past has, of course, favored this state of things. But the Committee believe that the time has now arrived when the necessity for funds to be expended in aiding emigration will be felt more strongly than at any former period of the existence of the Society. The fruits of half a century's continued effort are about to be realized—when the existence of this Society will be recognized as one of the instruments of an over-ruling Providence in solving the great problem as to the disposition of the African race now in our country; and it is confidently believed that in future the desire to emigrate to Africa on the part of our colored population will constantly and greatly increase.

Under these circumstances the Committee think that efforts to raise funds should be at once revived and made to correspond to this new state of things—to the existence of four millions of free people of color whose interest will lead them to seek a home in Africa, instead of comparatively a few—in fact here and there one who might come within the constitutional provisions of the Society.

The Committee, therefore, would recommend that Agencies and Auxiliaries be revived and established as soon as possible. To this end they suggest that the Executive Committee take up the subject at an early day and adopt such measures as will tend to conduce to the collection of funds from all parts of the country, avoiding, however, every interference with arrangements already put in action by local Societies.

They, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and are hereby, requested to establish Agencies and Auxiliary Societies where they do not now exist, and to adopt any other measures, which, in their opinion, will tend to increase the contributions to the Society.

The Committee cannot conclude this report without expressing their full appreciation and approval of the labors of the

Committee on Emigration.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt in aid of contributions and donations, by will and otherwise, to the funds of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported verbally, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows :

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Copinger.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board confirm the nominations by the Committee, and elect the persons named in their report.

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was accepted and approved :

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report :

They have taken the general subject confided to them into consideration. They are gratified to learn that so large a number has voluntarily asked to be taken to Liberia, and that the prospect of a revival of emigration was such as to induce the Executive Committee to purchase a ship to supply the place of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, in order to carry on our great and specific work.

Many hundreds have already been sent according to their wishes, and many hundreds more have applied for transportation during the present year, and good reasons exist for the supposition that large numbers of our colored population will now be applicants for our aid.

* * * * *

Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the proposition of the New Hampshire

Amendments to the Constitution.

Society to amend the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, presented and read the following majority report :

The Special Committee to whom was referred the proposition to make sundry amendments to the Constitution, presented by the New Hampshire Colonization Society, have attended to the subject submitted to them, and respectfully report :

That they do not think it advisable to make any change, except the following in the 6th and 7th articles, viz :

That the 6th article be amended by striking out all after the word Board, and inserting the following :—" The President of the Society shall also be a Director *ex-officio*, and President of the Board, but in his absence at any meeting, a Chairman shall be appointed to preside."

And that the 7th article be amended by striking out all after the word quorum, and adding, "for the transaction of business."

Mr. Pettit, of the same Committee, presented and read a minority report.

Whereupon the recommendations in the majority report were, after consideration of the whole question, decided in the affirmative—the vote being—ayes 10, nays 4.

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted :

The Committee on Accounts have examined the books of the Society for the last year, as well as the accounts of Dr. James Hall, in connection with the ship *Goleonda*, and have found the same correctly kept and properly vouched. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the accounts of the Financial Secretary for the past year be approved.

2. *Resolved*, That the accounts of Dr. Hall, connected with the ship *Goleonda*, be approved, and that he be employed as Agent of the ship.

Mr. Warren, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following report, which was accepted and approved :

Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg leave to submit their report.

* * * * *

A pressing need has been shown for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars a year, in order to send out the people who are now offering to go. This sum would enable the Executive Committee to send to Liberia about 1,200 persons a year, and while this number can be well spared from our colored population without detriment to the substantial interests of the country, it will seem to give strength to the Republic, so that in a few years, with other additions, it will become the seat of a flourishing empire.

In the opinion of the Committee, this Society ought to retain its present building unencumbered by debt, and as large an interest fund as it now has—and it should rely upon the contributions of Auxiliaries and of individuals, for obtaining the means of keeping up the regular semi-annual trips to Liberia, and for furnishing the necessary supplies to the emigrants. Let the Auxiliary Societies be earnestly requested to present the cause to the benevolent within the scope of their influence, and let the Parent Society through its Executive Committee, Board of Directors, and other officers make every effort to raise the necessary funds. In this way, the great scheme of African Colonization can be best promoted under a uniform system of measures adopted and sanctioned by the Board, and emanating from the capital.

Let it now be determined to raise one hundred thousand dollars this year, and it will be done. This would be no greater demand, considering the increased resources of the country, than was contemplated to be urged at the formation of this Society by the united co-operation of the most eminent Christians and patriots of the country. Public notice should now be given, that our ship will be ready to take out next May, six hundred persons who are now ready and anxious to go, but the Society wants the necessary funds to send them. To such an appeal, earnestly made in every part of the Union, there ought to be, and if we have faith followed up by strenuous efforts, there *will be*, a hearty and a satisfactory response. In this way, by keeping the subject constantly before the public mind, we may be able to carry on our noble work, and still retain to the Society the means of keeping up its corporate existence.

Committee on Finance.

President Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally that there was nothing requiring the action of the Committee at the present session of the Board.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Warren, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet this evening at 7½ o'clock.

7½ O'CLOCK, P. M., *January 16, 1867.*

The Board met this evening—the President in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was accepted and approved:

* * * * *

The Committee on Finance ask leave to report:—That it appears that, to meet the expenses of the late sudden and great increase of emigration, it has been necessary to reduce the amount of invested funds, \$25,000. A similar reduction next May, though it must be endured unless funds from other sources obviate the necessity, would be a very great calamity. The amount now held is as little as will enable the Society to go on with the confidence of being able to meet sudden and unexpected calls on its resources without embarrassment. To keep unimpaired this moderate and necessary reserve, an income of \$100,000 from other sources, called for by the Treasurer, is not too large. How, and from what source can this income be obtained?

The action already recommended by other Committees, and approved by this Board, may be expected to do much, and perhaps all that will be needed, and this Committee is not able to propose any others, with confidence in their success. If the State Societies heartily and vigorously co-operate, and do not expend their funds on favorite measures of their own, they will do a large part of the necessary work.

* * * * *

A motion has been made in the Legislature of Tennessee, to

Resolutions — Adjournment.

appropriate funds to be paid to this Society in aid of emigration to Liberia, with the hope that it will pass at a future session, if not at the present. Perhaps the same may be done in other States. This subject, the Committee doubt not, will receive all such attention from the Executive Committee as promises to be advantageous.

The following action was had, on motion of Mr. Pettit:

Whereas, The operations of the Auxiliary Societies in some of the States have been impaired, and in others suspended by reason of the peculiar condition of affairs within the last few years; and

Whereas, It is not probable that they will be effectively renewed as early as the necessities of our position requires: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized and requested to appoint Agents to solicit funds, in co-operation with State Societies, where they exist, and with other friends of our cause in States where they do not exist, at as early a day as may consist with a proper selection, and with their own discretion in regard to the subject in general.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Warren, it was

Resolved, That, in view of the great work to be accomplished by the American Colonization Society, it is highly desirable and necessary that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS be raised during the current year; and that measures should be immediately taken by the Executive Committee to raise this sum through the different State Societies, and by Agents to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

On motion of President Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. Coppinger for his laborious and faithful services as Secretary of this body.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the President for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided over our deliberations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the Minutes, and appropriate devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by Rev. Mr. Steele, and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President.

Attest,

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary of the Board.*

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SENT BY

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SETTLED IN LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Number.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Hartland.	Total by Years.
1	Elizabeth.....	Feb. 1 '20.....			40.....	3.....				2.....	2.....	9.....																		80.....	86.....
2	Nautilus.....	Feb. '21.....								8.....		25.....																		3.....	33.....
3	Strong.....	June, '22.....						12.....		25.....																				37.....	37.....
4	Corwin.....	Mar. '23.....						19.....		24.....		17.....																		60.....	65.....
5	Fidelity.....	June, '23.....						1.....		4.....																				5.....	103.....
6	Cyrus.....	Jan. '24.....										103.....																		100.....	103.....
7	Hunter.....	Jan. '25.....									2.....	62.....	2.....																	60.....	160.....
8	Vine.....	Jan. '26.....																												32.....	182.....
9	Indian Chief.....	Feb. '26.....								12.....		12.....	126.....																	150.....	222.....
10	Dora.....	Feb. '27.....								12.....		7.....	72.....																	92.....	103.....
11	Dora.....	Nov. '27.....							2.....	65.....		92.....																		105.....	227.....
12	Harold.....	Dec. '27.....													27.....															27.....	222.....
13	Nautilus.....	Jan. '28.....								12.....		8.....	143.....																	163.....	103.....
14	Harriet.....	Jan. '29.....								17.....	2.....	125.....	1.....																	147.....	103.....

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years.	
126	Mendi.....	April, '60	8	26	81	...	15	8	316
127	M. C. Stevens..	May, '60	1	...	1	...	...	39	4	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	228
128	M. C. Stevens..	Nov., '60	...	...	5	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	17	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	80
129	Edward.....	April, '61	7	1	55
130	Teresa Bandell	July, '61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
131	Justice Story...	Aug., '61	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
132	John H. Jones..	Nov., '61	...	1	1	6	13	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
133	Greyhound.....	Dec., '61	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
134	Justina.....	Jan., '62	3	2	13	18	65
135	M. C. Stevens..	Nov., '62	1	2	11	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
136	M. C. Stevens..	May, '63	418	4	26	26
137	Thomas Pope..	Jan., '64	2	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
138	Thomas Pope..	Sept., '64	5	5	23
139	Greyhound.....	Jan., '65	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
140	M. A. Benson..	Feb., '65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
141	Cora.....	April, '65	346	527
142	Thomas Pope..	June, '65	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
143	H. P. Russell..	Nov., '65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number	Name of Vessel	Date of Sailing	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist Columbia	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Tennessee	Kentucky	Indiana	Illinois	Michigan	Iowa	Wisconsin	Texas	Ind Territory	Barbados	Total	Total by Years.	
144	Edith Rose	Mar., '65																											4		
145	Clarissa	Nov., '66												262	134				144											606	
146	John Rose	Dec., '66																												14	
147	Forest Oak	Dec., '66																												3	
Totals.....			63	36	55	245	77	337	9	580	109	373	137	722	134	105	551	309	87	075	56	83	65	83	1	5	7	16	9	346	11,909

RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts.....	63	Kentucky.....	675	"Freedmen".....	753
Rhode Island.....	36	Ohio.....	56	From Barbados, W. I.....	346
Connecticut.....	55	Indiana.....	83	Unknown.....	68
New York.....	245	Illinois.....	65	Total.....	11,909
New Jersey.....	77	Missouri.....	83	The Maryland State Coloniza-	
Pennsylvania.....	337	Michigan.....	1	tion Society has settled at	
Delaware.....	9	Iowa.....	5	"Maryland in Liberia".....	
Maryland.....	580	Wisconsin.....	7	1,227	
District of Columbia.....	109	Texas.....	16	Total.....	13,136
Virginia.....	3,733	Indian Territory.....	9	NOTE.—The number of Recaptured	
North Carolina.....	1,371	Barbados.....	346	Africans sent to Liberia by the Gov-	
South Carolina.....	722	Total.....	11,909	ernment of the United States—not	
Georgia.....	1,341			embraced in the foregoing table—	
Alabama.....	105			5,722.	
Mississippi.....	551	Born free.....	4,541		
Louisiana.....	309	Purchased their freedom.....	344		
Tennessee.....	870	Emancipated to go to Liberia.....	5,957		

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table will show the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society during the fifty years of its existence

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1853.....	82,158 25
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1854.....	65,433 93
1823.....	4,758 22	1855.....	55,276 89
1824.....	4,379 89	1856.....	81,384 41
1825.....	10,125 85	1857.....	97,381 84
1826.....	14,779 24	1858.....	61,820 19
1827.....	13,291 94	1859.....	160,303 23
1828.....	13,158 17	1860.....	101,516 92
1829.....	20,295 61	1861.....	75,170 71
1830.....	26,683 41	1862.....	46,208 46
1831.....	32,101 58	1863.....	50,900 36
1832.....	13,065 08	1864.....	79,154 70
1833.....	37,242 46	1865.....	23,633 37
1834.....	22,984 30	1866.....	59,375 11
1835.....	36,661 49		
1836.....	33,096 88		\$2,141,567 77
1837.....	25,558 14		
1838.....	10,947 11	The Maryland State So-	
1839.....	51,498 36	cietv, since its organiza-	
1840.....	56,985 62	tion, received.....	\$309,759 33
1841.....	12,143 68	The New York State So-	
1842.....	32,898 88	cietv, and Pennsylvania	
1843.....	36,093 94	Society, during their in-	
1844.....	33,640 39	dependent condition, re-	
1845.....	56,458 60	ceived.....	95,640 00
1846.....	39,900 03	The Mississippi Society,	
1847.....	29,472 84	during its independent	
1848.....	19,845 91	operations, received ..	12,000 00
1849.....	50,332 84		
1850.....	64,973 71	Making a total to Janu-	
1851.....	97,443 77	ary 1, 1867.....	\$2,558,907 10
1852.....	86,775 71		

FORM OF BEQUEST.

Those who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society can best secure their object by using the following form, viz :

"I give and bequeath the sum of —— dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society." &c.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or in such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-President shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director *ex officio* and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society (to be issued at the beginning of each annual meeting); provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

FIFTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

✓
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

~~WITH THE~~

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

7-5
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 21, 22, AND 23, 1868.

— • • —

WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
CORNER PENNA. AVE. AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.
1868.



Officers.

President.

HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 31. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi. |
| 2. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Alabama. | 32. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Conn. |
| 3. Hon. Walter Lowrie, New York. | 33. Rev. Osmon C. Baker, D. D., N. H. |
| 4. Hon. William C. Rives, Virginia. | 34. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., New York. |
| 5. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York. | 35. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penna. |
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| 12. Thomas R. Hazard, Rhode Island. | 42. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Maryland. |
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| 15. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Kentucky. | 45. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. |
| 16. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Maine. | 46. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., New Jersey. |
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| 18. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia. | 48. Hon. Henry Dutton, Connecticut. |
| 19. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia. | 49. Hon. George F. Patten, Maine. |
| 20. Hon. Robert J. Walker, D. C. | 50. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia. |
| 21. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania. | 51. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., New York. |
| 22. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Virginia. | 52. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., New Jersey. |
| 23. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 53. Richard T. Haines, Esq., New Jersey. |
| 24. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York. | 54. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, New Hampshire. |
| 25. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey. | 55. Hon. John Bell, Tennessee. |
| 26. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn. | 56. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York. |
| 27. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania. | 57. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island. |
| 28. Hon. Edward Coles, Pennsylvania. | 58. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., New York. |
| 29. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pennsylvania. | 59. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. |
| 30. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., New York. | 60. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania. |

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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THOMAS B. HAZARD, Esq.....R. I.	Hon. MILLARD FILLMOREN. Y.
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Dr. ALEXANDER GUY.....Ohio.	

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1868.

VERMONT—Rev. John K. Converse, George W. Scott, Esq.

MASSACHUSETTS—Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., Abner Kingman, Esq.

CONNECTICUT—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Richard D. Hubbard, Dr. Henry A. Grant, Rev. William W. Turner, Rev. George H. Clark, Daniel Phillips, Esq.

NEW YORK—Henry H. Reynolds, Esq., Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq., William B. Wedgwood, Esq.

NEW JERSEY—Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 21, 1868.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has passed through another year with rich experience of Divine favor. Coöperating with every noble impulse which impels the colored man to seek for himself a better country and a participation in the grand work of regenerating Africa, it gives no just ground of offence to any, and proposes good to all.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Eight Vice-Presidents of the Society have been removed from their earthly labors and responsibilities since the last Annual Meeting, to wit: Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, of Mississippi, distinguished for his many excellencies of character; Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New York, a statesman of the highest ability; Rev. JOSHUA SOULE, D. D., of Tennessee, long a venerated Bishop in one of the leading denominations of the country; Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, ever ready to sympathize in any work which had for its object the well-being of man and the glory of God; FREEMAN CLARK, Esq., of Maine, who readily sympathized in the various interests of humanity; WILLIAM H. BROWN, Esq., of Illinois, a wise counsellor and earnest laborer in philanthropic measures; Hon. JAMES M.

Finances.

WAYNE, of Georgia, whose abilities as a jurist have deeply engraven their own record in the history of American jurisprudence; and the Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., of Connecticut, long the beloved and successful President of Yale College.

These were ardent friends and supporters of our Institution and zealous in plans of Christian usefulness, while in their bright example their associates are furnished with fresh incentives to diligence in their appointed work.

FINANCES.

The actual receipts of the Society from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1867, have been:—

From Donations.....	\$13,260 62
From Legacies.....	27,019 63
From other sources.....	12,910 23
<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	\$53,190 48

And the disbursements for the same period were:—For the support of emigrants on the voyage and for six months after landing in Liberia, \$37,064 09; for repairs and running the ship *Golconda*, \$25,484 21; the Government of Liberia for the care of Recaptured Africans, \$2,531 63; and for salaries of Secretaries and Agents at home and in Liberia, paper and printing the *African Repository*, taxes, insurance and repairs on Colonization Building, publishing the *Memorial Volume*, expenses incurred in litigated Will cases, and postage, fuel, and other expenses, \$17,999 05; making a total of \$83,078 98, compelling the sale of invested funds to meet the difference, \$22,000.

The present year opens with more work in hand and more in immediate prospect, than has been presented at any previous

Expeditions.

time. Unless our resources be greatly increased, the scale of our expenditures must be reduced.

EXPEDITIONS.

It was stated in the last Annual Report that to meet the applications for passage and settlement in Liberia, the Society had purchased the ship *Golconda*, 1,016 tons, to replace the packet *Mary Caroline Stevens*, and that she had been dispatched, November 21, with six hundred emigrants. Favored by the winds of Heaven she arrived at Cape Mount, December 27, and proceeded to Monrovia, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, landing the people and their baggage with the stores provided for their six months' support. Leaving Monrovia, February 12, she reached Baltimore, April 2.

Preparations were immediately made for her second or regular spring trip, and she sailed from the latter named port May 7, and from Charleston, S. C., May 30, with 321 emigrants. Of these 116 were from Marion District, 19 from Aiken, 49 from Newberry, and 72 from Charleston, S. C.; 45 from Macon, and 8 from Columbus, Geo.; 4 from Albemarle county, and 1 from Richmond, Va.; 1 from Baltimore, Md.; and 6 from Philadelphia, Pa.

Their chosen places of settlement were Monrovia, 10; Carysburg, 53; Sinou, 76; Bexley, 122; and Cape Palmas, 60.

The trades or occupations were represented by 32 farmers, 5 bricklayers, 5 laborers, 4 carpenters, 4 engineers, 3 painters, 3 waiters, 2 shoemakers, 2 coopers, 2 cooks, 2 plasterers, 1 clerk, 1 stone-cutter, 1 upholsterer, 1 cabinet-maker, 1 blacksmith, 1 barber, 1 butcher, and 1 druggist.

Thirty-one could read, and 18 could read and write.

Religiously, there were 42 communicants of the Baptist

Expeditions.

church, 27 of the Methodist, and 5 of the Presbyterian; making 74 professing Christians.

Three were native Africans returning to their own country, one of them having been taken into Savannah, Georgia, a few years ago in the celebrated slaver "Wanderer."

The Golconda anchored off Monrovia, July 8, and after landing her company at the several ports for which they were destined, cleared from Monrovia, August 30, and reached Baltimore, October 2.

Requiring some repairs, which were comparatively slight and inexpensive, she was provisioned for her third or regular fall voyage, and sailed from Baltimore, November 2, and from off Charleston—where 312 emigrants and their baggage were transferred to her by a steamer from that city—November 18. Nineteen of these were from Marion District, S. C.; 2 from Macon, and 235 from Columbus, Geo.; and 49 from Dover, and 7 from Philadelphia, Tenn.

Two hundred and sixty-three chose Bexley, and 49 selected Cape Mount as their place of settlement.

Seventy-seven were Church members—of whom 45 were Methodists, 27 Baptists, and 5 Presbyterians.

Twenty-one could read and write, and 41 could only read.

Seventy-five had trades or professions, of whom 59 were farmers, 4 ministers, 3 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, 2 bricklayers, 2 shoemakers, 2 laborers, 1 gardener, 1 cook, 1 miller, 1 brickmaker, and 1 bridge-builder.

Both companies were composed of those who were above the average of our colored population in means and intelligence. A goodly number had served in the Federal army, and several had declined offers of advanced pay and promises of land if they would but remain and "labor for the white man." It is

Expeditions.

safe to say that no previous year has given to Liberia more men of excellent promise.

The extreme change in the status of the Freedmen by their sudden elevation in the spring, to the privileges of citizenship, and the exercise of that right during the fall, in some of the Southern States, alone prevented the Goleonda from being filled on each voyage to her utmost capacity. Notwithstanding these powerful inducements and hindrances the emigration during the year reached 633, or 12 more than that of 1866, which exceeded that of any year since 1854.

The Society is indebted to the Freedmen's Bureau for the transportation of the emigrants and their baggage from their several places of residence to the port of embarkation, and to the American Sunday School Union and others for contributions of religious books and papers, primers and cards for the use of the people on shipboard and after they reach their destination.

Among the cabin passengers in the packet last November was the venerable Rev. R. R. Gurley, Honorary Secretary of the Society, who had long desired to visit, for the third time, the African settlements. With what glowing gratification must he look upon what, in 1824, were the first buddings of civilized and Christian life on Cape Mesurado, now expanded into a free and thriving Republic, with its nigh six hundred miles of that once barbarous coast dotted with some sixty towns and settlements, schools, a College, and Churches shedding their elevating and hallowing light, the slave traffic suppressed, commerce extending, and literature, industry, and African nationality established.

Contentment.

CONTENTMENT.

Intelligence to the 11th of December, 1867, represents the emigrants as having passed or were passing through the acclimation with unusual success.

Their contentment in their new homes and appreciation of the advantages opened to them, will best appear from the following letters to their friends or relatives.

Mr. Wyatt Moore, the leader of the large party from Macon, Georgia, by the first voyage of the *Golconda*, wrote to Mr. Lewis Sherman:—

“God’s infinite goodness has brought us safe to the land of our fathers. It is beautiful to behold. We are all as well pleased as a people could be. I am filled with admiration and gladness. January is the hottest month here. It is like May in America. I have long heard talk of Liberia, but if you will believe me the half has not been told. I have one thing to regret, and that is that I have so few days to live, as the best of my days are gone. Talk about freedom; when a man comes to this country he is free sure enough. It is a land blest of the Almighty. The white man has no part or lot here. It is the black man’s home. We have our negro President, Vice-President, and Congressmen. Everything belongs to negroes. That is one thing that excites my curiosity—to behold a negro nationality. We have in this country all kinds of fruits—the lemon, orange, pine-apple, sour-sop, peach, and the mango-plum. We have often read in the Bible of the palm-tree. I have the pleasure to see plenty of them every day. From this tree is gotten butter, oil, and cabbage. It is a beautiful tree to behold. We have coffee; it grows in the woods in abundance. There is everything here like fruit and vegetables, and hogs, goats and cows, turkeys, chickens, &c. It is too tedious to mention everything.”

Mr. Francis Simpson, an emigrant from Columbus, Georgia,

Contentment.

thus wrote to his sister, who, with a large number of their acquaintances, embarked in our ship in November:—

“I write to inform you that we have arrived safely in Liberia after a voyage of thirty-nine days, with all the passengers in good health. We staid at Monrovia ten days. I visited it and found it mostly built of brick. We brought three hundred and twenty emigrants. They all seem to be very much pleased with the country. From Monrovia to Greenville is a rich and beautiful country. Greenville is a small village at the mouth of the Sinou river. We are now located some two miles up this river in houses given to the emigrants to stay in for six months. We have six months’ provisions given to us by the Colonization Society. The people here have been very kind to us. Give my love to the people at the plantation, and tell them if they can get to Liberia they must come, for it is a country where a man can make a support by working half of his time. Coffee grows all over the woods. Cotton grows here into a tree. The sugar-cane grows larger than any I have ever seen. Potatoes grow all the time. I have long heard of Liberia but now I see it, and I will say positively that Liberia is one of the best countries in the world. I wish that every colored person in America would come here. If a man cannot make a support here he will not make it anywhere. Give my respects to Chapman, and let all read this letter.”

This testimony is the more valuable, as it was given direct to the parties addressed, and for their guidance. Communications of similar character have been sent to our office by other and equally intelligent emigrants, from one of which—that of Mr. Lewis Sherman—just referred to, and one of the most reliable and worthy of men, a brief paragraph is taken, viz:—

“I am pleased with the country, and find everything just as represented by the Colonization Society. I believe Liberia to be the home—the only home for the black man. It is his own country. He is second to none here. I find more happiness

Applications.

among the Liberians than I ever did in the United States. Many thanks to the Society for kindness shown."

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for passage to Liberia in May next have reached us from, or in behalf of, companies of colored people at Williamsburg and Christiansburg, Virginia; Nashville and Philadelphia, Tennessee; Halifax, North Carolina; Edgefield District, South Carolina; Augusta, Marion, Macon, Sparta, and Columbus, Georgia; Mobile, Eufaula, and Montgomery, Alabama; Columbus, Mississippi; and Apalachicola, Florida; comprising, it is estimated, over two thousand persons. These are all local, spontaneous movements, originating "among themselves and growing out of their own convictions concerning their own interests and duties."

The applicants are represented as belonging to the best class of the colored population—intelligent, industrious, moral, religious,—knowing how to estimate freedom aright, and what constitutes true independence. They want to go, and need our aid to get there, believing that they can better their condition; while others want to help in the grand work of civilizing and evangelizing the natives, and in building up an honorable nationality for the race.

Liberia needs more civilized and educated and Christian people. There is a wide field of usefulness open to them. We have the knowledge and the skill acquired in half a century of experience. We have a large ship and all the facilities in Liberia for the care and settlement of the people of color. Why not help them to reach a country where they can enjoy not only political but social and civil equality, and national life and character? Must all the pity fall upon four millions of a depressed race in a humane and Christian country? Is

Applications.

there not a drop to spare for their more numerous, more afflicted brethren in their ancestral land?

From letters of application, written, it is believed, by colored people themselves, from their own suggestions and impressions, the subjoined extracts are taken as showing some of the demands for aid now pressing upon the Society :

“AIKEN, S. C., *December 17, 1867.*

I write to inform you that I have received about one hundred and seventy-five names wishing passage to Liberia, without fail, on the first voyage of the ship. These are from Edgefield District. They are sorry that they could not go on the last trip. They are very anxious to learn if they can have passage.”

“EUFULA, ALA., *December 25, 1867.*

We, the undersigned colored people, take this method to inform you that we would like to embark in May, 1868, for Liberia, if we can be accommodated. We request that you furnish us with free transportation from this place to Liberia. We are all poor, and have not any money.

A. E. W., and two hundred others, with their families.”

“APALACHICOLA, FLA., *December 25, 1867.*

I am well acquainted with a great many of the emigrants who went over in November from Columbus, Georgia. Some of the finest colored people of Georgia are among them. I am requested to ask if the ship could not be sent to this port, provided a load was made up here, and when she could come if engagements were made at once. I have but little doubt but that a large company could be made up here.”

“COLUMBUS, GA., *January 7, 1868.*

You will see that I have received and now forward to you four hundred and twenty names, and, as near as I can come at it, I think that there will be about three hundred more who

Mail Steamships.

desire to go to Liberia in May, 1868. I wish that you would write me how many more names I may be privileged to enrol from our city. There are a great many of our good people who are saying that they are going to Africa, but they are waiting to hear from the company who went from here last fall. But, if these have not soul enough in them to believe without seeing, why they must do like I have done—stay in the United States until they get sick of their condition, and then they will want to get away faster than the means can be provided. For myself, I had much rather go honorably and from pure principles, and a sense of duty to myself and fellow man, and I might say to God, than to go only when I found it expedient to do so."

"COLUMBUS, Miss., *January 7, 1868.*

We had a meeting here on the 6th instant, and all present said they would go to Liberia. We have called a meeting on the 19th instant, of the colored people of Lowndes County, so we can take the names of those who want to go. Please to answer this letter so as it can be submitted at that time, as we want to know when and where we are to take ship, and how we are to get to the ship. It is said this is a white-man government; if so, we are willing to leave it to him, and seek a government of our own."

"HALIFAX, N. C., *January 9, 1868.*

I have seen all the people and they have pledged themselves that nothing shall stop them from going but sickness or death. They are making every effort to get ready in season to go to the land of the free and the home of the black man. I have in my party, as will be seen by my list of one hundred and fifty-one names which I send you, railroad men and engineers, and men that worked in car shops."

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Commercial enterprises on the West African Coast are gradually extending as Christian civilization elevates the natives

Mail Steamships.

and develops the valuable natural resources of the country. Steamers are now plying with some regularity on the Niger, bearing into the interior foreign manufactures, and bringing back the rich products of Soudan and adjacent regions. Others are running along the Coast.

The English Board of Trade returns show a large increase in the value of British exports to Western Africa. They are given for the quarter ending March 31, 1867, as £381,437, a gain of £170,000 over the corresponding months of 1865, and allowing for the decrease in value of cotton goods, as compared with 1865, they have been more than double the last year.

The English Government gives an annual subsidy of £20,000 to the African Steamship Company, requiring it to convey the mails from Liverpool to Fernando Po and back again to Liverpool, in fifty-one days four hours, exclusive of stoppages for their reception and delivery. The trips have been performed with great regularity.

At the semi-annual meeting of this Company, held in London, December 11, 1867, it was reported that its continued success "enabled the Directors to declare a six months' dividend, as usual, of eight shillings per share, and to add a further two shillings per share as a bonus;" and "a new and very superior steamship had been ordered, which would be paid for out of revenue."

When will the American people awaken to the importance of a similar line, and the value of this enriching commerce? Those who settled Liberia have left relatives and friends who naturally desire to have regular and frequent mail communication with them, but the Government has not provided any mail facilities. Yet, if a vessel bears a letter there, it must

Mail Steamships.

have a ten cent stamp upon it, as though the Post Office Department had established a mail route to that quarter, and paid for the service.

Perhaps no one measure promises so large a share of the growing trade of West Africa as a line of steamships from the United States to Liberia. It would afford rapid and cheap passage for any number of those who aspire to found a noble nation on the soil of their forefathers, who are entitled to American sympathy and aid, and who will repay all the advances made them by the creation of a commerce which promises every day to become more valuable.

A prominent citizen of Liberia gives some insight of the commercial activity and importance of that Republic at this early day, in the following facts:

"Eight vessels have been built here, five within a year, averaging twenty tons burthen. These have been built in our own ship-yards by our own citizen ship-builders. Besides these, twelve boats of the size of large whale-boats have been built or purchased from foreigners, and ply between different trading points, purchasing palm oil. In addition to these, one or two small crafts have been purchased abroad; orders for two more are soon to be met, and five more are now building.

During the last few months the Liberian traders and merchants have shipped larger quantities of palm oil than ever before in the same period. A few items will serve to show the progress which is making in this line. A friend informs me that he saw shipped at Palmas, in the mail steamer for Liverpool, one hundred and two casks of palm oil; and a few days afterwards, in another steamer, one hundred and four casks were shipped from Grand Bassa.

A like increase in the number of country cloths shipped from our ports is noticeable. This trade is mostly confined to Mesurado county, and consequently the cloths are brought in larger

Progress in Liberia.

numbers to Monrovia than any other place. One merchant in this town received no less than 1,170 within twenty days. They are generally about six feet in length; but some are of an extraordinary size, and very beautiful; one of my neighbors has one twenty-two feet long and ten feet wide, weighing thirteen and a-half pounds."

•

PROGRESS IN LIBERIA.

The administration of government moves in Liberia with as much regularity, quietness, and order as in any of our States. One of the Acts passed at the last session of the National Legislature increased the grant of land to emigrants from the United States from five to ten acres to each single adult, and from ten to twenty-five acres to each family.

In some numbers of the African Republic, a monthly newspaper published at Monrovia, there are various communications which prove the advancement of the people in the arts of civilized life. Among other notices of an encouraging character it is there announced that "in the rural districts extensive planting has been carried on."

"We were perfectly delighted the other day," remarks the editor, "to see, feel, and examine piece after piece of cloth—cotton check of an excellent fabric—sent to us by our friend H. O. Hines. This was manufactured, on his farm, on the Mesurado river. The cotton is native, the spinning is done here, and the weaving, too, is executed by an excellent weaver from Philadelphia. We saw specimens of white, unbleached cloth, firm and strong. Then a variety of striped goods, some red, some blue; the very dye-stuffs procured here of a native vegetable matter, and the cotton yarn dyed by the weaver."

In religious matters there is much to gratify and encourage. It is stated that the "Methodist Church at Monrovia has erected a neat chapel at Krootown, for the use of the Kroo tribe. Preparations are making in Virginia, on the St. Paul's river, for

Conclusion.

the erection of a Methodist Church; the members themselves have made the brick, and are now getting out rock for the foundation. The Presbyterians at Marshall have built a large brick church. The plastering of Trinity Episcopal Church, Monrovia, is nearly completed. St. Paul's Chapel, Caldwell, needs but a few more courses of brick, and then it will be ready for roofing. A Sabbath School class of sixteen native boys has been opened in St. Stephen's Parish, St. Paul's river, and the erection of a church is contemplated; materials are now collecting. The Baptists at Marshall have cleared and laid off a brick-yard some five miles up the Farmington river, for the purpose of making brick to build a Meeting House. The Baptists at Virginia have persevered, without any aid outside of their own purse and efforts, until they have succeeded in the erection of a fine brick edifice, which, on Sabbath, June 16, was dedicated to the service of God. On the 25th of August, thirty-five persons were presented for baptism. It was the most interesting scene ever witnessed on the St. Paul's river, from the fact that there were more native and Congo converts than at any previous administration of this solemn ordinance."

CONCLUSION.

Such have been our labors for the past year. What shall be our future? Shall this work go on? The friends of the people of color, and of Africa alone can answer. Our facilities for its prosecution were never so good as now. From various quarters there come appeals for help. The applicants have not the means to remove to Liberia. Our treasury is nearly empty.

Let us do our part. Let us with promptness and generosity, with gratitude to God, and in love to man, give ourselves and our substance to the promotion of this mighty enterprise. May He give clear views of its vastness, impress all hearts with a feeling of its importance, and stimulate to proper effort for its achievement.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the Year 1867.* Cr.

Received	Donations and Collections	\$12,260 62	Paid	Passage and Support of Emigrants	\$27,064 09
"	Legacies	27,019 63	"	Running Expenses and repairs of Ship Golconda	25,484 21
"	Interest on Investments	6,202 93	"	Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building	1,381 01
"	Investments realized	32,000 00	"	Paper and Printing "The African Repository"	2,236 88
"	Rents from Colonization Building	1,928 55	"	Paper, Printing, and Binding Memorial Volume	994 85
"	Payments for "The African Repository,"	290 30	"	The Government of Liberia for support of Recaptured Africans	2,531 63
"	Earnings of Ship Golconda	611 02	"	Salaries of Secretaries, Postage, Stationery, Paper and Printing Annual Report, &c.	6,762 23
"	For passage and expenses of Emigrants	1,090 35	"	Salaries and Travelling Expenses of Agents and expenses of litigated Will Cases	5,628 08
"	Interest on Stevens' Fund	2,877 08	"	Operations in Liberia, including salaries of Agents and Physicians	996 00
Balance on hand January 1, 1867	Receipts	85,190 48		Disbursements	83,078 98
		6,314 01		Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1868	8,425 51
Total		91,504 49	Total		91,504 49

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1867, and found them correctly kept and properly vouched.

JOSEPH S. ROPES,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1868.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Colonization Society.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Wesley Chapel, corner Fifth and F streets, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 21, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Rev. J. T. Crane D. D., of New Jersey, invoked the Divine blessing.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by Mr. Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The Hon. Peter Parker read an Address by the Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., President of Harvard College, prevented from being present by a "sudden College emergency."*

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey,† Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., late of Middlebury College, Vermont,‡ and the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society.§

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., of Washington, D. C., when the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M. at the Society's Building.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1868.*

The American Colonization Society met at their rooms this day, pursuant to adjournment.

* See page 21.

† See page 30.

‡ See page 37.

§ See page 42.

Address of Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D.

In the absence of the President, detained in Baltimore by an avoidable professional engagement, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., senior Vice-President in attendance, took the chair.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting and of the public meeting held last evening, were read and approved.

The Chair appointed Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., William V. Pettit, Esq., and the Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., a Committee to nominate a President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the several gentlemen who gave addresses at the Annual Meeting last evening, and that copies be requested for the press.

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a report:

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society confirm the nominations and elect the persons named in the report. (SEE PAGE 3.)

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at such place as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

Attest,

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

ADDRESS OF REV. THOMAS HILL, D. D.,

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

I count myself fortunate, members and friends of the American Colonization Society, in the opportunity of addressing you at this opening of your second half century of usefulness. When an individual man enters on his second half century he usually counts himself to have attained his highest measure of efficiency. Not so with an organization like this. Great

Address of Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D.

as has been the work of the past fifty years, it is probably nothing in comparison with what shall be accomplished in the fifty years to come.

I do not undervalue the work of the fifty years just past, unless it be from mere inability to conceive its greatness. Who can measure the effects already produced? About fourteen thousand persons have been sent from America as colonists to Liberia, and six thousand recaptured slaves have been added by the Government of the United States. These colonists have brought about an equal number of heathen to a full participation in the blessings of Christian faith and of republican government, and have acquired partial sway and dominion over twenty times that number with beneficent effect. The new nation thus created has shown its sturdiness and vigor by successfully defending itself against the attacks of hostile savages in war. It has also shown its industry and diligence in the arts of peace. It has delivered a vast extent of coast from the curse of the slave trade; and has won recognition and respect from the leading nations of the earth. Surely the establishment of such a Republic is a great work to have been accomplished by the efforts of a voluntary association in fifty years.

The second half century is opening favorably for the cause. The members of the Society may well thank God and take courage. The full effect of that mighty change which has set free the African population of this country cannot yet be even predicted; but this one thing is certain, that the Colonization Society can no longer be accused of rendering slavery more secure. Our claims can now be judged fairly upon their own merits. The lurid glare of that dark cloud which so long hung over the United States no longer blinds the eyes of those who would examine the question of African colonization and judge of the greatness of the work which we have undertaken.

As I think of the magnitude of this work, and of the greatness of the issues which may arise from this transplantation of American civilization and politics, and the Christian faith,

Address of Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D.

into the Continent of Africa, I feel deeply sensible of my own inability to give an adequate discussion of any part of the subject. I find myself chiefly drawn to a consideration of the simple fundamental principles which explain the cause of the success or failure of colonization schemes—which show why some colonies perish with the original colonists and others grow into independent and flourishing States.

Let us endeavor to unfold one or two of these principles and see what auguries we may draw thence for the future of the Republic of Liberia.

The first impulse, in the settling of a colony, has usually been the desire of trade—of foreign commerce. This led to the planting of the colonies of ancient times; and this led to the more extensive colonization in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The native products of the virgin soil, mineral or vegetable, are coveted, and are procured in exchange for the finished products of the mother country. When this instinctive desire, which leads to the settlement of a new country, is left to its free and natural action it acts beneficially, and soon gives way to the normal infinitude of human wishes. The colonists cease to make trade with the mother country the prominent and absorbing end of their activities; they begin to supply each other's needs, and in intercourse with each other develop each other's faculties, and call out each other's manhood. But when the cupidity of the mother country endeavors to restrain the colonists from any other occupation than gathering up the raw material of the new country and exchanging it for the finished products of the old, then mischief begins. Man cannot be restrained and circumscribed in his action without becoming crippled and dwarfed in his powers. The colony which is compelled by legislative or other restraints to confine itself thus to one kind of trade or employment must become impoverished and finally perish. The first necessity for social order and social progress in any community is freedom—perfect freedom—of trade and commerce; perfect liberty in giving

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mutual assistance; liberty in co-operating for common ends; liberty in the exchange of labor and of the fruits of labor.

Would you be convinced of the reality of this necessity you have only to glance at the history of English colonies and of English provinces. Ireland once contained a happy and prosperous people, who had brought sundry branches of manufacture to the highest perfection. Forced by English legislation and institutions to limited lines of action, the Irish people have become so impoverished as to fly by millions to other lands, to escape famine and fevers in their own.

The history of India can be told in almost the same words. That terribly oppressed peninsula once contained a happy, prosperous, wealthy population, carrying many manufactures to an unexampled degree of success. English merchants gained immense wealth by trading there, and by the aid of the English Parliament, and the English army and navy, compelled the natives to depend upon foreign trade, and principally English trade. They have thus killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. No man brings home an immense fortune from trade with India now. The whole country has been drained, its manufactures destroyed, its people reduced to a lower level than that of English operatives themselves, and thousands are perishing for want of food.

Our mother country has always endeavored to keep her colonies on these Western Atlantic shores confined as much as possible to the same fatal course of making trade with Europe the chief end of life; happily with but partial success. As far, however, as she did succeed, she succeeded in bringing upon us poverty and woe. Our legislation, especially upon the question of a protective tariff, has fluctuated—many generous and clear-headed men have been deceived, and have thought protective duties were a fetter upon commerce, not perceiving that in the existing state of other nations they are only protections of freedom—our legislation has fluctuated, and with it our prosperity. When home manufactures have been protected, we have gradually moved forward toward prosperity and politi-

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cal purity and freedom. When the protection has been removed, and foreign trade thus unnaturally fostered, we have had fluctuating prices, financial crises, political corruption, the strengthening of slavery, and suffering among all laborers.

Unfortunately for us, as we import much of our literature and many of our ideas from England, and lean a great deal upon English opinions, we endeavor to explain our success or our reverses on entirely false principles. The aristocratic forms of English society, and the persistent working of her legislators in one direction for so many generations, have rendered it almost impossible for an Englishman of the present day to understand political economy, although in the earlier stages of the science English writers were its brightest lights. This inability is shown in the prevalence, even now, among English thinkers, of the doctrine of overpopulation, and the ascription of the prosperity of America to her abundant room to expand. The absurdity of these views is shown by the comparison of the various States of Europe with each other, and with other communities in the world. This comparison will show that a most densely populated country, like Belgium, may be happy and prosperous; a sparsely inhabited one, like Ireland, miserable.

As I was reading last evening the remarks of our distinguished naturalist, Agassiz, upon Brazil, I was struck by a fact which he mentions: that the dwellers in the valley of the Amazon, with boundless pastures suited for sheep and oxen, and on the banks of rivers inexhaustible as the ocean in the abundance and variety of their delicious fish, suffer with hunger, and appease its pangs by eating salt codfish from the North Atlantic—to such destitution are the inhabitants of the richest valley in the world reduced by the attempt to live on trading, exchanging the natural productions of the soil for manufactured articles of foreign nations. How could any doctrine of overpopulation possibly be applied to that part of the Empire of Brazil? Yet this doctrine of overpopulation affects not only the political economy and legisla-

Address of Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D.

tion of England, but even infects her science, and has given form to her theories of the natural selection of species.

The American Colonization Society had the good sense, twenty years ago, to put the government of its colony entirely in the hands of the colonists, and to this measure is the present prosperity of Liberia pre-eminently due. We should never forget, however, and the people of that Republic should never forget, the circumstances which led the Society to remove itself finally from all interference with the government of the colony or control over it—that it arose from a deliberate attempt, on the part of English merchants, supported for a time by the English Government, to force a foreign trade upon the people of Liberia in disregard of the customs regulations made by the Commonwealth.

The Liberians resisted the attempt, and resisted it successfully; but the danger from that quarter has not yet past; the whole force of English opinion will be brought to bear upon them to induce them to foster foreign trade, to induce them to confine their domestic industry to agricultural operations, and to the gathering of native products, while they depend upon English factories and workshops for all their clothing and cutlery. The Liberians themselves will be tempted by the apparent cheapness of foreign manufactured articles, and the ease of agricultural work, to yield to English persuasion and allow the free admission of foreign goods. If they yield to this temptation, ruin must follow. It cannot be, while the structure of English society is so false, and freedom of trade in land and labor is so restricted in Great Britain itself—it cannot be that the free admission of English goods into Liberia can be aught else than ruinous, tending to drag the inhabitants of Liberia down to a level with the English operative.

But I augur from sundry indications a better destiny for that Republic, and trust the time will soon come when we shall see a variety of occupations introduced among the Liberians, and the growth of the useful arts and manufactures wisely fostered, until Liberia shall produce in herself, by the labor of

Address of Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D.

her own citizens, all that her climate and natural productions and the native capacities of her citizens render it possible for her to furnish.

There is sufficient natural diversity in the fruits of various climates in the world to insure a certain amount of foreign trade. Tin must come from Cornwall, tea from China, ice from the north, oranges and figs from the south. This natural amount of foreign trade is of course highly beneficial; God has provided these diversities for wise ends. But when we carry in our ships coals to Newcastle, or fish to the Amazon, there must be something wrong in our trade; it is a waste of human power. When a colony sends raw material to the mother country to be manufactured and brought back in a finished state, the whole transportation is a pure waste of power, which might be saved by establishing the manufactories in the colony; and men are lured into this enormous waste by the fallacy of judging of a bargain by price alone. The only just method of judging whether it is better for the consumers of finished products to have home manufactures protected is to ask whether that protection will not increase the price of the consumer's products more than it raises the price of the articles he consumes.

Every laborer in a country is a benefit to the whole population of the country. Civilized society is a system of mutual co-operation, by which each man helps his neighbor; and the mode in which this mutual service is rendered is by purchase and sale. The more densely populated the country, the more neighbors I have who are working for me, preparing the articles I need; and the more diversified the occupation of the people about me, the more likely it is that every want and wish of my life shall be gratified.

It may, therefore, not be desirable for the United States to send the freedmen from the country; we need their labor here. Yet there will naturally be a certain percentage of them who will long to go to Africa. Even were our country prosperous, even were it easy for the freedmen to find work here at good wages, many of them would remember that Africa is the

Address of Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D.

land of their forefathers, yet that it is a new country; that its climate is suited to the negro, and unsuited to the white man; that in Liberia the negro is the ruling race; and that white men are disfranchised. Many of them, remembering these things, would have a desire to go thither, even were the United States in the most flourishing condition; much more will they desire to go when they see that our legislation is still fluctuating, our prosperity checkered, that the white man is still full of injustice and prejudice towards the colored man, and the way of ascent and progress for the negro is still difficult in America.

A certain number of freedmen will, therefore, be desirous of going to Liberia, and the percentage which can be aided in their emigration by this Society will be too small to affect seriously the strength and resources of the United States. But to Liberia it is a very different thing. One thousand emigrants a year will not be a serious drain upon this country; but one thousand emigrants a year will be a great gain to the sister Republic. To us it would be a loss of the three-hundredth part of one per cent., to them a gain of seven per cent. of their population. It would, therefore, in the end be a gain even to us. The foreign trade of Liberia is but small, (one-quarter of a million per annum,) but it will increase with her growing wealth; and if it be a natural and unforced trade, it is a benefit to both parties. Thus, in the natural course of events, we should reap finally large pecuniary returns to our country for the colonization of Liberia. Whatever is for the real interest of any one human being is ultimately for the interest of all; antagonism of interests is only transient, and usually only seeming, while the unity of interests is real and eternal. The errors of political economy have largely arisen from the assumption that the interests of buyers and sellers, of producers and consumers, of labor and capital, are, or can be antagonistic. This is indeed itself a great error, as well as the prolific parent of many others. All true commerce is for the mutual advantage of both parties; if we can demonstrate that it is for the real, permanent benefit of one, then it is for the benefit of the other also; and if we can demonstrate that it is to the injury of one,

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then it cannot be to the real advantage of the other. In other words, the profits of injustice and wrong are delusive. The periods of greatest apparent prosperity arising from a foreign trade carried on to the disadvantage of the colonies or less civilized partners in the trade, have always been followed by bankruptcy and ruin in the apparently prosperous country, and the magnificence of the princes has proved but empty gilding.

It was thus with the age of Pericles, and with the age of Louis the Fourteenth; it was thus in our own land, most notably in 1837, but also whenever the legislation of the country has fostered for a time foreign trade to the injury of home production. Liberia will be really valuable to us and to Europe as a market wherein to buy and sell, just in proportion as she most fully develops her own resources, and in particular as she develops her main resource, the industry and skill of her people. If she remains a simple agricultural nation, exporting palm-oil and coffee and cotton and dye-woods; importing her soap and cloths and works of mechanical ingenuity, then she must grow poorer, and the trade with her, remunerative at first, will presently become worthless. But if she fosters and develops the manhood of her own people, encouraging their manufacturing and inventive skill, and teaching them to supply themselves with whatever can possibly be manufactured by their own hands, then she will grow more and more wealthy, as well as more powerful, and trade with her will assume more and more importance. The more perfectly and evenly distributed in any country are the various workmen and manufactories which supply the wants of the people, the more able will that people be to import from abroad the articles which, from natural or artificial causes, cannot be produced among themselves.

The Colonization Society, therefore, in aiding the settlement and civilization of the young Republic of Liberia, are doing a work which shall bless not only the freedmen of the United States and the freemen of Africa, but all those nations which shall in the limitless future hold commercial and social intercourse with the nation which this Society has founded.

Address of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

ADDRESS OF HON. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.

Mr. President : I am requested to follow with a few remarks the interesting address to which we have listened.

I think, sir, no reflecting man can look at the past history of the African race, and at the movements now transpiring, and not believe that God is about doing some great thing for that people.

That vast expanse between the tropics has for centuries been shut out from the benign influences, resulting from the intercourse of nations which have renovated the other portions of the world. The Caucasian, when led by enterprise and the hope of honest gain to stand under its vertical sun, has paid a life-forefeit for his temerity. The man of God, with the love of souls in his heart and the gospel in his hand, has, on reaching its pestiferous shores, as a reward to his self-sacrificing purpose, been soon called to a more genial clime; while the Church has thus been advised that it is not so that Africa is to be redeemed.

The intercourse of civilization with this region has deepened its degradation. The heartless cupidity that would traffic in men, enlisting the barbarity there existing as its agent, has for ages, through the slave trade, added the most extreme human wretchedness to their otherwise deplorable condition. And, as we have looked upon the swarthy children of Africa here, in the isles of the sea, and on the southern continent of this hemisphere—poor, oppressed, and friendless—have we not said in our hearts, "God has forgotten them." "Heaven has forsaken them?" "It is true the promise is that the millennium shall come, but are they within the promise? It is true that Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God, but is it to be in hope, or in despair?" Have not some in their thoughtlessness, and others, to cover the wrong they have done, in defiance of the declaration of Heaven, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the whole earth," said

Address of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

"the black man is not my brother," and thus logically shut him out from the parentage of God and from the benefits of the expiatory sufferings of Calvary. Sir, God has neither forgotten them, nor the sparrows that are sold two for a farthing.

God never makes haste. With the "I am" there is an eternal now. And during that, which to us is delay, all are under the omnipotent control of Him who is as merciful as just. We look at the barren fields and stripped trees, and wait for the coming harvest and fruitage, the edict having gone forth that, "seed time and harvest, summer and winter, shall not fail;" in the hidden processes of nature God sees that what He has spoken is already done. We beguile a weary hour by the prattle of a child, and wonder as to his future, God sees him, now the champion of the cross in a heathen land, from the platform swaying the multitude, or directing the councils of a nation. We live in the passing present, while the Disposer of events sees the end from the beginning. But even our limited vision can now begin to see the developments of providences hitherto inscrutable.

On the opposite shores of the far-extended Atlantic were planted two colonies, the one three centuries, and the other half a century, since. Each is a little speck on a continental expanse. Each, though scarce visible, contained the germ of a nation. The one, in three centuries, has so developed that to-day, with all its temporary embarrassments, it is the grandest, freest Christian nation of the world. The other, in half a century, under far less fostering care, has a growth greater than that of the former when at the same period of youth. During two centuries and a half the colony, and afterwards the nation, on this shore received and purchased as slaves the inhabitants of the continent beyond the sea. One of the first ships that sailed up the James river, in 1621, was freighted with African slaves. After that, for weary centuries, millions were hurried across the thirsty sands to the dismal barracoons on the seaboard, there to be imprisoned until, amid the untold tortures of the middle passage, they and their de-

Address of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

scendants were here introduced to perpetual slavery. The Constitution of this nation did not forbid this traffic, but did forbid that any law should be passed prohibiting it before 1808, and authorized an impost duty of ten dollars a head upon the trade. That same instrument, in a phraseology studied in order that the enormity of the provision might not be patent, did recognize this servitude. I do not say who for this was guilty; British avarice, northern cupidity, southern pride, are all responsible. But, sir, there it was, and no man could see how the nation was to be delivered from this wrong. Finally deliverance came; but it came by an anguish more fearful than that which overwhelmed the home of the Pharaohs when the Angel of Death waved his dark wing over that devoted land, for more than the first-born of every household North and South has been stricken. This deliverance having come, I think we can discern the Providence in the concurring events, that just when the colored man here has obtained the right and the ability to choose his own home, on yonder shore a Republic (having passed through the perils and vicissitudes of infancy, with its schools and college and churches, its residences and stores, its trade and commerce, its established representative government, and social elevation, its twelve thousand colored Americans and two hundred thousand natives) invites him to come and share its fortunes and enjoy its privileges.

Sir, permit me here to say, that no black man with my consent should ever leave this country without his intelligent desire to do so. I consider he has as good a right to live here as I have. His ancestors came from a foreign land, and so did mine. I have here my attachments, and so he may have his. Our boundless wealth and illimitable territory can accommodate me and mine, and it can accommodate him and his.

They have been subordinate to law, patient under suffering, and, from a certain gentleness of nature, they have been submissive under exactions which would have converted us into fiends. They have not been drones, living on the charity of their superiors. No! father and mother, and son and daughter

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have worked as no other people ever labored. Their toil has subdued the luxuriant soil and converted the morass into the productive meadow. Independent of the productions of rice, corn, sugar, and tobacco, after earning their own bread and clothing, after enabling the white man to accumulate wealth and live in luxury, after enabling him to educate generation after generation his children, after supplying the cotton market of this country, they have by their labor supplied a quantity of the article last named for exportation amounting yearly to the average sum of a hundred and eighty millions in gold, and this when in slavery. This is a sum equal to two-thirds of the whole amount estimated to be requisite for the annual expenses of this nation, including the interest on our vast debt. The black man, in my opinion, has a right here to remain and enjoy the blessings and privileges of our free land. And further, if called upon to part company with him this year, the nation would suffer great financial embarrassments; for with only ninety millions of gold in the Treasury, what would be our condition if we were deprived of the one hundred and forty-four millions in gold which the exportation of cotton last year brought into the country? This, I admit, is a selfish view of the subject. I want the black man to have the right to stay or to go, as he pleases; and if his departure should create a vacuum of labor, it will be supplied. That civilization which travelled from the north of Africa to Greece and Rome, then over Europe, and so to America still moves west, and will bring us into intimate relations and intercourse with the multitudes of Asia. I think I can see how all labor vacuum in this country can be filled.

Sir, the black man has a right to stay here; so, too, the Celtic race of Great Britain have a right to remain in their native land; (I trust we shall never imitate the example of that boastingly philanthropic nation towards those whom their pride assumes to be an inferior race;) but I can see how each race may find benefit from having another land to which they may, if so they please, resort.

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Things here may not be as they would have them and as I would have them. They may not be content with political equality. You or I would not be content with anything short of that social equality which no enactment can exact. Some, from the inspirations of a new freedom, may be animated by a pride that will be restive under even the suspicion that they are thought to be essentially the inferiors of the dominant race. These considerations may prompt many to seek a home in the fertile plains beyond the great waters. It may be that, having here for some years gathered the rewards of an industry which is no longer to be unrequited, they, as the immigrants here from Germany, may carry to Liberia a moneyed capital there much required, and, borrowing from a nation that has held them in bondage the golden jewel of Christianity and the silver jewel of education, they may carry there treasures that are priceless.

But, sir, the grand and overshadowing benefit arising from this nation being planted on the shores of Africa, is that it is the only feasible instrumentality for Christianizing the hundred millions there living and every generation there dying. The insatiate javelins of the pale rider who courses along that coast, bringing death to the white man on his errand of mercy, is comparatively powerless against the man who is born for the tropics. It is left to the man of swarthy skin to enjoy the honor, on earth and in heaven, of having, in that weary land, pointed to the shadow of the Great Rock. It is left for him, in those thirsty deserts, to cry, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." It is left for him, in the land of the luxuriant palm, to scatter the leaves that are for the healing of the nation.

Who can estimate the value to the colored man here of the progress of the nation of Liberia? Their swarthy complexion ever marks them as members of a family different from ours. And if you can elevate that family, make its nationality respected, you honor them. Let the nation of Liberia extend its commerce, advance in learning and social refinement. Let

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her ships visit our harbors, and her merchants our markets. Let her men of science make discoveries, and her men of learning address us. Let her people exhibit social elegance as they make here their tours of pleasure and of business, and how greatly the weak and sinful prejudice against the tawny skin, which does exist, would be mitigated.

The Christianizing of a continent, teeming with undying life, is an object for philanthropy and charity second in sublimity only to the redemption of a world. And if the horizontal power (to borrow the expression of another) of our virtue, attracted by so grand a magnet, is not strong enough to reach to that object, it is because the vertical power of our religion, aided by all the allurements of Heaven, does not ascend to that living fountain from which we draw all that in us is worthy.

It is possible, I know, so to muffle the heart that not a single sympathy will vibrate in response to the cry of a hundred millions for knowledge, for civilization, and for eternal life. The prejudice that thus stupifies our charity is easily invoked. The greatest pride of an American is freedom, and we unconsciously look with disrespect on a complexion which, by our wrong, is associated with slavery. History, too, has lent itself to the promotion of this prejudice, by representing the inhabitants of Africa as a multitude of hideous, ignorant barbarians, leading lives of indolence and crime, while, in truth, in many parts of that continent, they are men of fine physical development, following the pursuits of agriculture, working in iron, making cotton cloth and jewelry, and where they have come in contact with the Mohammedan, reading the Arabic. Empirics in philosophy, too, with all the assumption of science, have catered to this prejudice. They take the sable casket, out of which the jewel of immortality has been rescued, and laying it on the dissecting-table, measure the skull, weigh the brain, examine the teeth, saw the bones, try the articulations of the jaw, and express sapient doubts as to the grade in humanity of their subject. And thus these charlatans, while profaning the workmanship of God, illustrate their own in-

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humanity. Let them read the learned and eloquent vindication of the unity of the human race by the great Humboldt in his *Cosmos*, and learn at once their injustice and their ignorance. We also see that the perverted wit and satire of years has been taxed, and itinerant minstrels having gathered together ribald couplets and vulgar caricatures, travel the country, holding up to the amusement and ridicule of crowded audiences their fellow-men of sensibilities as keen, of fidelity as true, of moral traits as sterling, as we possess. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." And on the streets of every town and city of this land you can see the graven image used as an advertisement of the product of the black man's industry. With slouched hat and tattered coat and arms a-kinbo, it stands, giving the first impression to children and confirming the bent and bias of the adult. Some there are who can never speak of the colored man without the adjective lazy, saucy, or other opprobrious qualification to a word now passed from genteel use.

It is by these and many such like influences that prejudice stupifies the soul as to the claims of Africa. But a better day now dawns, God has made bare His arm for its deliverance. The whispered supplication for his descendants of the venerable father, whose gray hair bears witness how many have been his years of disrespect and toil, has been heard. The cry of the sable mother from the pallet of straw has reached the ears of the God of Sabaoth. The children of Africa are free, and the stain of slavery will not linger! Their prowess on the field and their fidelity at their homes, during the recent struggle, have gained them respect with all. They, as if by inspiration, crave and acquire learning. As to their future political status, I forbear here to speak. Suffice it to say, their elevation here will greatly promote the welfare of their race across the Atlantic, and their advanced nationality there, honor them here. Is it not true, sir, that it seems as if God was about to do some great thing for Africa?

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ADDRESS OF REV. BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D.,

LATE PRESIDENT OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VT.

Mr. President: I do not rise to make a speech, for I should shrink from such an endeavor after having listened to the eloquent and able address of the gentleman who has just taken his seat; but I have been requested, should time permit this evening, to make a brief statement respecting one of the professors in the College at Liberia, who pursued his collegiate studies under my care a few years ago. I comply with the request the more readily because the case of Professor Freeman, aside from personal considerations, may illustrate the natural process through which the mind of many an intelligent negro has passed, or will pass, before coming to the conclusion that Liberia presents a most natural and desirable home for the colored man.

Young Freeman entered College with a strong desire for an education, but without any definite idea of the purpose to which it should be applied when acquired. He came with evident distrust of his own abilities, for he had had no opportunity to compare himself with that race which is so prone to disparage the natural talents of the African. He labored under the trembling apprehension, too, that he should receive from his fellow-students indications of displeasure at his presence, or of contempt for his race. All this was natural—the almost necessary result of the social and intellectual condition of colored men among us, and of the views entertained respecting them by a large portion of the community.

They need to be inspired with self-respect; it must, in some way, be revealed to their consciousness that they *are somebody*; that their manhood is not extinguished, only degraded; and that by suitable measures and exertions it can be elevated and burnished. College is an admirable place for this reconstruction of character. It gives a man credit for what he does; it allows him to pass for what he is really worth.

Freeman brought with him the habit of self-depreciation; and when this was manifested in some of his actions, he was

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reminded by his instructors that he had been admitted to the institution as a student in full standing, and that, so long as his deportment was correct and his progress in study satisfactory, the authorities of the College would regard him as entitled to all the rights and privileges that were allowed to other students. By the kind treatment of his teachers, and by the process of measuring himself in the class-room with his Anglo-Saxon associates, he gradually acquired confidence in himself. Then his deportment was so unexceptionable, and his success in study so highly respectable, that he won the regards of all his fellow-students, and in no instance, I believe, was he molested in word or action during his whole collegiate course.

As the time for his graduation approached and arrangements were to be made for the public exercises of commencement, his classmates, with united voice, requested the faculty to give Freeman the honor of delivering the salutatory address in Latin. As his standing as a scholar entitled him to distinction, this request was very cheerfully complied with; but lest the public might suppose that he was required to speak in Latin because he could not speak well in English, an oration in that language was also assigned him; and both were performed to his credit, and to the satisfaction of his friends and instructors. This is probably the only instance in a New England College in which a colored man has been honored with the appointment of salutatorian on commencement day.

Having accomplished his education and acquired some confidence in himself, it became a question of great practical importance, and one in which the young graduate felt a deep personal interest, viz. in what pursuit shall he be employed. Most young men at this stage of their education devote themselves to one of the learned professions; but here is a sensitive, aspiring, well-educated youth, to whom those professions are virtually closed. Shall he, then, become a teacher? Whom shall he teach? He had learned in College that while his fellow-students were sought for and employed as instructors in winter schools, his services were never in demand. He had

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found, even, that some who were the declared friends of the colored man were not disposed to place their children under his instruction, however worthy or well qualified he might be.

Shall he devote himself to the elevation of the colored race, and employ his mental discipline and his acquisitions in toiling to instruct the negro? This seemed to be the only path of usefulness open to him, and he entered upon it with cheerful hope. But he soon found that many of those who came under his influence had but feeble desire for elevation. They had been so long depressed and degraded that aspirations for a higher social state had become almost extinct. He saw, too, that instead of elevating the masses around him to his own standard, he should gradually but certainly gravitate towards their level, unless he could be admitted to the society of his equals or superiors. Here came his trials. Custom and prejudice have barred the door of social life against him, even though his superior claims to intellectual and moral worth are admitted. Not only so, but men of low degree, indefinitely his inferiors in all respects, feel at liberty to insult him in the streets, sneer at him in public conveyances, degrade him to the side table at hotels, and remind him by nameless annoyances that he bears upon him marks that neither education nor moral excellence, neither civility of language nor courtesy of manner, can ever remove.

By such treatment his keen sensibilities became deeply wounded, his heart depressed, and he sighed for emancipation from this social bondage. Early in life his mind, for want of correct information, had become strongly prejudiced against the Colonization Society. He thought he saw in it a purpose to deprive the black man of his natural and national rights, and to expatriate him to a distant and desolate wilderness. To his excited vision there seemed to be lurking under this outward pretence of pure benevolence another specimen of Anglo Saxon selfishness, which for its own advantage would sacrifice the dearest rights and interests of the colored man. But now circumstances induced him to reconsider this judg-

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ment of condemnation, and to examine candidly the character and claims of the Colonization Society. The result was a reversal of his former judgment, and the conclusion that for him and his posterity the native home of his ancestors presented hopes and attractions that neither America nor any other land could furnish. And who will say that his judgment in this particular was erroneous? Notice the elements out of which that opinion was formed.

There is on the West coast of Africa the young Republic of Liberia, composed of colored men exclusively—its President, its Legislature, its judiciary, its military officers, its diplomatic agents, all are men of color. There is a well-arranged system of education, embracing the several gradations, from the common school to the college, and all those instructors, from the college president to the district school-master, are men of color. Here, then, is a land where a colored face is a recommendation rather than an obstacle to one's advancement. Here men are estimated according to their true worth. Here the colored man has an admirable opportunity to develop his real character—to prove to the world that he has capacity for business, for education, for self-government, and for an elevated civilization. Here is the national flag of the African Republic waving over the capital, the forts, the shipping in the harbor, and commanding the respect of the nations of the earth.

Then there is a most productive soil, yielding to manual industry ample returns of tropical fruits, of cotton, of sugar, and other commodities which command a ready market in distant nations; and a wide field also is presented for the exercise of mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial industry.

Then, if a desire to be useful to his race animates the heart of the colored man in this country, where can he find an opportunity more hopeful and inviting than the Republic of Liberia offers? The benign influence of that Government is felt for a thousand miles on the coast and for more than two hundred miles in the interior. "More than three hundred

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thousand aborigines reside within the territory of Liberia, and are brought more or less directly under the influence and control of her civilized institutions." Not hostile tribes seeking to annoy or to annihilate this new Christian Republic, but mostly Pagans, allied to it by compacts or treaties, and kindly disposed towards its citizens and its government. Never was there a more hopeful field to the Christian man of color for missionary enterprise.

Is it strange, then, that a colored man of reflection, of education, of refinement, with a strong desire to benefit his family and his race, and to escape from the embarrassments and disabilities under which he labored in this land, should deliberately determine that Liberia must be the home of himself and of his posterity?

And I congratulate your Society, Mr. President, on this valuable acquisition to the educational force in the College in Liberia. They could not have made a better choice. Professor Freeman is a gentleman and a scholar; his character and acquisitions would entitle him to a college professorship in this country. He is now in America on a brief visit. Strong temptations have been laid before him to induce him to abandon Africa and remain in this land. A large salary was offered him to take the direction of an important colored school, which he promptly declined. "Tell me, then," said the trustee of the school, "tell me what sum of money would be sufficient to persuade you to accept the office." "*Such a sum,*" promptly replied the Professor, "*as would induce you, sir, to take the social position of the negro in this country.*" The attempt to withdraw him from Liberia was abandoned.

I congratulate you, Mr. President, on the present favorable prospects of the Colonization Society. I now and then hear a word of discouragement, but to my view the future is full of hope. The dealings of Providence towards the colored race in this country are indeed mysterious. Into the depths of those solemn mysteries we will not attempt to penetrate. God is His own interpreter, and in His own way and time He will make

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them plain. But our duty is to be governed by what we can see and understand.

What are the facts now before us? More than two thousand colored persons of the South are presenting their urgent requests to be settled in Liberia. The government of that Republic are anxious to receive accessions to their population from this country. Houses of reception, fertile lands for cultivation, await the emigrants. This Society has a substantial ship ready, at suitable times, to take them to their African home. What, then, is wanting? Nothing but money to pay the expenses of their passage across the water and to support them a few months, during the process of acclimation.

Let these facts be spread widely through the country; let the philanthropist and the Christian be informed that a large number of colored people have made application for passage to Liberia, and are now waiting the response of this Society to determine whether they may go, or whether they must remain, and I cannot doubt that funds will be speedily furnished, and these anxious people will be cheered by this answer from your Society: "Make yourselves ready, and we will send you to the Republic of Liberia."

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It had not been the purpose of the Chair to make any remarks this evening; and, certainly, it is not to supply any deficiency of eloquence or argument that it is deemed proper, perhaps, to say a few words in connection with the topics that have been already so fully and so admirably discussed.

Some doubt has been expressed in regard to the temper of those in charge of the Society's affairs—some apprehension that there exists among them a feeling of discouragement. Never was there a greater mistake. The Directors of the

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American Colonization Society, now assembled in Washington, the Executive Committee, which directs the operations of the Society during the recess of the Board of Directors, the President of the Society, whose knowledge of it dates from its organization, were never in better heart than at present; never more thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of the scheme of African Colonization, and of its perfect adaptation to the circumstances of the times upon which we have fallen.

And why should it be otherwise, when there is at this time *more than two thousand applicants for transportation to Liberia*, a greater number than have ever before been on the rolls of the Society?—a number, not gathered together by its agents but furnished by the voluntary action of those who desire to make Africa their home.

If ever a prediction was falsified by the event, it has been the prediction that, with the general emancipation of the negro, colonization would become extinct; and that Liberia, in place of being a success, would be a lamentable failure, dwindling from a negro Republic on the coast of Africa to a missionary station, to be maintained by pious contributions. The experience, recorded in the Report which has been read this evening, proves the contrary. Would that our purses were as full as our hearts are in this connection. During the uncertainties of the late unhappy contest emigration ebbed, and few and far between were the expeditions to Liberia; but the war was no sooner over than the flood tide commenced; and, now, the means of the Society, accumulated in the interval, have been exhausted in the transportation of emigrants: and still they come, still ask for aid, and, in greater numbers than ever, make the wants of the Society greater than they have been at any time since its organization in 1816. With no reason, then, for discouragement, of one thing this audience may be assured—no discouragement exists.

The remarks of the speakers that have preceded me suggest that I should state here, what has often been told before on these occasions, the object of the American Colonization So-

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ciety. Why has it existed for so many years? Why has it included in its active membership the leading spirits of the North and South, the East and West, among whom none was more honored, none did more service, than the kinsman of the Senator from New Jersey, who has addressed us this evening? I mean the late Theodore Frelinghuysen. Why has the Society survived the war? Why does it still boast a constituency irrespective of the sectional divisions of our country? The reason is a plain one. It has never mixed with its deliberations the question of slavery. It has existed only to remove those who desired to better their condition by emigration to Africa. It has attempted no proselytism in America. It has aimed but at the prosperity of Liberia. If its advice was asked about emigration, it said to the applicant, "if you can be satisfied where you are, remain here; if you are dissatisfied, you will find aid in removing at our hands. Your residence here is due to no act of your own. You and your ancestors have served us and our ancestors faithfully. You have aided in the development of our common country. No one has a right to force you to remove. Stay where you are, then, if you can be happy where you are. This Society exists only to help you to remove, when your own convictions shall be in favor of removal."

There are those who believe that the white man and the negro will ultimately establish here such relations as shall enable them to live in happiness together. If so, well. Colonizationists will be the last to interfere with such a state of things, or to regret, should such expectations be realized. In that event, Liberia's blessings will be confined to Africa, whose great missionary station, for civilization and the Gospel, she will then be, and not a dollar will have been spent in building up the negro Republic that will not bring a rich return.

But it is due to frankness to say, that this has not been the expectation, generally, of colonizationists. They have anticipated the time when the negro and the white man must part company; when the two families of the same race, as they are called by the Senator from New Jersey in his remarks this

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evening, or, as others style them, the two races, must separate; and when the negro must be the one to seek another home. The fault of American politicians, of American statesmen, of Americanism indeed, is, that the legislation and action of to-day are most commonly for to-day only. It is not recollected that the population of the year 1900 is to be one hundred million; and that, at the present rate of increase, the population of 1950 will be about two hundred million. This is no mere speculation. The past decades prove it. The teaching of seven census cannot be ignored. With this population the negro will have to contend on very different terms from those which might influence him to-day, with a population of, say forty million. Colonizationists have looked forward to these times. They have sought to provide for them. Liberia is the means they have prepared to meet what they think it is not improbable may be the fearful exigencies of the future. They have anticipated an emigration to Liberia as active as the emigration from Ireland to America. They have believed that a homogenous population of white men will one day prevail in America. Should the coming days prove them to have been right in these anticipations, what evils will they not have averted? To what thanks and blessings will they not, then, be acknowledged by all men to be entitled?

Still, this great question is one that the negro must solve for himself; and now, as in the past, to him colonizationists leave the solution of it *exclusively*. On this point, they must never be misunderstood; and to prevent even the shadow of misunderstanding, the Chair, on behalf of the Society, has deemed it proper to explain once more the principles of the cause which the Society exists to promote, and its action practically in regard to it.

What is wanting now is aid—active aid; not the gathering of a crowd to listen to such oratory as has fascinated us this evening only, but the aid which comes from the purse, as well as from the heart and the voices, of the listeners. Two thousand would-be emigrants are asking the means of emigration. Will you give it to them?

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1868.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

A letter was submitted from the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Baltimore, January 20, stating that he could not be present, as he was engaged in the trial of an important cause "which cannot be postponed." Whereupon the Hon. G. Washington Warren, of Massachusetts, was appointed Chairman.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., of New Jersey.

* The Board proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary, when William Coppinger having been nominated, was, on motion, appointed Secretary of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, Mr. Pettit, and the Rev. Dr. Labaree were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 15 and 16, 1867, were read.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report of that body.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Committee on Cre-

Delegates—Life Directors—Executive Committee.

dentials, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, as follows :

DELEGATES FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Vermont—Rev. John K. Converse, George W. Scott, Esq.

Connecticut—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Richard D. Hubbard,* Dr. Henry A. Grant,* Rev. William W. Turner,* Rev. George H. Clark,* Daniel Phillips, Esq.*

Massachusetts—Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., Abner Kingman, Esq.*

New York—Henry H. Reynolds, Esq., Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq., William B. Wedgwood, Esq.

New Jersey—Rev. William H. Steele,* Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D.

Pennsylvania—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1868.*

The Board met at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment; the Hon. Mr. Warren in the chair.

* Not present.

Standing Committees—Annual Papers.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of New Jersey.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Chair appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows:

Foreign Relations.....	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon Peter Parker, *Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.
Finance.....	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. John K. Converse, William Gunton, Esq.
Auxiliary Societies.....	{ Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.
Agencies.....	{ Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D., William B. Wedgwood, Esq.
Accounts.....	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., George W. Scott, Esq., Henry H. Reynolds, Esq.
Emigration.....	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq., Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

Rev. Dr. McLain, as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement and accompanying papers be accepted, and referred to the several Standing Committees to whom the subjects appropriately belong.

The appointed hour having come for the meeting of the

Amendment. Election of Officers.

Society, the Board took a recess, and at 12.15 o'clock resumed its session.

The report of Dr. James Hall, as Agent of the Society for the ship *Golconda*, was read.

When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report and accompanying financial statement of Dr. Hall be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Accounts.

The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed, unanimously approved, and laid over for the action of the Board at its next Annual Meeting, viz :

Resolved, That it is hereby proposed that article Fifth of the Constitution of the Society be amended by striking out the words "previous to," and inserting in their stead "ending on the day of."

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourns to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President Maclean, Mr. Pettit, and the Rev. Dr. Labaree were appointed the Committee; who subsequently reported, through their Chairman, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows :

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Copinger.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

Committee on Finance.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board confirm the nominations by the Committee, and elect the persons named in their report.

On motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 23, 1868.*

The Board met at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment, the Hon. Mr. Warren in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. John K. Converse, of Vermont.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, viz:

The Committee feel deeply the necessity of improving the financial condition of the Society, so as to meet the demands which are already pressing upon it, and the still greater demands which are evidently coming upon it. But the principal means come within the province of other committees, such as the employment of agents, of such ability and weight of character that they can command the respectful attention of all whom they desire to address. Another is, bring all the Auxiliaries into harmonious and energetic co-operation with the Parent Society. In this would be included the revival of some that have for some time been inactive, especially at the West, and, as soon as practicable, at the South.

Various projects are sometimes discussed by persons who are friendly but not familiar with our affairs in their details.

It has been said that emigrants may go at their own expense, as Irish and German emigrants come to the United States, and we may guide and facilitate their emigration. Of this, it is enough to say, that there are no such emigrants now, nor can we expect them within any period for which we can

Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

judiciously make calculations. When they present themselves it will be easy to make the necessary arrangements for their assistance.

We must rely on the donations and bequests of those who appreciate our labors and are willing to sustain them. They must be furnished with the means of knowing their duty, and we believe they may be trusted to do it.

The Rev. Dr. Orentt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies would respectfully report :

That in considering, at this juncture of the history of African Colonization, the influence which Auxiliary Societies have exerted and are yet to exert in the prosecution of the great work of this Society, they feel impressed with this conviction: While the main movement of the body must emanate from the centre of the Parent organization, the Auxiliary Societies are as limbs, no one of which is unimportant; and that the efficiency of the whole will depend on these two characteristics, to wit: The living *energy* and the united *harmony* of action pervading the one body in all its parts.

The Parent Society's chief, not to say only object, is to colonize colored people of the United States in Liberia, and, in the judgment of your Committee, this should be the one single object of each and all its branches.

With such unity of purpose and action, the still existing Auxiliaries of the Northern sea-board States might of themselves enable this Society to carry on its operations without interruption or embarrassment. At the same time, your Committee, looking over the many States whence aid may at length be expected, are impressed with the conviction that the Western States should at once renew their efforts to help forward the good cause we are aiming to promote. In some of those

Committee on Agencies.

States there are Auxiliary Societies which only need reanimating to be made efficient. Besides, the Western States are receiving an immigration and are enjoying a prosperity which prepares them to appreciate the value to the black man of an independent home, and gives them the means of furnishing material aid to assist him in his praiseworthy endeavor.

The Southern States cannot be expected, at present, to render us much pecuniary assistance; and yet it is desirable, as soon as practicable, to have Auxiliary Societies in those States, in order to have them represented in the meetings of this Board.

In view of these considerations, your Committee recommend for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to all the existing Auxiliaries of this Society to use their speed and utmost endeavors to make their several Societies more active and efficient, and thereby secure more fully the confidence and support of the Christian public, and their own increased ability, to help meet the claims now pressing upon the Executive Committee.

Mr. Wedgwood, from the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Standing Committee on Agencies beg leave to make the following report:

The demand for aid on the part of emigrants wishing to go to Liberia is without a precedent in the history of this Society. Where, a few years ago, applications were made to this Society by single individuals, or by companies of eight or ten, now applications are made by hundreds, and even by thousands, and this Society have now more than two thousand applicants ready to leave as soon as funds can be raised to defray their expenses.

These facts seem to require a corresponding degree of activity and energy on the part of the Society to meet this demand. The Society is justified in making a more pressing

Committee on Accounts.

appeal to the public for funds than they have ever made before.

The United States Government is rapidly absorbing this continent, and our people, through the aid of this Society, are rapidly taking possession of the continent of Africa. We have planted American civilization in the Republic of Liberia, which, it is hoped, is destined to spread over that entire continent. The Liberians are already dreaming of a republican empire on that continent, embracing millions of enlightened and Christianized citizens. This system of aiding our colored people to take possession of the continent of Africa is one of the noblest of American enterprises.

Barnaby, in his "Travels in North America," published in 1775, says: "A strange but visionary idea has entered into the minds of the generality of mankind, that empire is travelling Westward, and every one is looking forward with eager and impatient expectation to that destined moment when America is to give the law to the rest of the world."

Through our system of civilization, America is to-day giving her law, her language, and her religion to the continent of Africa. It is the duty of every American citizen to cherish the warmest sympathy and friendship for our brethren in Africa who are there establishing another great empire.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that efficient Agents be employed by the Executive Committee in all parts of the United States, who are competent to present this subject before the American people in its true light, as one of the most important enterprises of America, in giving her law, her language, and her religion to Africa.

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted :

The Standing Committee on Accounts report that they have found the books of the Society and the accounts of Dr. Hall, Agent of the ship *Goleonda*, correctly kept and properly vouched, and they recommend that the same be approved.

Committee on Emigration.

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report: That they find the duties devolved upon them essentially changed from what they have hitherto been. In previous years your Committee have had their attention called to the difficulty of procuring emigrants to secure the ground that had been provided for their home in Africa, and they have urged the adoption of the means necessary to that end. Now, however, the pressure upon the Society is from another quarter, and instead of having to solicit emigrants to strengthen Liberia, the large number offering and begging for a passage to that Republic, in Africa, devolves upon us the duty simply of sending all such as shall be found suitable and calculated to aid in rendering Liberia a prosperous, free, and religious State. The Annual Report exhibits the gratifying fact that, of the thirteen hundred sent out by the last three voyages of the *Goleonda*, a large number were members of the churches of the different denominations, and, at the same time, of the varied and most important industrial pursuits. This the Committee regard as of the highest importance and of the most gratifying character.

As the matter now stands, the Committee recommend that this work shall be carried on; that such emigrants shall be selected from the number applying as will be a valuable acquisition to Liberia and sent forward; that every effort shall be made in this direction. This is the great work of the Society. It is the fundamental work to colonize people of color, residing in this country, in Africa, and all the means we possess we regard as belonging to this object, and that all we have shall be devoted to it. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be recommended to use the means at their command to carry on the work of sending all proper emigrants that shall offer during the present year.

Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Rev. Mr. Malcom, from the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully report: We have considered the subjects referred to us, in reference to securing from the Government "the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and Liberia," and also "the restoration of the African Squadron."

The subject of "the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and Liberia" is one of great importance. The commerce of Liberia is already large for a young nation, and is increasing yearly. Great Britain, to secure the valuable trade of West Africa, has established a line of steamers touching regularly at Monrovia and Cape Palmas. Our republican institutions have been established in Africa by those who have voluntarily gone forth from our midst, and we owe it to these hardy pioneers to give them facilities for communicating with their friends in the United States. We learn with pleasure that the Legislature of Vermont has adopted resolutions asking Congress to establish a line of mail steamers between the United States and the Republic of Liberia.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain provides for maintaining a squadron upon the West coast of Africa, carrying eighty guns. Great good has resulted in past years from this treaty.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our Government be requested to furnish facilities for mail communication between the United States and the West coast of Africa.

Resolved, That such measures be adopted by the Executive Committee as may be deemed by them most expedient, in regard to the renewal of the African Squadron on the West coast of Africa.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Adjournment.

The minutes of to-day's meeting were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Labaree, of Massachusetts, and then adjourned.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,

Chairman.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary of the Board.

FIFTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

January 19 and 20, 1869.

WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION BUILDING,
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET,
1869.

M'GILL & WITHEROW, PRINTERS.

American Colonization Society.

President,

JOHN H. B. LATOCH, Esq.

Honorary Secretary,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer,

REV. WILLIAM McLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary,

REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary,

WILLIAM COPPINGER.

Executive Committee,

HARVEY LINCOLN, M. D., *Chairman.*

JOSEPH H. BROADLEY, Esq.,

HON. PETER PARKER,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

HON. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.

HON. JOHN B. KERR.

STATED MEETINGS—First Friday of each month.

REGULAR PACKET FOR LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society will dispatch their superior ship "Golconda," 1096 tons, for Liberia, on the first day of May and the first day of November, regularly. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—and support for the first six months after landing. Single grown persons get ten acres, and families twenty-five acres of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid. Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of the American Colonization Society. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it may be made to the address of the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

FIFTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

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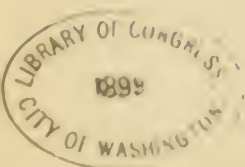
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

January 19 and 20, 1869.

WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION BUILDING,
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.
1869.

M. J. L.

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Officers of the Society.

President.

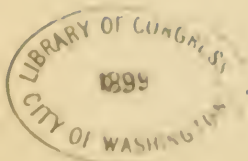
1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.	1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware.
1835. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Ala.	1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C.
1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York.	1854. Rev. Robert Palne, D. D., Mississippi.
1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia.	1854. Rev. Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., Ky.
1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey.	1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1854. Henry Stoddard, Esq., Ohio.
1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware.	1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md.
1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England.	1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois.
1841. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Mass.	1854. Hon. Edward Bates, Missouri.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri.
1845. Rt. Rev. Chas. P. Mellvaine, D. D., O.	1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California.
1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.	1855. Hon. Henry Dutton, Connecticut.
1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me.	1856. Hon. George F. Patten, Maine.
1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.	1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia.
1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia.	1859. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., N. Y.
1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia.	1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., N. J.
1849. Hon. Robert J. Walker, D. C.	1861. Richard T. Haines, Esq., N. J.
1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania.	1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1861. Hon. John Bell, Tennessee.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York.	1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island.
1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey.	1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y.
1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn.	1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.
1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn.	1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania.
1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y.	1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J.
1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi.	1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
1854. Rev. Osmon C. Baker, D. D., N. H.	1869. Rev. S. Irenaus Prime, D. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y.	1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn.	1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

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Officers of the Society.

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware. |
| 1835. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Ala. | 1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York. | 1854. Rev. Robert Palne, D. D., Mississippi. |
| 1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia. | 1854. Rev. Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., Ky. |
| 1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey. | 1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1854. Henry Stoddard, Esq., Ohio. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. |
| 1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England. | 1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois. |
| 1841. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Mass. | 1854. Hon. Edward Bates, Missouri. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri. |
| 1845. Rt. Rev. Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D., O. | 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1855. Hon. Henry Dutton, Connecticut. |
| 1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me. | 1856. Hon. George F. Patten, Maine. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. | 1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia. |
| 1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia. | 1859. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia. | 1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., N. J. |
| 1849. Hon. Robert J. Walker, D. C. | 1861. Richard T. Haines, Esq., N. J. |
| 1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania. | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1861. Hon. John Bell, Tennessee. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York. | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island. |
| 1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey. | 1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Osmon C. Baker, D. D., N. H. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. H. D. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS Conn.	1852. HON. MILLARD FILMORE..... N. Y.
1841. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... R. I.	1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... R. I.
1842. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D..... Conn.	1854. HON. ALBERT FEARIN..... Mass.
1843. REV. F. ENEZER BURGESS, D. D..... Miss.	1854. REV. RALPH R. GURLEY..... D. C.
1844. FRANKS GRIFFIN, Esq..... Miss.	1854. HON. FRANKLIN PIERCE..... N. H.
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL.D..... N. Y.	1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq..... N. Y.
1846. REV. WM. M. LAIN, D. D..... D. C.	1857. DANIEL HEW, Esq..... Ill.
1847. HERMAN CAMP, Esq..... N. Y.	1858. CHARLES B. NEW, Esq..... Mass.
1851. HENRY STODDARD, Esq..... Ohio.	1858. REV. JOHN ORFUY, D. D..... Conn.
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D..... N. J.	1858. REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D..... Mass.
1852. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq..... La.	1859. HON. WILLIAM NASH..... Vt.
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... Md.	1854. DR. ALEXANDER GUY..... Ohio.
1852. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... Pa.	

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1869.

VERMONT.—Gen. John W. Phelps.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

CONNECTICUT—William S. Charnley, Esq., Charles L. Chaplain, Esq., Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Henry Barnard, Rev. William W. Turner, Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, Heman H. Barbour, Esq., Daniel Phillips, Esq., James B. Hosmer, Esq., Daniel P. Crosby, Esq., Charles Seymour, Esq.

NEW YORK.—Rev. S. Irenou Prime, D. D., William Tracy, Esq., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Moses Allen, Esq., Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman, Sidney A. Schieffelin, Esq., Wm B Wedgwood, Esq., Thos. A. Davenport, Esq., Isaac T. Smith, Esq.

NEW JERSEY.—Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Rev. Edward R Craven, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Richard M. Abernethy, D. D., Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D., Rev. J. Kelsey Barr, Dr. Joseph Cross.

PENNSYLVANIA.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Rev William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev Alexander Randall, D. D., Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, James M. Ferguson, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Rev. John W. Dulles, Arthur M. Barton, Esq., James P. Michellon, Esq.

FIFTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 19, 1869.

OBITUARY.

Since the last Annual Meeting five of the Vice-Presidents of the Society have been removed by death, viz: Hon. JOSEPH E. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, for eighteen years the esteemed President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, one of our most influential as well as earliest friends; Hon. EDWARD COLES, of Pennsylvania, who, in 1819, emancipated and settled in Illinois the slaves whom he had inherited from his father's estate, and, in 1855, made himself a Life Director of this Society by the contribution of one thousand dollars; Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, ever ready and willing to do anything in his power for the welfare of his fellow-men; and Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, of New York, who rendered valuable services as a Manager of the Society during his residence in this city.

Two of the Delegates, who attended the meeting of the Board of Directors one year ago, have also ceased from their labors, viz: Hon. GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, of New York, one of the early supporters of this enterprise, and who witnessed the departure of the first emigrants for Western Africa, and gave the closing months of his life, even to his last day, to the labor of raising funds for the promotion of the cause; and HENRY H. REYNOLDS, Esq., of New York, whose interest in the work of

Finances.

African Colonization was intelligent and abiding, contributing steadily and liberally of his means for its promotion.

It is proper to mention the death of HUGH DAVEY EVANS, Esq., of Maryland, President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, having been officially connected with it since its organization. His most important service in this regard was the formation of a code of laws for Maryland in Liberia, the merits of which are so great that eminent jurists have declared that few States in the American Union but would be benefited by its adoption.

In the removal of these Vice-Presidents and laborers, this Society is bereaved of great public and private worth, and of efficient aid in its work of benevolence and philanthropy.

FINANCES.

The balance in the Treasury, January 1st, 1868, was.....	\$8,425 51
The receipts for the succeeding twelve months have been from	
Donations.....	26,009 99
Legacies.....	16,794 37
Other sources, including \$6,681.25 from sale of invested funds.....	13,836 41
Making a total of.....	65,066 28
The payments have been for the transportation of emigrants from their homes to the port of embarkation and for their support on the voyage and for the first six months after landing in Liberia.....	30,664 54
For repairs and sailing the ship Golconda.....	15,609 92
The Government of Liberia for the care of recaptured Africans, and for salaries of Secretaries and Agents at home and in Liberia; paper and printing the African Repository; taxes and insurance on Colonization Building; counsel fees in litigated Will cases, and postage, printing, and other expenses.....	17,114 17
Making a total of.....	63,388 62
Balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1868.....	1,677 65

Emigrants Sent.

During the last three years our Treasury has been enriched with about seventy thousand dollars from the estate of one who had long been a generous friend—the late Eben Fairchild, Esq., of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and within the last few weeks some six thousand dollars, the result of legacies specifically devised by the late Hon. Edward Coles, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These estates are closed—the assistance thus rendered to the great cause, which the testators loved in life, has been most timely and providential.

Appreciating the high purposes for which this Society and Liberia were founded and which they promise to fulfill, Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, has lately magnanimously transmitted his contribution of one thousand pounds, (\$6,606.14,) “to be laid out in sending persons to Liberia in whom it is unmistakably evident that they have the highest welfare of Africa at heart.” Such liberality shall never be forgotten, and it is hoped may be followed by the liberal and wealthy at home and abroad.

The financial prospects of the Society cannot but be contemplated with solicitude. During the war the expenditures were diminished in consequence of the suspension of emigration to Africa. Thus a fund accumulated, which has been used to meet the increased calls for passage. Within the last three years the Society’s outlays have exceeded the receipts by sixty-three thousand dollars. The excess in the Treasury is thereby almost exhausted, and if its income be not speedily and largely augmented the work must be considerably reduced.

EMIGRANTS SENT.

The Goleonda, which was mentioned one year ago to have sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, with 312 emigrants,

Emigrants Sent.

anchored off Monrovia, December 24, 1867, after a pleasant passage of thirty six days. Visiting Cape Mount and Grand Bassa, and landing the people destined for those points, she left Monrovia, January 26, and arrived at Baltimore, March 10.

The Golconda cleared at Baltimore, April 21, and at Savannah, May 14, on her fourth voyage for Liberia, with four hundred and fifty-one emigrants, the majority of whom were from Georgia, viz: twelve from Savannah, five from Augusta, twenty-five from Sparta, thirty-seven from Mariqn, and two hundred and four from Columbus; twelve from Mobile and thirty-nine from Eufaula, Alabama: forty-two from Columbus, Mississippi; sixty-five from Ridge, South Carolina; nine from Nashville, Tennessee; and one from Washington, D. C.

They chose as their places of settlement: Monróvia, sixty-nine; Cape Palmas, ninety; and Grand Bassa, two hundred and ninety-two.

Of the avocations, sixty-five of the adult males reported themselves as farmers, eleven carpenters, seven blacksmiths, four shoemakers, four barbers, two house-painters, two confectioners, one plasterer, one bricklayer, one butcher, one gardener, one coppersmith, and one engineer. Sixty-eight could read, and forty could read and write.

Of church communicants forty-four were connected with the Methodist denomination and sixty-two with the Baptist. Five were ministers of the Gospel, one of them being accompanied by two of the deacons and some thirty members of his former congregation.

Many of the farmers and mechanics were supplied with tools. Turning lathes and machinery for grist and saw mills, for which ample water-power abounds in Liberia, were taken by several parties; and no charge was made for the transporta-

Emigrants Sent.

tion of all such articles. A few took considerable merchandise and cash with them. One man is known to have had eight hundred dollars in gold when he embarked.

Preparations had been made for the passage of as many emigrants as the Golconda could comfortably accommodate, and it was a great disappointment that so many failed when so many wanted to go. A good margin had been reserved for failures. But some from one cause and some from another did not make their appearance, and there was no time left for others to take their places.

It is asserted, by the worthy leader of the expected party of one hundred persons from Halifax, North Carolina, that the letter containing an order for their transportation to Baltimore to embark was "taken from the post office and kept by another man" than him to whom it was addressed, and telegrams sent to him were not delivered until too late to reach the vessel.

A prominent citizen of Sparta, Georgia, wrote, April 29th:

"Four days of election in this State last week has made the black man hope for better things than Liberia. After all the names I had yesterday, professing to be good and true, only twenty-five, little and big, made their appearance and left to-day in the cars for Savannah, and these were beset on all sides, but stood the storm."

Touching the applicants at Mobile, Alabama, the esteemed Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in that city, states—

"Two-thirds of the people (some of whom had disposed of their furniture) backed out. Great influence was exerted by a number of gentlemen to prevent their departure."

The Golconda dropped anchor off Monrovia, June 19, and touching at Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas to land the emi-

Emigrants Sent.

grants, set sail for Baltimore, where she arrived September 7, having had a pleasant run of thirty-two days from Monrovia.

Two young men from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were landed at Grand Bassa, June 30, having reached the coast in a trader, and their six months' support defrayed by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The number of emigrants sent during the year were four hundred and fifty-three, or one hundred and eighty less than in 1867; and the total emigration under the auspices of the Colonization Society and at its expense, twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety five persons.

It was deemed expedient to intermit the customary fall expedition, as there were not sufficient funds in the Treasury or at command to send a suitable company of people in the *Golconda*, and a charter was accepted for her to Liverpool, where she can be coppered and put in order for future service much cheaper than in this country. She cleared from Baltimore September 27, and arrived at Liverpool December 2. Her return is expected in time to start next May on the regular spring voyage for Liberia.

Table showing the number of emigrants and the places where they settled in Liberia by the several trips of the Golconda.

PLACE.	TIME OF SAILING.				TOTAL.
	Nov 21, 1866.	May 30, 1867.	Nov 18, 1867.	May 18, 1868.	
Cape Mount	155	.....	49	.....	204
Carysburg	181	53	.....	.....	234
Sinon	206	76	.....	.....	282
Cape Palmas?	58	60	.....	90	208
Monrovia .....	.....	10	.....	60	70
Grand Bassa .....	.....	122	263	292	677
	600	321	312	451	1684

The People in their New Homes.

Of the foregoing emigrants, three hundred and twenty-nine of the male adults were of some fixed industrial pursuit; one hundred and one could read and write, and two hundred and seventeen could read; and four hundred were communicants of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist denominations—fifteen being licensed Ministers of the Gospel; thus demonstrating our work to be largely missionary in its operation, as we send not merely a few missionaries, but a whole colony of civilized people; and they, too, of the same race, and having a common origin and the same sympathies of those among whom they go.

THE PEOPLE IN THEIR NEW HOMES.

It will be noticed that about three times as many emigrants located at Grand Bassa as at either of the other places named. Our agent there, Mr. Daniel F. Smith, thus reports, under date of October 5, 1868:—

“Since the first company of 122 persons have been off of the Society, they have dispersed in different parts of this county—mostly at Finley—are doing well, and have as fair prospects for future usefulness as any; and, I venture to say, far better than they could possibly have had in the United States. The present condition of this, and the succeeding party of 263, is as good and better than any emigrants, not wealthy, could be expected to find in any country. They continue in the enjoyment of good health, and are busy in cultivating their farms, and making preparations for living. During the session of our last Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the Petit Jury was composed almost entirely of these new comers, and they acted with as much propriety and good sense as any of our jurors do. Some might suppose that there would be a

The People in their New Homes.

general cry, 'I want to go back,' but I can report that such is not the case. They seem to be satisfied—at least so they tell me—and they speak very freely to me on the subject."

Mr. Alexander Herron, an emigrant from Columbus, Georgia, wrote as follows to the Rev. Mr. Cook, of that city, who has since joined him in Grand Bassa County:—

"We do not find it as warm as in America in summer, and as for what you have heard about Liberia, it is all true. It is a good country, I assure you. You may know that I think so, for there is nothing to induce me to come back to America. I have nothing to discourage me, but everything says come. Our money is in the earth, and all that is required is to work. No person that expects to make a living by labor will fall out with the place. I want you to see some of the Woodfolk family and tell them that this is the place for them. Remember me to all the churches and inquiring friends."

Mr. Henry Pearson thus addressed his son at Sparta, Georgia:—

"The Lord has graciously blessed me thus far in permitting me to reach Cape Palmas, and I am perfectly contented. I say to all my friends, colored and white, that I am not at Cuba, as many said I'd be, but I am safe at Cape Palmas, where I am perfectly free and happy, and living under a Government of my own color. Here I enjoy the sweet blessings of freedom to the highest degree. Here we have churches where we can worship God without fear of disturbance; and schools where our children are taught in the things of wisdom, both spiritual and temporal. Oh! it is a fine country, therefore come and be forever free and happy, and your children after you."

The following are extracts from a letter from Rev. Hardy

Applications for Settlement.

Ryan, formerly a member of the Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed to the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., and published by him in the New Orleans Advocate:—

“I to-day inform you that I am safe at Monrovia. One lone star waves over our happy land—a good country for freedmen. Doctor, my dear brother, I am now a good deal nigher Jerusalem than I was there. Tell my brethren here is a field large for them. I am fifteen miles from the tribe from which my grandfather came out. I am glad to say that I have returned to my native home. I did not come here to forsake my field of labor. I thought I had a good opening to return to preach to my people—where the Gospel is much needed. Oh! that we had a thousand ministers to commence this mighty work! There are two things here to do, one is to civilize, the other to Christianize. This is a good country for freedmen to live. The ground is rich. Industry and economy, in a few years, will make it the star of the world.”

APPLICATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

In various parts of the United States numbers continue to look to Liberia, with the double purpose of improving their own condition and aiding in the spread of civilization and Christianity among the natives of Africa. In each case the movement is not influenced by any agency of the Colonization Society, but spontaneous, the result of their own inquiries and reflections.

Since the departure of our last expedition, applications for passage to Liberia have been received from parties residing at or near Portland, Maine; Wilkins, Pennsylvania; Windsor, Roxobel, St. John, and Halifax, North Carolina; Ridge, Mullin's Depot, and Mars' Bluff, South Carolina; Montgomery and

Applications for Settlement.

Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Columbus and Sharon, Mississippi; Sparta and Columbus, Georgia; and Dover and Nashville, Tennessee.

The following copy of one of these applications, from a colored member of the Legislature of Alabama, is given as showing the motives and the character and promise of usefulness of those applying:

"I write to inquire if there can be transportation furnished for emigrants to Liberia. If so, when will your next vessel sail, and where from? There are several families in the vicinity of this place that desire to go out as soon as possible. I am of the opinion that Africa is the black man's only hope in this world. There is not, to my mind, a shadow of hope for equal rights and justice in this land, and, therefore, no inducement for a colored man who loves freedom and its train of blessings to continue here. I am now ready and willing to cast in my lot with the noble band who are struggling in Liberia for Africa's moral redemption; that she may be given to our children as an earthly heritage for succeeding generations. There are among those desiring to emigrate from this section, carpenters, brickmasons, plasterers, farmers, ministers, &c., &c. Nearly all of the children can read, and many of them write legible hands."

An intelligent young man who visited one of the companies above named reports:

"I saw the most of them, and they are a fine lot of hard-working, respectable people, all possessing some handicraft, and, as far as I could judge, strong in their convictions. Their leader is a marvel of energy and zeal. He has over two hundred emigrants, and from the judgment he exercised in selecting them, there is no need of my making remarks."

Affairs in Liberia.

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

Peace, and agricultural and commercial development, continue to prevail in Liberia. In the last annual message of President Warner it is stated that the revenue for the year ending September 30, was more than one-third greater than that for 1863, with decided prospects of increase.

On the 14th of September, 1867, the House of Representatives, "having carefully assorted and counted the votes polled at the biennial election, held May 7, 1867, for President and Vice-President," declared Rev. James S. Payne and Hon. Joseph T. Gibson to have been elected respectively to those offices.

Mr. Payne was inaugurated President January 6, 1868, and immediately entered on his duties. The new incumbent was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1819; was taken to Monrovia, when ten years of age, by his father, Rev. David M. Payne; received his education in the colony; entered the Liberia Conference of the Methodist E. Church in 1840; visited this country, and was ordained by Bishop Janes in 1848, and was appointed to prominent positions, until a failure of voice, in 1859, compelled him to desist from the active duties of the ministry.

Mr. Payne is the fourth President of Liberia. A leading purpose of his administration is stated to be to bring about a closer and more friendly intercourse between the citizens of the Republic proper and the more advanced interior tribes, with a view of having the latter incorporated into their political institutions, and form one people with them. This aboriginal population is represented (not having been brought into contact with those deleterious influences to which the Coast tribes have been subjected) as possessing much national independence

The Liberia College.

and force, fond of agriculture and trade, and as promising most hopeful subjects for the progress of Christian civilization.

THE LIBERIA COLLEGE.

This institution, established in 1851, has now suitable buildings at Monrovia for its needs for some years to come; a library of several thousand volumes, with a fund of five thousand dollars for its increase, and an able faculty, all of African descent and acclimated. Two classes have been conducted through the entire collegiate course, and a Preparatory Department is in active operation.

Schools and seminaries of learning are greatly needed in Liberia. With a population of several thousand civilized inhabitants increased by continual accessions from immigration, and of several hundred thousand natives in the process of civilization, foreign aid is indispensable for their support.

It has been estimated that in the last six years about six millions of dollars have been contributed by one hundred and twenty-five donors toward founding or endowing thirty-two Universities and Colleges and nine Theological Seminaries, all for the benefit of the young men of the United States.

This is well—noble; but will not some of the friends of Liberia secure for themselves the honor of founding and perpetuating the literary institutions of that struggling Republic, thus becoming the benefactors of a benighted race and a vast continent?

The value of Liberia College as an important instrumentality in the diffusion of light and truth, and the encouraging efforts in this country, at this time, of its able and judicious President, Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, were recognized and commended by

West African Trade.

the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at their late annual meeting, as follows :

"It has occurred to your Committee to suggest that, in addition to the educational facilities supplied by the Board, the College of Liberia may become very hopeful in meeting the want so deeply felt by the Missions of educated native pastors. That institution is in need of funds, and it is hoped its worthy President, Roberts, now in this country, will not be permitted to return without carrying back generous benefactions for the College. In what way can Christians, having the ability, more effectually give an impulse to that institution, and, at the same time, subserve the interests of our Missions in Africa, than by endowing scholarships in the College for native converts preparing for the Ministry?"

WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

To meet the rapidly increasing wants of the trade between England and the West Coast of Africa, THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY announce that they intend to start, early this year, the Bonny, the first of three steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool to Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Old Calabar, and Fernando Po. These vessels are being specially constructed on the Clyde, and will make the third line of steamers plying between the two continents.

The commercial marine of Liberia is stated to consist of forty-seven vessels, of which four belong at Cape Mount, fifteen at Monrovia, thirteen at Grand Bassa, and fifteen at Cape Palmas. To these have been added the new schooner "James M. Waterbury," dispatched from New York, April 28, 1868,

Our Work.

in charge of a colored captain, mate, and crew, to a young and enterprising firm of Liberians at Monrovia.

The Legislatures of the States of Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire have recently passed resolutions urging the Federal Government to establish, at an early day, regular steamship mail service with Liberia, as it has with so many other countries. Petitions to Congress have been signed by influential citizens favoring this measure, and also praying for the passage of an act admitting the products of Liberia into the ports of the United States free of duties. This Society memorialized Congress, at its last session, for an appropriation for the transmission of a monthly mail direct from this country to Liberia and back, and for aid to meet the numerous applications for passage to that Republic.

The growth of Liberia and its special relations to this country, the preference of her people for commercial exchange with our citizens, the virgin market to be opened to American manufactures, and the facilities which would be afforded for emigration, call for such action by the National authorities as will afford direct and regular communication between our ports and those of the daughter Republic in Africa, and will remove that discrimination which compels Liberian products to seek other markets.

OUR WORK.

Before closing this report it may be well to suggest two reasons which should, at this time especially, excite the interest and call forth the liberal contributions of every patriot, philanthropist and Christian.

FIRST. Conceding the right of the colored people of this country to continue here, and the advantage to the dominant race that they should remain, yet is it not their privilege and

Our Work.

for their interest to migrate to their ancestral continent, where they can hope to attain to the full manhood and vigor of an independent national life; to a land apparently reserved for them, and particularly adapted to their capabilities and wants?

SECOND. Do not the dispensations of Providence seem to indicate that Africa is to be rescued from heathen darkness and blessed with the light of Christian civilization mainly, by her own exiled children returning with the arts of civilization and the ordinances of religion? One of the noticeable movements of the day is the growing desire on the part of the most industrious, enterprising, intelligent, and pious of the colored men of the South to remove to Liberia, not only in the hope of improving their own condition, but by the higher and holier motive of doing what they can for the redemption of their fatherland. Shall this country thus pay back to Africa a portion of the great debt due her?

In a work of such magnitude and of such importance, let the friends of the race unite their prayers and continue their efforts until, under the Divine blessing, the waste places of Ethiopia "become fair as Eden, and fruitful as the garden of the Lord."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1868.* Cr.

Received Donations and Collections . . .	\$26,009 99	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants . . .	\$20,664 54
" Leagues . . .	16,794 37	" Sailing expenses and repairs of Golconda . . .	15,609 92
" Interest on Investments . . .	3,150 58	" Taxes and Insurance on Colonization Building . . .	786 35
" Investments realized . . .	6,681 25	" Paper and Printing "The African Repository" . . .	1,672 00
" Rents from Colonization Building . . .	2,288 55	" The Government of Liberia, balance for support of Recaptured Africans . . .	477 42
" Subscriptions for "The African Repository" . . .	164 35	" Salaries of Secretaries, Printing Report and Circulars, Stationery, Postage, &c. . .	7,057 36
" Earnings of ship Golconda . . .	779 13	" Salaries and Travelling expenses of Agents and expenses of Litigated Will cases, &c. . .	6,182 09
" Passage and expenses of emigrants . . .	302 55	" Operations in Liberia, including salaries of Agents and Physicians . . .	938 92
" Sundries . . .	470 00		
Balance on hand January 1, 1868 . . .	56,640 77		
Receipts . . .	8,425 51		
		Disbursements . . .	63,388 63
		Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1869 . . .	1,677 65
Total . . .	65,066 28	Total . . .	65,066 28

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1868, and found them correctly kept and properly vouched.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1869.

JOSEPH S. ROPES,
Chairman.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Baptist Church, 13th street, near G, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, January 19, 1869, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., of Boston.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York,* Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, of Liberia,† and the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York.‡

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the gentlemen who have favored us with addresses this evening, and that copies be requested for publication.

The benediction was pronounced by the pastor of the church, Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., when the Society adjourned, to meet at their rooms to-morrow at 12 o'clock M.

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869.

The American Colonization Society met at their rooms this day pursuant to adjournment, President Latrobe in the chair

The minutes of the last annual meeting and of the meeting held last evening were read and approved.

*See page 22. †See page 30.

‡Indisposition and a pressure of duties have prevented Dr. Haight from furnishing a copy of his address in time for publication in this connection. It will be published in the African Repository, and probably in a separate pamphlet.

Address of Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

The Chair appointed the Rev. Drs. Maclean and Abercrombie and Hon. D. S. Gregory a Committee to nominate a President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and nominating the Hon. William C. Alexander, of New Jersey, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York, Rev. Benjamin L. Haight, D. D., of New York, and James B. Hooper, Esq., of Connecticut, as additional Vice Presidents. The Committee also recommended that the year of their first election be hereafter given to each on the records of the Society.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee. (SEE PAGE 5)

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at such place as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

Attest,

WM. COFFINGER,

Secretary.

ADDRESS OF REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.,

EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

It occurs to me, in approaching this great subject, that we are enlarging the area of freedom on the plan that infinite wisdom put into operation in early ages and has employed even down to our times for the advancement of the human race and populating of the globe. When the dispersion of Babel builders scattered colonies abroad, it was but repeating on a broader platform the separation of those who survived the deluge and became colonists of Asia, Europe, and Africa.

Address of Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

History, poetry, and fiction, even heathen mythology and vague traditions, have chronicled the planting of colonies on inhospitable shores, the struggles of infant settlements, long years of hardships, when tempests and cold and heat and famine and pestilence and war, discouragements, disasters, treason, desertion, death, all evils dire have rocked in the storm the cradle of infant nations—nations that in the future of their manhood became rivals and foes and perished by each other's hands. The Great Sea separated Carthage and Rome, but they were both colonies, frowning their hate across the waters and thirsting for each other's blood. Rome sent her colonies, like the light of the sun, into all the world, and her people unto the ends of the earth. Her ruins, dug from the soil of every country in Europe, are the dumb but eloquent witnesses of the civilization she carried into Gaul and Britain and through them to the spot where now a new world gathers her sons in the capitol that bears a name more illustrious than Hannibal or Caesar. Roman law—the science of jurisprudence—by Roman progress round the earth, has made itself a living part of the government of every civilized race of men.

And when God left men in England and on the continent to become the oppressors of their kind, so as to drive the colonists from Britain and Holland and France to Jamestown and Plymouth and Manhattan, He, the Infinite and Eternal, with whom a thousand years are but as one day, was only sowing the seed of that glorious harvest which now waves in beauty and abundance from the rock-bound coast of New England to the golden gates of the setting sun.

Colonization was the germ; emigration has fructified and brought it onward. It has been born and nurtured and has grown to be a power in the earth; it reaches across a continent; it opens its arms to the old world, from which it came, and asks the people of all lands to come and find a home.

Where, do you ask, are the tribes who once peopled the forests and the plains now covered with cities and vexed with

Address of Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

railways and ploughs? Gone! and another, a better, happier, more useful race dwells on the graves of a departed people.

Such is the order of Providence and nature both, and, perhaps, it will be the order of things in the revolution of cycles that mark the roll of the earth through succeeding ages of time. The population of the globe has steadily advanced in numbers, and will, while barbarism disappears before the advance of civilization. The races that reject God and debase humanity perish upon the approach of the higher order and type of men as the darkness of midnight flies at dawn. Thus the aggregate of human happiness grows on earth. If he who makes two blades of corn grow where one only grew before is a public benefactor, how much higher the benediction conferred by him who makes a mighty nation of intelligent, useful, Christian, happy people live and thrive and rejoice where savage barbarity, misery and sin for untold ages of wretchedness have had their dark and horrid reign.

We plant Christian missions in the islands of the sea, and they cast away their idols to the moles and the bats; but the converted natives, the regenerated people, do not multiply and grow. They are dying out: the murmur of the ocean on their coral shores is the nation's dirge. But another race is coming—is there—is planting and sowing and buying and selling and building, worshipping God, marrying and multiplying, and the islands of the sea are rejoicing in God's law, His law of production, of civilization, of propagating nations.

This process is very simple—silent, indeed, like all the great forces of nature, but like them, also, resistless and inevitable. He who taketh up the isles as a very little thing, who guides the destinies of nations and individuals, and sees the end from the beginning, manages the course of empire with infinite skill and works stupendous results.

There lies, a few days' sail to the east of us, a land in the shadow of death. Centuries of darkness and despair have brooded over its inhabitants, who have obeyed the law of depraved humanity in going onward and downward in misery

Address of Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

and sin, without the restraining influence of education or religion. The sun shines there as on us, but there is no healing in his beams. The moon and stars look as lovingly on the mountains and rivers

“Where Afric’s sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sands;”

but moon and starlight is cold and brings no life to souls that are dead in sin. There man has gone down in the scale of being toward brutes that devour each other, till human life has ceased to be worth a straw and blood is cheaper than water. The mind staggers under the thought that there is a land, a continent, where the death of a chieftain is the signal for the sacrifice of scores of his fellow-men on his sepulchre! that there is a spot on this planet of ours where a woman is slaughtered more frequently than a calf, and so utterly extinct is the love of life and the principle of hope in the human breast, that the victim bleeds without a sigh and lies down to die as cheerfully as to a night’s repose.

Now, the point we make is just here and this, that such a land is over against us and at our doors. Go down to the sea-coast at summer time and listen to the sighing and mourning of the ocean as it breaks at your feet; you call it, and, perhaps, it is, the murmur of the sea; but it is more—those waves are freighted with the groans of a wretched race of your fellow-men, writhing and shrieking under the agonies of despair.

Why is not our land to-day like that? Our colonists were not Christians, all of them nor most of them. They were, in no sense, missionaries of the Gospel. They came to buy and sell and get gain, to find gold, to better their temporal state. The law that brought them here was the same that sends our colored friends to Africa; they could do better here than in Europe; our friends can do better there than here, and they go for themselves to have a fair chance, to be men, equal and noble, erect in the majesty of manhood, with the destinies of a Republic and a continent in their hands; its honorable respon-

Address of Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

salutans on their shoulders; its future to make and its reward to win and wear.

Going there they carry with them the principles and the example of Christian civilization. They are a light and power on the margin of a continent that is now the habitation of cruelty. We need not send statesmen, or philosophers, or preachers. We send civilized men and women of good moral character, and plant them there, and they are the germ of the seed that is to spring up into a tree, whose leaves are to heal the wounds of bleeding Africa and whose branches are to be the sheltering arms of a redeemed and blessed race. This was the result of colonization in Greece, in Italy, in England, in America. It will be in Africa; and the day of her redemption, thank God, is drawing nigh.

But this is only an incidental result of your mighty scheme. I think angels would like to have a hand even in this. Our work is with the people of color here, to give them a settlement there, for their own good, *if they want to go!* That is the idea: "with their own consent;" there is no compulsion about it; they can stay here if they like it better; there is no pressure, no constraint, not so much as there was on the sailor who was asked if they were really compelled to go to prayers on the Cunard steamer on Sunday: "Why, no," he said, "not exactly *compelled*; but if we don't go they stop our grog." No; there is not so much as this; for their grog is more likely to be stopped if they go to Africa. But if they want to go, here we are to help them with a God bless you, and a free passage, and six months' support, and a farm of their own, and a chance to be men of substance and influence and usefulness and honor, and to have a hand in the salvation of fatherland from pagan abomination and its exaltation to its place among the civilized races of the world.

And I ask, in the name of liberty—that dear, old, glorious, and greatly abused word—I ask, in the name of liberty and humanity and of God, the Father of us all, if an American-born citizen, whose liberty was just now bought for him,

Address of Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

at the cost of half a million of white men's lives and a debt of \$3,000,000,000, has not the right of going where he pleases and staying there? We have settled that principle with Britain and Germany. Have we not, also, settled it for ourselves? If the Ethiopian cannot change his skin, may he not, at least, change his spots? If he does not like one spot, may he not go to another? And rights and duties are reciprocal, never conflicting. If it is his right and privilege to go, it is our duty and privilege to help him. There was no lack of Emigrant Aid Societies to help men to go to bleeding Kansas when she stretched forth her hands for aid. I found Emigrant Aid Societies in Germany and Switzerland and Ireland. It is the noblest philanthropy that helps those who help themselves. And when the fire from Heaven has entered into the soul of an African in any part of the world, and he is longing to return to the land of his sires to kindle the flame of pure worship on altars long since cold and fallen, there is the man whom I would take by the hand and lead him to the ship and say: "This is the way to save thyself and thy fatherland; go, and the Lord be with thee!"

Coming home from Egypt some years ago across the Mediterranean sea, I was on shipboard with a hundred negro boys, who had been bought in the interior of Africa and brought down the Nile to Cairo and Alexandria, and were now being taken to Italy by their purchasers. Who and for what? They were bought by Roman Catholic missionaries, who were taking them to Italy to teach them the Christian religion, that they might return to Africa and convert their countrymen. A mistaken charity, perhaps; not the wisest way to do good, but well meant and noble in its purpose. It is a better way this of ours, that takes these men and women, whose fathers and mothers were torn from Africa, and sends them back with knowledge of the arts of civilized life, and the way of higher life through Christ, who is the way, the truth, and the life Himself. These are the instruments by which other lands have been enlightened; they may be the salvation of Africa.

Address of Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.

I would not put the pressure of a straw upon any man to change his country or his clime. I go in for the largest liberty of choice, and claim it for myself and my colored friends. They are rational and intelligent; if they are not, we do not want them for colonists; but with reason and knowledge, they are not blind to the inevitable facts of the future that stare them in the face as to the destiny of this continent of ours. It is for the Anglo-Saxon race. The Celtic, the Teutonic, the Chinese, any or all races may come here; but they come into the American crucible, melting them all into one, and the Anglo-Saxon, the dominant power in the country and the world, is to be the ruling force in the land. It requires no prejudice of color to make one believe that no such amalgam can be or should be with the African race. Its effects are too palpable in the laws of race to permit them to be ignored or despised; and it is the last and lowest prejudice that shuts the mind against the evidence, and promises to the African what he never can have in Europe or America.

Mr. President, when will philanthropy rise to the grandeur of its origin?—the divine love of man; love of the human race; love that worketh no ill to his neighbor; love that knows no bounds of continent, country, or color; love that recognizes every man as a brother, for whom every brother is bound to labor and pray. Such philanthropy, broad as the world and boundless as the sea, abjures that policy that forbids labor to go where it can do the best for itself; that would forever keep the poor poor, that the rich may be richer; that would doom a whole race of free colored people to a life of menial toil and to wasting generations of dependence, when God in his wonder-working Providence has brought them up out of the wilderness, opened the way for them through the Red Sea of blood, and shown to them, as from Pisgah's summit, the promised land, where every man may be a sovereign, an independent freehold farmer, with competence, comfort, and usefulness which is the highest glory and the chief end of man.

I see in this assembly a venerable man, who gave the vigor

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of his youth and early manhood and the wisdom of his riper years to this scheme of Christian philanthropy, and whose name will be enrolled with Mills and Ashmun, as one whose life has been nobly given to African Colonization. A year ago, for the third time, he went to Liberia to see the rising fortunes of the youthful empire, planted and watered there by him and his associates in this glorious work. I hold in my hand and will read a few of the words of welcome to our illustrious Gurley by a colored colonist, speaking for himself and his colored brethren there—

“Among the early and tried friends of Liberia the name of Ralph R. Gurley stands prominent, and we, venerable and reverend sir, say, in the fullness of our hearts, we *thank you*. The palms that have sprung up in every direction and yield rivers of oil, that invite the merchant fleet of legitimate trades that you see in our harbors, *thank you*. No longer do the hell-hounds of the devil—the slave-traders—infest our coasts and strip Africa of her sons and daughters; no more do the tribes on this coast shudder to see a white man. Their smiling faces thank you. Slave barracoons are no more to be seen; they are numbered with the things that have passed. But churches of the living God, with their steeples pointing heavenward, houses of respectable dimensions and architectural by construction, that would not disgrace any city of christendom, rise up and *thank you*. Schools and colleges, halls of justice, and executive mansion and departments, swell the number and cry aloud *we thank you*. The influx of emigrants, who hail this as the promised land, and the Ethiopian in the far interior, as they catch the sound from us and our children, will continue to cry *we thank you*.”

That is eloquence, negro eloquence, exulting in freedom, intelligence, and power. It speaks of a rising race, with the destinies of empire in its hand!

O, sir, how bitter the selfishness that meets the African and scoffs at his aspirations for a home and name on his ancestral shores and among his fathers' sepulchres, and bids him stay

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here and work out his uncertain destiny, the bone of contention between the dogs of party, picked and gnawed in turns by both, and abandoned to the chances of a future always against the weak and in favor of the strong!

There is a higher, nobler, sweeter love than this. It was born of God. It made Jesus our brother, partaker of our humanity, and the redeemer of mankind, giving Himself an example and sacrifice for the Jew and the gentile, the Asian and African, for you and me. It is radiant with light divine and warm with angelic fire. It saith to the sons and daughters of that land of palms: stay here, if you will, and work out for yourselves the old, old problem, a life-struggle for a living on the earth; but if you come with us, we will do you good; we will show you a better way; we have a land of liberty, *Liberia* is its timely name, your fatherland, all yours, with its schools, its college, its halls of legislation, its seats of power, its happy homes, where plenty crowns the board, and joy dwells a constant guest with peace.

This is the work of the Society we serve and celebrate to-night. It is a God-like work; it blesses two continents; it is the gleamer of mercies to those who go and those to whom they go; it is pure philanthropy, blessing those who give and those who receive; it is good, only good—owned of God, with its record on earth and on high.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOSEPH J. ROBERTS,

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Mr. President: An annual meeting of the American Colonization Society can never fail, I presume, to be an occasion of deep interest to the friends of an enterprise so eminently philanthropic in all its purposes, and particularly grand in its design to introduce the blessings of civilization and Christianity into the waste places of long-neglected and deeply-degraded Africa. On these occasions, while the attention of the managers of the affairs of the Society is specially drawn to

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a review of the labors and results of the year immediately preceding, and to the adoption of additional measures deemed desirable or necessary to the further prosecution of the undertaking, the minds of its patrons instinctively revert to the great objects originally contemplated by the enterprise, and a review of the progress that has been made in their definite accomplishment. And in turning their thoughts to these on the present occasion, I think there can be no question that, notwithstanding the stern opposition encountered from certain quarters, in consequence of a total misapprehension of the true policy and objects of the Christian promoters of African Colonization, and the embarrassments and discouragements which have occasionally arisen from other causes during the progress of the enterprise, the friends of the cause have great reason to-day for congratulation and thankfulness at the wonderful success which has so far attended their efforts—a success, I dare say, far beyond the most sanguine expectation of those distinguished philanthropists who first gave form and impulse to a scheme which, though surrounded by many difficulties and apprehensions, they hoped and believed would, under Divine Providence, eventuate in good and great results to a people they earnestly desired to benefit.

The scheme of African Colonization is the offspring of a great Christian idea, which more than half a century ago fixed itself in the minds of Drs. Finley and Thornton, Gen. Charles Fenton Mercer, Elias B. Caldwell, Francis S. Key, and other kindred spirits, who deeply deplored the oppression to which the people of color were subjected in this country, and feeling profoundly impressed with the importance of devising some plan by which the condition of a part of this people might be immediately and radically changed, and in such a way as to create a reflex influence which would produce a salutary effect upon—as then existed—the abominable institution of American slavery. Hence the organization of the American Colonization Society, which you, Mr. President, and the Board of Directors here present to-day, represent. Those pure and

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disinterested men, with a wise forethought which penetrated far into the future, contemplated with earnest solicitude the accomplishment of designs in respect to Africa, no less gigantic in their proportions than important in their results; and it is not surprising that irresolute minds questioned the ability of any mere private association to fulfill so great an undertaking.

The programme of the founders of the American Colonization Society, as I have always understood it, and which, as far as I know, has not been departed from, was: 1st. To establish on the shores of Africa an asylum where such of her scattered children, as might choose to avail themselves of it, would find a free and happy home; and in this connection they would fairly test the capacity of the African for self-government and the maintenance of free political institutions. 2d. That through the instrumentality of a colony thus established, composed of men who had themselves been the victims of cruel servitude, additional facilities would be afforded for the extirpation of the slave trade, then rampant, with all its attendant horrors, at nearly every prominent point along that Western Coast. 3d. By means of Christian settlements, in the midst of that barbarous people, to introduce the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the heathen tribes of that degraded land.

These were grand conceptions, embracing nothing less than the founding of an empire with negro nationality, and the redemption of a continent from pagan superstition and idolatry. Of course, a work of such magnitude required large material resources and suitable men as emigrants, to conduct it in a manner promising successful results. We can, therefore, readily imagine the serious misgivings which must have weighed heavily on the minds of those good men, when they engaged in an enterprise necessarily involving, in all its details, so many apprehensions as to the future. But they were men of great faith and energy, fully imbued with the spirit of their mission in behalf of humanity and religion, and therefore hesitated not to commit the success of their undertaking to the direction and support of an all-wise Providence.

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But it is not my purpose on this occasion to trace the history of the American Colonization Society, either in regard to the opposition it has encountered, or the sympathy and care by which it has been fostered and sustained during its long years of agency in promoting the civil, social, and religious interests of Africa. The work of colonizing a people, under the most favorable auspices, has always been attended with many difficulties and discouragements; and in the case of this Society, dependent entirely upon voluntary, individual contributions for the means of prosecuting its enterprise, and also considering the remoteness of the country to which its efforts were directed, it could not be otherwise than that its progress in colonizing would be slow and peculiarly difficult. Nevertheless, with unfaltering perseverance, the Society has pursued its course, and has already effected an amount of good that entitles it to the confidence and generous support of the Christian public. And yet, even now it is sometimes asked: What has African Colonization accomplished? Have the labors, the sacrifices, and the means which have been expended produced such results as should satisfy the public mind of its practical utility and probable ultimate success? These questions, to be sure, may not be regarded as impertinent on the part of those who are really ignorant of the history of African Colonization, and of what has actually been accomplished under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. And as these questions have been put to me more than once during my present visit to the United States, I don't know that I can do better than to avail myself of this occasion to present a brief statement of the rise and progress of Liberia under the auspices of this Society, and then I shall be content to allow those, who seem to be in doubt as to the utility of African Colonization, to settle the question in their own minds as to whether the Colonization enterprise is entitled to their confidence and support or not.

As soon as practicable after the formal organization of the American Colonization Society, and the necessary preliminary arrangements towards planting a colony in Western

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Africa had been concluded, steps were taken for sending forward the first company of emigrants to organize a new civil society on that distant, barbarous coast. Therefore, early in the year 1820, eighty-six persons, from the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New York, assembled in the city of New York for the purpose of embarking upon this new and perilous enterprise. It was a profoundly anxious time, no less with the patrons of the Society than with the emigrants. The friends of the Society were deeply concerned in regard to the suitability of the men about to be employed in so great an undertaking, and where so much depended upon the adaptability of the materials thus engaged for the foundation of a new civil and political superstructure. Doubtless their hopes and their fears were about equally balanced. On the part of the emigrants, as often related to me by Rev. Elijah Johnson, the most prominent individual of the company, their feelings were greatly excited by conflicting emotions, which swayed to and fro between the present and the future. They were about severing all the ties of early associations, and many of them leaving comfortable homes for a far-off land, wholly unbroken by civilization and presenting but few attractions—other than liberty dwelt there. They, therefore, resolved to flee a country which repudiated their manhood and closed against them every avenue to political preferment, and with their lives in their hands they determined to brave not only the perils of the sea, but every other danger and inconvenience consequent upon settling in a new and heathen country, where they might establish for themselves and their children, and peradventure for future generations, a home, under governmental institutions, free from all the trammels of unequal law and unholy prejudices. These were true men, stout of heart and firm of purpose, and in the sequel proved themselves equal to the responsibilities they had assumed, and fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of their patrons and friends.

Our Christian pioneers—like the Pilgrim Fathers just two hundred years before, when about to embark from Delft Haven

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in search of a more desirable home in the new world—by solemn and appropriate religious services, committed themselves and their cause to the protecting care of Almighty God; and, having completed all their arrangements for the voyage, sailed from New York on board the good ship “Elizabeth,” on the 6th day of February, 1820, and in due time were landed on the coast of Africa at the British colony of Sierra Leone. For obvious reasons, it was not contemplated to incorporate these emigrants with the inhabitants of this British colony; and, therefore, early measures were taken to remove them to Sherbro Island, about one hundred and twenty miles south of Sierra Leone, where it was proposed to purchase lands from the native chiefs and organize a settlement, with the view of carrying out the original plans of the Society. This location, however, proved to be exceedingly insalubrious, and in a short time many of the settlers were prostrated by disease. Having encountered here many difficulties and hardships, and finding their numbers greatly reduced by death, the place was abandoned and the survivors removed to Fourah Bay, within the precincts of Sierra Leone. This first attempt was, of course, discouraging, but the emigrants faltered not in their purpose; and being joined at Fourah Bay, in March, 1822, by another company of pioneers, a second effort was determined upon at Cape Mesurado, which had, in the meantime, been selected and purchased by Captain Stockton and Doctor Ayres,—a location much more commanding and eligible than the first, and I have often thought the very place of all others on that coast designed by Providence as the starting point of our settlers. And in January, 1822, the colonists landed and occupied a little island, comprising about three acres of land, near the entrance of the Mesurado river. This island, during its occupancy by the colonists, was the scene of many stirring incidents, and several, as appeared to the colonists, providential deliverances; wherefore, in commemoration of these, it bears the name of “Providence Island.”

They had been but a short time on this island, when the

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foreign slave dealers, who were then conducting a large business in slaves at the Cape, became convinced of the danger to which their trade was exposed through the influence of the colonists, incited the natives to hostilities against the new comers; and, without any previous intimation, they found themselves cut off from all communication with the main land, whence they drew their only supply of fresh water. In this emergency they were providentially relieved by the kindness of a friendly chief, who conveyed to them stealthily at night a sufficient quantity of water to supply their pressing demands; and this he continued for several weeks. At this critical juncture their public warehouse, with nearly all their stores of provisions and merchandise, was consumed by fire, and their utter ruin seemed now inevitable. But a remarkable incident, occurring a few days after, greatly contributed to their relief, and, possibly, saved the little settlement from total destruction. A Spanish slave schooner, in charge of an English prize crew, bound to Sierra Leone, was unaccountably stranded in the harbor but a short distance from the island; and the commanding officer, having saved a large portion of the ship's stores, readily supplied the colonists with several articles pressingly needed to replenish their almost exhausted means of subsistence.

After a while, through the intervention of a friendly chief, a partial reconciliation with the natives was effected, and the colonists availed themselves of the opportunity, April 25th, to gain a lodgment on Cape Mesurado, where they placed themselves as speedily as possible in the best state of defence that their means would allow. The natives, however, urged on by the slavers, appeared still threatening in their demeanor. The Society's agents, under the conflicting aspect of things, became hopelessly discouraged, and proposed the abandonment of the enterprise, and the return of the emigrants to the United States. But our old hero, Elijah Johnson, was not so moved, and, remembering something of the history of the difficulties and hardships of the early settlers of Plymouth and Jamestown,

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and feeling that by perseverance and patient endurance they also might succeed, answered: "No; I have been two years searching for a home in Africa, and I have found it, and I shall stay here." In this determination the whole company, as though moved by some divine impulse, heartily concurred. Nevertheless, their situation was extremely perilous, the natives had again suspended all intercourse with them; leaving them in a painful state of apprehension and suspense. They knew, however, in whom they trusted, and upon whose strength they might rely. The arrival in the harbor, pending this uncertainty, of a British man-of-war was particularly opportune, and doubtless delayed an attack upon the settlement which, as was afterwards learned, had been concerted. The commander had an interview with the chiefs, and strongly remonstrated against their course towards the settlers. They listened sullenly, and replied evasively. The commander then tendered to the colonists a small force of marines to aid in their defence in case of need, and at the same time suggested the cession of a few feet of ground on which to erect a British flag during his sojourn; but this Elijah Johnson, then in charge of the colony, declined for the reason, as he stated, "that it might cost more to pull down that flag than to whip the natives." However, the services of the marines were not brought into requisition. Thus matters continued, when, on the 9th of August, the hearts of the settlers were cheered by the arrival of another small company of emigrants with the intrepid and self-sacrificing Jehudi Ashmun, who entered immediately on the duties of his office as agent of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Ashmun, having carefully surveyed the situation, pushed forward with great energy the defences of the settlement, and, in the meantime, exerted every possible effort to reconcile the natives. The slavers, however, becoming more intent upon the purpose of ridding themselves of neighbors so inimical to their traffic, assembled a council of chiefs, and, by most inhuman artifices, so excited their cupidity as to induce

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King George, chief king of the Dey tribe, to declare his intention of sacking and burning the settlement.

Intelligence of this declaration, and of the preparations being made for carrying it into effect, reached the settlers through a friendly native, who, at great personal hazard, found the means of advising them from time to time of what was going on. Our brave pioneers, with breathless anxiety, awaited the impending struggle, when, at early dawn, on the morning of the 11th of November, about eight hundred warriors, with deafening whoops, fell upon them with great fury. They were met, however, with steady firmness, and repulsed with considerable loss. The colonists again breathed freely in the hope that their most serious troubles were now fully ended. But not so. King George, with great secrecy, collected another and greatly augmented force, intending to surprise the settlement on all sides, and thus make the settlers an easy prey. Happily for them, their good fortune in this extremity failed them not. Bob Grey, an influential chief of Grand Bassa, whom King George had attempted to enlist in his second attack, and who knew all his plans, conveyed to Mr. Ashmun timely information of all George's arrangements, and even named the day on which the attack would likely be made. Now, another very serious embarrassment presented itself. In the last fight the settlers had expended a large portion of their ammunition, especially powder; and how and where to obtain an additional supply of this needed article were questions of the deepest concern. No trading vessel had visited the harbor for some time; and despair began to dispel hope, when relief came in a very remarkable manner. During night, while an English trading vessel was passing the Cape, the attention of the master was attracted by frequent reports of musketry on shore, which seemed to him singular at so late an hour, and wishing to learn the cause, turned and entered the harbor; and in the morning ascertained that the natives had been indulging through the night a grand war dance—usual on occa-

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sions when preparing for war. Unobserved by the natives, a sufficient supply of powder was obtained from this vessel.

The dreaded time, as advised by Bob Grey, having arrived, sure enough, during the night of the 1st of December, 1822, the native troops occupied positions on three sides of the settlement, as they supposed, unobserved; and in the gray of morning rushed, like so many demons, upon the almost defenceless stockade. But the colonists, with unflinching courage, notwithstanding the fearful odds against them, defended themselves bravely; and after a desperate conflict of several hours, found themselves again wonderfully preserved. I say wonderfully, because on this occasion the colonists seem to have exerted superhuman strength and powers of endurance, for there were only thirty-five effective men opposed to a host of not less than fifteen hundred native troops. Some of the soul-stirring incidents and acts of real heroism on that memorable day would, I presume, if mentioned here, scarcely be credited.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed, which the colonists strictly observed in prayer and praise to Almighty God for His wonderful deliverance.

But King George and his slave-trading prompters were not yet satisfied. He again consulted his "gree-grees," and being again reassured of success, he determined on another attempt; and to place success this time beyond peradventure, he would employ a force sufficiently large to overwhelm and destroy the colony, without the possibility of escape. With this view, he sought to engage the services of King Boatswain, of Boporo, the most powerful and dreaded chieftain in all that region. At his invitation, King Boatswain, with a large retinue of warriors, made a visit to King George, which was protracted several days, causing the colonists extreme anxiety. King George, however, could present no just grounds of complaint against the colonists; therefore Boatswain not only condemned his unprovoked enmity towards them, but, in very decided terms, announced his determination to protect them in their new home. King Boatswain then called on Mr. Ashmun, informed

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him of the result of his interview with King George, and assured him of his friendship.

Neither Mr. Ashmun nor King George mistrusted King Boatswain's sincerity, and very soon a good understanding was established with all the surrounding tribes. Now was settled definitely the question of a permanent asylum. Liberia was established. Emigration increased; intercourse and trade with the natives also increased; new settlements were formed; and in a few years the colony assumed an importance which secured to it several important immunities.

Yet many hardships and serious embarrassments had to be encountered. The unhealthiness of the climate was a formidable enemy; and the slave-traders along the coast ceased not their tamperings with the native chiefs to incite them to acts of hostility against the colony.

But the time arrived when the colonists found themselves in a situation sufficiently advanced, not only to frustrate the machinations of these fiendish plotters, but to put in execution also their own long-cherished purpose of doing all in their power to extirpate a traffic which, aside from the extreme cruelties of the middle passage, had, for many, many years afflicted Africa with all the attendant consequences of war, rapine, and murder. On the execution of this purpose the colonists entered with a hearty good will; and, besides efficient service rendered from time to time to foreign cruisers then employed in suppressing the slave trade on that coast, the slave barracoons at Mamma Town, Little Cape Mount, Little Bassa, New Casters, and Trade Town were demolished, and thousands of slaves liberated, solely by the power of the little Commonwealth; and there was no relaxation of this purpose until every slaver had been expelled from the whole line of coast now comprehended within the territorial jurisdiction of Liberia.

During these years, all that related to the public welfare and general progress of the colony received proper attention. The Society's agents devoted themselves assiduously to the Governmental interests of the colony, and the colonists to their

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respective industrial pursuits, with a zeal and activity truly commendable.

As immigration increased, new points of the coast were selected and occupied. Settlements were formed at Junk river, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas; and soon a lucrative legitimate trade began to develop itself between the colonists and the natives.

In the meantime, the religious and educational interests of the people were not only *not* neglected, but every possible means were employed to extend and improve these; and it is with feelings of profound gratitude I allude to the fact that Liberia is to-day greatly indebted to the several Missionary Societies of the United States for the timely and efficient efforts made in behalf of colonists and natives to advance these essential interests; and I shall hope that these Societies will continue their Christian efforts until Africa, poor degraded Africa, shall be wholly redeemed from her present state of cruel barbarism.

Under the fostering care and political guidance of the American Colonization Society, Liberia continued to advance in all her important interests. Her territorial limits increased by purchases from native chiefs, who were glad to place themselves and their people under the protection of the Colonial Government. A profitable trade, in African products, along the Liberian coast, soon attracted the attention of enterprising merchants in Europe and in the United States; foreign vessels made frequent visits to Liberian ports; and for many years this commercial intercourse was reciprocally remunerative and harmonious. But the time came when certain British traders repudiated the right of the Colonial Government to require of them the payment of custom duties on merchandize landed at points where, for centuries, they alleged, British merchants had been accustomed to trade; and also claimed to have purchased from the natives, with the perpetual right of free trade, certain tracts of land, for trading purposes, before the territories embracing said tracts were purchased and brought within the jurisdiction of Liberia. The Government of course declined to recog-

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nize these demands as paramount to its political authority, and therefore continued to enforce its revenue laws. These traders invoked the interference of British naval officers serving on the coast; these officers, after unavailing remonstrances, submitted the question to the British Government; that Government demanded a full concession of the immunities claimed by British subjects. A long and perplexing correspondence ensued between British naval officers, acting under special instructions from their Government, and the Colonial authorities. Her Majesty's Government maintained that, as the American Colonization Society, composed of mere private individuals, possessed no political power, and of consequence could delegate no such power to others; and as the levying of imposts is the prerogative of a sovereign power only, and as Liberia had no recognized national existence, she must, therefore, desist from all interruptions to the free intercourse of British commerce. And the Liberian authorities were given distinctly to understand that this decision would be enforced by the British navy.

Under this emphatic announcement but one alternative remained open to the colonists, and this involved questions of the gravest importance, which awakened in Liberia, as well as on the part of its friends in this country, most serious reflections. For two years or more the subject was under constant and earnest consideration; when, in January, 1846, the American Colonization Society, by a formal vote, recommended that the colonists "take into their own hands the whole work of self-government, and publish to the world a declaration of their true character as a sovereign, independent State." The following October, the colonists also voted to dissolve their political connection with the Society, and to assume the entire responsibility of Government with independent sovereign power. A Constitution, adapted to the new order of things, having been adopted by delegates assembled in Convention for the purpose, July 26, 1847, and duly ratified by the people the following September, the Government was thus reorganized, and

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entered, with some misgivings to be sure, upon its new career and increased responsibilities.

Its recognition by other Powers now claimed the earliest attention, and without delay measures were taken to this end by soliciting of foreign Governments an interchange of friendly national relations. And, within a year after the new organization, England, France, Prussia, and Belgium had acknowledged the independence of the new Republic; and shortly afterwards treaties of friendship, amity, and commerce were concluded with the two former.

In the meantime the domestic affairs of the country had progressed as satisfactorily as might reasonably be expected. Several matters of dispute between native chiefs were adjusted and settled; public improvements were extended; agriculture and commerce increased; and the people had steadily advanced in all the essentials of civilized life.

Nevertheless, in the midst of this evident progress, many difficulties and embarrassments had to be met and overcome. Occasional predatory incursions of the natives had to be checked and sometimes severely punished by the military power of the Government; and foreign traders also, particularly British, caused the Government much trouble and annoyance. But, in the order of a beneficent Providence, all were successfully accomplished, and the majesty of the laws eventually maintained.

From the beginning, the people of Liberia, with a commendable zeal and firmness, pursued a steady purpose towards the fulfillment of the great objects of their mission to Africa. They have established on her shores an asylum free from political oppression, and from all the disabilities of an unholy prejudice; they have aided essentially in extirpating the slave-trade from the whole line of her Western Coast; they have introduced the blessings of civilization and Christianity among her heathen population; and I may also assume that by their entire freedom from all insubordination or disregard of lawful authority, and by their successful diplomacy with

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England, France, and Spain, on matters involving very perplexing international questions, they have indicated some ability, at least, for self-government and the management of their own public affairs. And just here—as I find that exceptions are pretty generally taken in this country to the exclusion of whites from all participation in the Government of Liberia—I may remark that this provision in the organic law of the Republic was not prompted by any feelings of prejudice against white men, but was desirable more especially for the reason that the colonists would retain in their own hands the whole control of the Government until they should fully demonstrate the problem as to their ability to conduct the affairs of a State. And, Mr. President, this, I suppose, may now be accounted as settled. The Republic of Liberia is now a fixed fact, with all the elements of free institutions and self-government; embracing within her territorial limits, at the present time, about six hundred miles of sea coast, and an interior over which she may readily acquire an almost unlimited jurisdiction whenever she shall be prepared to occupy it. Within her political jurisdiction is a population of not less than six hundred thousand souls. Of this number about fifteen thousand emigrated from the United States and other civilized countries; about four thousand recaptured Africans, and the remainder aboriginal inhabitants; and of these, hundreds have been hopefully Christianized, and many have become, in their civilized habits, so assimilated to the Americo-Liberians that a stranger would not readily on the streets discriminate between them.

In the four counties of the Republic are thirteen flourishing civilized towns and villages, with their churches, schoolhouses, and comfortable dwellings; many of these constructed of stone and brick, and not only imposing in their external structure, but actually possessing all the necessary comforts and many of the conveniences of modern times; and reflect much credit upon the industry and enterprise of their occupants.

The developments of agriculture and commerce are no less conspicuous. The agricultural settlements, especially along

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the banks of the rivers, present most encouraging prospects. Besides an increased and steadily increasing production of all minor articles, sugar and coffee (to the growth of which the climate and soil are admirably adapted) are being extensively cultivated; and large quantities of both are now annually exported to foreign markets.

Commerce has more astonishingly increased. I can remember when not more than thirty or forty tons of palm-oil, and perhaps as many tons of cam-wood, could be collected in a year, for export, along the whole line of coast now embraced in Liberia. The last year, though I have not at hand the official statistics, I may safely say, not less than six hundred tons of cam-wood, twelve hundred tons of palm-oil, and two hundred tons of palm-kernels were included in the exports of the Republic. And these articles of commercial enterprise and wealth are capable of being increased to almost any extent.

Ship building for the coast-wise trade has become quite a business in each of the counties. Last year three *Liberian* vessels, of foreign build, were despatched for Liverpool with full cargoes of palm-oil, cam-wood, and ivory.

I could heartily wish that the cause of civilization and Christianity, among the aboriginal tribes of that country, had advanced with equally rapid strides as that of commerce; nevertheless, much real good has been accomplished in that direction also. Devoted missionaries from the United States have labored earnestly, many of them even sacrificing their lives in efforts to promote the Christian welfare of that people. Among the Americo-Liberians their Christian civilization has always been an object of deep solicitude. And it is a source of peculiar satisfaction to know that the Christian efforts in their behalf have not been fruitless. It is no uncommon thing even now, and at all times a most pleasing spectacle, to see so many of these people, once the blind victims of heathenish superstition and idolatry, bowing side by side with their Americo-Liberian brethren at the same Christian altar, and worshipping the only true God. Nay, even more, there are now native Christian min-

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isters and teachers in Liberia who are laboring successfully in the cause of Christ. Most of these native ministers and teachers, members respectively of the several Christian denominations, are men of seemingly deep piety, and very respectable acquirements and talents. If time permitted, I might particularize several of these, as well as other native converts, who, as citizens of the Republic, have distinguished themselves for usefulness, not only in the ordinary walks of life, but also in official positions under the Government. I may, however, allude to a single case; that of a native gentleman, who, about twenty-five years ago, then a heathen lad, was admitted into a Methodist mission school at Monrovia, where he received the first impressions of civilization, and acquired the rudiments of an English education; and who is now an acceptable member of the Liberia Annual Conference, and an influential member of the Legislature of the Republic. And yet, Mr. President, there are those who inquire, What has African Colonization accomplished? Well, my own conviction, confirmed by many years' experience in nearly all that relates to Colonization and Liberia, is, that African Colonization has accomplished a work unparalleled, as far as my knowledge goes, by anything in the history of modern times.

I rejoice to meet here to-night so many distinguished Christian philanthropists who, for these many years, have devoted much of their time and substance to this noble enterprise; and I may be pardoned, I trust, in expressing the sincere satisfaction it affords me in seeing present at this meeting that old, devoted, and self-sacrificing friend of Africa and of African colonization, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, who, by his burning eloquence, in the days of his early manhood, and at times when this great Society seemed to languish under depressing discouragements, would stir the hearts of Christians in its behalf, and kindle there a flame of generous benevolence which would give new life and energy to the great undertaking; and, still more, not content to rely wholly on the testimony of others in regard to the actual condition of the infant colony,

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and to satisfy himself more fully as to its future prospects, he visited Liberia several times, and on two occasions was enabled to render important service to the little Commonwealth. I am happy to say that the people of Liberia to-day entertain towards our good friend, Mr. Gurley, sentiments of the highest regard and esteem; and, I may also add, towards this Society, feelings of profound gratitude. But, Mr. President, I was about to say that these long and tried friends of African colonization entertain no doubts as to the immense benefits conferred upon Africa through the instrumentality of this Society, and who can now look back with profound satisfaction upon the cheering results of their individual efforts in the cause of God and humanity.

So much then for the past and the present of Liberia. So far God has graciously vouchsafed to her on occasions of threatened danger and extreme peril, deliverances which no human forethought or mere human power could possibly have averted or rescued her from. He has wonderfully sustained and prospered all her essential interests. What, then, may we not hope and reasonably expect as to the future? My own convictions are that Heaven has great things in store for Africa, to be conferred doubtless through the instrumentality of Liberia.

While Liberia is emphatically the offspring of American benevolence and Christian philanthropy, and while the friends of African colonization have great reason to be proud of its achievements, it is no less clear in my mind that the colonization enterprize was conceived in accordance with a Divine purpose, looking to the redemption and elevation of a people long enchained in the shackles of cruel barbarism. And, if this be so, Liberia is evidently designed to a glorious future; and that it is so, her past history seems clearly to indicate, for we find there so many evidences of Divine favor we are forced to the conclusion that Providence has not done so much for nothing. And besides, in the ordinary course of human affairs, there seems to me no reason whatever why Liberia

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may not continue to prosper, and go on to distinguish herself in all that adorns civil society and tends to national greatness.

The country possesses certainly all the natural advantages common to most other countries, and in the means of animal subsistence, perhaps, superior to any other. I am aware that this beneficence of nature may be regarded as a very questionable advantage, as it tends greatly to promote indolent habits. But this, I may safely say, no country in the world better remunerates labor, and especially the labors of the husbandman, than Liberia.

The interior presents a country inviting in all its aspects; a fine rolling country, abounding in streams and rivulets; forests of timber in great variety, abundance, and usefulness; and I have no doubt quite salubrious, being free from the miasmatic influences of the mangrove swamps near the coast.

The commercial resources of Liberia, even at the present time, though scarcely commenced to be developed, are of sufficient importance to induce foreigners, American and European, to locate in the Republic for the purposes of trade. And I verily believe the agricultural and commercial sources of wealth in Western and Central Africa are far beyond the most carefully studied speculations of those even who are best acquainted with the nature and capacity of the country. The development of these will continue to progress, and must, in the very nature of things, secure to Liberia great commercial importance; and this will bring her citizens into such business relations with the peoples of other portions of the world as will insure to them that consideration which wealth, learning, and moral worth never fail to inspire.

With what rapidity Liberia shall progress in her future career is a question involving several considerations; and, doubtless, the most important among these is a strict adherence by her people to the principles of true Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who disposes all things according to His own will. Of course, much also depends upon additional help from the United States to aid in advancing still more

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rapidly the civilizing and Christianizing her present aboriginal population, and so prepare them for greater usefulness as citizens of the Republic; and this work shall go on penetrating into the interior until other heathen tribes shall be brought within the scope of Christian civilization and incorporated in the Republic, thus forming an African nationality that will command the respect of the civilized world. All this I believe to be entirely practicable. I believe Heaven designs that Africa shall be redeemed; that the light of the Gospel of Christ shall shine there; that her great natural resources shall be developed; that she shall take rank with other States and Empires; that she shall have a literature and a history. Is there any reason why all this may not come to pass? I trow not. Liberia has already made rapid strides—now in treaty relations with thirteen foreign Powers, including the United States. Then, surely, we have every reason to hope and believe that a kind Providence will continue to watch over all her interests, and that her future career will be equally progressive.

I know, Mr. President, you believe the Divine decree, that "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God;" doubtless all Christians believe this. Would, then, that Christians throughout these United States, and, indeed, all Christendom, fully appreciated the responsibility they are under to aid in the fulfillment of this inspired prophecy; then, surely, this Society, under whose auspices so much is being done towards the furtherance of that grand event, could not fail to receive that sympathy and support necessary to the efficient prosecution of an enterprise which promises so much real good to Africa.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1869.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and at his request the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of New Jersey, led in prayer.

William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Rev. Drs. Tracy and Maclean and Hon. Peter Parker were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts be invited to sit with us during the deliberations of the Board, and we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our great gratification at seeing the first President of Liberia at this meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 21, 22, and 23, 1868, were read.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report of that body. Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agriculture, Accounts, and Emigration be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Annual Statement of the Executive Committee was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement and accompanying papers be accepted and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees, and that the Statement be printed with the Minutes of the Board.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EFFORTS TO COLLECT FUNDS.—Early in the year, Dr. Tracy prepared, as requested by the Board, an appeal for funds, which we had printed in the form of a letter and circulated all over the country. We prepared different headings to different classes of persons, viz: One to the people generally; one to clergymen, urging them to preach a sermon and take up a collection; one to Legislators of the several States, asking them for an appropriation; one to newspapers, accompanied by a paragraph for insertion as editorial. *Eleven thousand* of these circulars were mailed. The newspapers in all parts of the country noticed it favorably, and many of them spoke earnestly on the subject. Many generous and encouraging responses were received, but the grand result did not come up to our hopes.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.—Special efforts have been made to have the subject brought before the State Legislatures, especially of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee. In some of them it was formally introduced, but in only one was an appropriation made. New Jersey gave three thousand dollars, to be paid in three annual payments.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.—The subject has been brought before the various religious bodies, and resolutions passed commending it anew to the churches, especially in its missionary bearings on the welfare of Africa.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.—A memorial from the Society was presented to Congress, asking for a contract to carry a monthly mail, in sailing vessels, to Liberia, and one hundred dollars for every person colonized. Efforts have been made with the Committees, to whom the subject was referred, but no action, as yet, has been taken on it. Petitions were also presented from some four thousand colored people, asking Congress to send them to Liberia, or to make an appropriation to enable this Society to do it. But Congress did neither.

SALE OF ILLINOIS LAND.—In order to raise money to defray the expenses of the Spring expedition, we sold our Illinois land, three hundred and twenty acres, for eight thousand dollars, cash. Thus, the donation of Daniel Huey,

Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

Eq., the valued friend of the Society, small when made, considered worth enough to constitute him a Life Director, has yielded many fold.

THE NAME OF THE SHIP.—Application was made to Congress to change the name of the "Golconda" into the "Mary Caroline Stevens." Congress took no action on the subject, for reasons assigned by the Hon. Charles O'Neill, of the House, and member of the Committee who had it in charge, "that the Committee on Commerce were not willing to depart from the course which has been followed for years past—not to change the name of any merchant vessel, and hence he had been directed to report adversely to our application."

CLASS OF EMIGRANTS SENT.—Those members of the Board present, who attended either of its sessions during the period of the late war, will doubtless remember with what regret the effects of that mighty contest on the primary object of the Society was considered—the number of persons sent to Liberia in 1861 being 55; in 1862, 65; in 1863, 26; and in 1864, 23, or a total of 169 in four years—and this notwithstanding constant "effort to present to the people of color the benefits offered by their emigration to their own land and Government in Africa."

It will, also, be remembered, that the action of January 18, 1865, and the appropriation of \$10,000 for the transportation to Liberia of some of the residents of Barbados, W. I., were based on the fact of the suspension of emigration by "the free people of color of the United States," and, as stated by the Committee of the Board on that subject, "the urgent want of increased numbers in some of the settlements of that country. Sinou and Cape Palmas, and even Bassa, are particularly in want of increased population, and it is highly desirable that their numbers shall be increased as early and as rapidly as possible."

And it will further be remembered with what gratification the evidence of a revival of emigration among our own people of color was hailed, and that the Executive Committee have each year been enjoined and directed by the Board "to use the means at their command to carry on the work of sending all proper emigrants that shall offer."

The Executive Committee have faithfully endeavored to carry out not only the expressed wishes, but the spirit of the action of the Board of Directors touching this important subject, and they beg to refer to the accompanying Annual Report of the Society, as exhibiting the gratifying fact that of the 1,054 persons sent in our own ship in 1865, 1867, and 1868, an unusually large proportion were communicants of some evangelical denomination, a goodly number could read and write, and the varied and most useful industrial pursuits were well represented. These people were stated, on respectable authority, to be industrious, moral, and intelligent, and to be justly con-

Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

sidered as a desirable acquisition to Liberia. Communications from several of the parties themselves were most creditable to the intelligence and Christian sentiments of the writers.

1. The "Golconda," on her first voyage in our service, carried six hundred persons of both sexes and varied ages. They came in about equal numbers, it may be said, from Macon, Georgia, and were recommended by Rev. W. H. Robert, a gentleman of high repute and who manifested the liveliest concern in the movement; from Newberry, South Carolina, not only endorsed but accompanied to the ship by Henry Summer, Esq., a leading lawyer of that place and section; from Columbia, South Carolina, recommended by Miss Gregg, who went with them to Cape Palmas, she being under appointment as a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and from Knoxville, Tennessee, the party having been raised and brought to the port of embarkation by Rev. H. W. Erskine, then Attorney General of Liberia, who ought to be qualified to pass upon the quality of emigrants offering for his adopted country. The six hundred were in Charleston, South Carolina, from ten days to three weeks before proceeding to sea, and most of this time were on board of the "Golconda," as were Mr. Erskine, Dr. I. H. Snowden, physician at Sinou, and Rev. John Seys, D. D., Minister Resident of the United States to Liberia. Each of these gentlemen had fair opportunity of judging the character of the emigrants, and each of them spoke approvingly of them as promising well for themselves and for Liberia. Dr. Seys said to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who, with a view to attend to the dispatch of the people, had taken up his abode on the ship, that they were "vastly superior to those sent before the war."

2. The second expedition of three hundred and twenty-one persons, consisted of one hundred and sixteen from Mullen's Depot, nineteen from Aiken, forty-nine from Newberry, and seventy-two from Charleston, South Carolina; forty-five from Macon and eight from Columbus, Georgia; and twelve from Philadelphia and other points. Those in South Carolina and Georgia were visited—the majority of them twice—by the Corresponding Secretary, and their friends, white and colored, represented them to be industrious, moral, and intelligent. In this connection, Rev. Dr. Wills, of Macon, Georgia, and Henry Summer, Esq., of Newberry, South Carolina, may be named as responsible authority.

3. Of the three hundred and twelve emigrants by the third trip of our vessel, two hundred and fifty-five were from Columbus, Georgia, they having been previously visited by the Corresponding Secretary and the late Rev. Robert F. Hill, of Liberia. The latter stated that his "little Republic would be blessed if people equal to these would be sent out;" and he showed his faith and convictions in this regard by persuading them to settle at Bassa, where he resided, their preferences being to locate at Sinou, where some of

Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

them had near relatives and many more had old acquaintances. Forty-nine others were from Dover, Tennessee, who were brought to Charleston by Rev. J. E. Ware, and who like Mr. Hildesheim found them too good to go to any other settlement than Cape Mount where he lived, and which he said is "the best place in all Africa." Our revered and experienced Honorary Secretary, Rev. Mr. Gurley, was a passenger in the ship on this voyage, and he speaks of the people as belonging to "the trades and occupations common to the Freedmen of the South," and as of excellent moral and Christian worth.

4. The four hundred and fifty-one emigrants despatched last May in the "Gothonia" were recommended: those from Augusta, Georgia, by Robert Campbell, Esq., one of the oldest Vice Presidents of the Society, from Sparta, Georgia, by Dr. E. M. Penleton, from Columbus, Georgia, by Mr. L. W. Moore, a worthy and wealthy man of color, who is preparing to remove to Liberia, and whose eldest son and family were passengers; from Mobile, Alabama, by Major James Gilette, Agent of the Freedman's Bureau, from Ridge, South Carolina, by Rev. E. F. Horne; and from Nashville, Tennessee, by General W. P. Carlin, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of that State.

General R. K. Scott, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of South Carolina, and now Governor of the State, saw many of the emigrants while they were in Charleston, and Rev. M. French, also connected at that time with the Bureau, and who preached to them on the ship, expressed much gratification at their good appearance and deserving character and as promising well for Liberia. All who visited them uttered similar sentiments as to their merits. The *Charleston News* remarked: "As a general thing, the emigrants were well dressed and appeared to be superior to the common field hands. They were well supplied with money, and many of them took out an abundance of clothes and planting utensils. They were all in high spirits, had evidently studied the subject and had fully determined to sunder the ties which connected them with this country and seek a new home on African soil."

Rev. Isaac N. Brinkerhoff, Cashier of the Freedman's Savings Bank at Savannah, Georgia, kindly preached on two occasions to the company gathered in that city last Spring, and expressed his most agreeable surprise at their promising bearing, general intelligence, and moral and Christian worth. The same may be said of the late George W. Falmestock, Esq., formerly a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who spent an afternoon with them at their quarters. The *Savannah Freedman's Standard* said: "These emigrants are intelligent and industrious; all of them of the better class of the colored people."

General O. O. Howard remarked to a sub-Committee of your Committee, in an interview with him last April, "that it pained him to have such

Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

worthy people leave the country; that the Society did not get those drawing rations or inmates of the Hospitals, to go to Liberia, but those that could not well be spared—i. e., the very cream of the colored population."

Messrs. Marshall & Son, merchants of long residence and experience at Charleston, South Carolina, and well conversant with the people of color, wrote, October 10, 1868—

"Some thirteen hundred persons, mostly in families, congregated on our wharf in this city in November, 1866, and May and November, 1867; all of them were here for several days, and the larger part of the first company referred to remained nearly two weeks. We noticed that a considerable number of them could write, and more could read; that they bought in our city quantities of nails, tools, farming implements, &c., and that they had immense stores of baggage, including bedding, cooking utensils, and other articles likely to be of service and value to them anywhere. They were well behaved, not causing the slightest complaint from any one; in short, they seemed to be the pick of the very best of the race in goodness, religious zeal, intelligence, and promise of usefulness."

Dr. Thomas R. Clement, Surgeon United States Army, who was in charge of the Freedman's Hospital buildings at Savannah, and most opportunely allowed their use by the company of four hundred and fifty-one emigrants, for nearly three weeks last Spring, in a letter, dated November 6, 1868, remarks—

"I am pleased to state, that the appearance and promise of usefulness of the freed people who sailed from Savannah, Georgia, last May for Liberia, were highly creditable in every particular. They were perfectly orderly, and each seemed to wish to observe every rule for their government. I did not see one, in the least, intoxicated, and yet whiskey could be had on every corner of the streets. A large number were religious and belonged to some one of the Evangelical churches. Religious services were held daily under the trees in the hospital yard. In a word, they were an intelligent, orderly, sober, and earnest company, and, in my opinion, will be successful in businesses, without reference to place or community, provided their rights are respected. I might add much more to their credit, but, perhaps, I have said already enough, and will close this brief letter by wishing every success to the Colonization Society, for, truly, theirs is a glorious work."

The Executive Committee, in providing for the emigrants colonized by the "Golconda," have been guided by long experience and an earnest desire to promote their best welfare. The same proportionate quantity of provisions, stores, and medicines have been furnished in each case, the excess with the people being very considerable, in consequence of but six hundred going on the first voyage, when supplies, &c., were laid in for six hundred and fifty;

Delegates Appointed by Auxiliary Societies for 1869.

for four hundred, when but three hundred and twenty-one went on the second voyage, for four hundred and fifty, when only three hundred and twelve embarked on the third voyage, and for six hundred, when but four hundred and fifty-one were sent on the fourth and last voyage of our ship.

The supply of medicines on each occasion was made on the basis prepared by the late Dr. James W. Lugenbeel, one of the most conscientious and successful physicians ever in the employ of the Society in Liberia. And in the selection and purchase of the medicines, tools, provisions, and stores, the Committee have had the benefit of the large experience and counsel of Dr. James Hall, who was several years a practicing physician in Liberia, and to whom obligation is especially due for his gratuitous and important services.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named enrolled as Delegates for the year, as follows:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1869.

VERMONT.—Gen. John W. Phelps.*

MASSACHUSETTS—Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

CONNECTICUT—William S. Charnley, Esq.,* Charles L. Chaplain, Esq.,* Hon. Samuel H. Huntington,* Hon. Henry Barnard,* Rev. William W. Turner,* Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge,* Heman H. Barbour, Esq.,* Daniel Phillips, Esq.,* James B. Hosmer, Esq.,* Daniel P. Crosby, Esq.,* Charles Seymour, Esq.*

NEW YORK.—Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., William Tracy, Esq., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq.,* Moses Allen, Esq.,* Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman,* Sidney A. Schieffelin, Esq.,* Wm. B. Wedgwood, Esq.,* Thos. A. Davenport, Esq.,* Isaac T. Smith, Esq.

NEW JERSEY—Hon. Peter D. Vroom,* Rev. Edward R. Craven, D. D.,* Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.,* Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D.,* Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D.,* Rev. J. Kelsey Burr,* Dr. Joseph Cross

PENNSYLVANIA—William V. Pettit, Esq.,* Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.,* Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D.,* Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.,* Robert B. Davidson, Esq.,* Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, James M. Ferguson, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton,* Rev. John W. Dulles,* Arthur M. Barton, Esq.,* James P. Michellion, Esq.*

* Not present.

*Life Directors—Executive Committee—Officers.***LIFE DIRECTORS.**

Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D.D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and Mr. Ropes were appointed such Committee, who subsequently reported, through their Chairman, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows :

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

The Chair appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows :

FOREIGN RELATIONS	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.
FINANCE.....	{ Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., William Gunton, Esq.
AUXILIARY SOCIETIES	{ Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.
AGENCIES.....	{ Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Edward D. Marchant, Esq.

Standing Committees—Resolutions.

AGENTS	{ Joseph S. Rogers, Esq., James M. Ferguson, Esq., Isaac T. Smith, Esq.
EMIGRATION	{ William Tracy, Esq., Rev. George W. Salmon, D. D., Dr. Joseph Cross.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 20, 1869.

The Board of Directors met at ten o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The following action was had on motion of Mr. Gregory:

The Board, deeply concerned in the restoration of the health of its Financial Secretary and Treasurer, deprived by sickness from attending the present meeting, request the President and Rev. Drs. Marlean and Tracy and Ex President Roberts to call on the Rev. William McLain, D. D., and communicate the great confidence of the Board in his services by his re-election, and to express the solicitude of the Society for his recovery.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Ex President Roberts, and Rev. Benjamin L. Haight, D. D., for their very interesting and valuable addresses last evening, and that they be respectfully requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the First Baptist Church for the use of their House of Worship, and to the Choir for their acceptable services.

At the request of the Board, the Rev. Dr. Pinney, who passed the months of September, October, and November last in Liberia, made a detailed statement of what he saw and of his impressions touching the wants of the Republic.

Report of Dr. Hall.

The appointed hour having arrived for the meeting of the Society, the Board took a recess, and at half-past twelve o'clock resumed its session.

Ex-President Roberts, by invitation, addressed the Board in relation to immigration and other leading interests of Liberia.

Dr. James Hall, as Agent for the ship "Golconda," presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Accounts:

To the President and Directors of the American Colonization Society:

GENTLEMEN: Your agent has the honor to hand you, herewith, his accounts for the past year, embracing the closing accounts of the third voyage of the ship Golconda, voyage C; the entire accounts of voyage D; together with his account current with the American Colonization Society, as its special agent, in the purchase and shipping of provisions, trade goods, and general outfit for emigrants, under the direction of the Financial Secretary of the Society.

These accounts, together with those heretofore audited and approved by this Board, embrace the operations of your agent for the period of two years, during which time, he has disbursed for the Society somewhat over one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. With the summary of the accounts of the ship for four entire voyages before him, he is enabled to furnish some important statistics of the expense of transporting emigrants at the present rate of charges for provisions, material, labor, &c.

First. The comparative expense of emigration by means of a vessel owned and sailed by the Society, or by charter, will be estimated. The word *estimate* is used, but *stated* or *proved* would more definitely express the meaning, for the figures are all taken from the amounts before you, or on file in the office of the Society. Round numbers are generally used, to make the matter more plain and indelible, but in all outlays, they are outside of the figures in the account. In case any question should arise in the mind of any member of the Board as to the accuracy of the estimates, it might be well to instruct the Committee on Accounts to examine and report thereon.

The first cost of the ship as she came in from sea, after an East India voyage, was \$26,000; repairs deemed necessary for, merely, a freighting vessel, \$4,000, making her actual cost, as such, \$30,000. Additional outlay, to fit her for an emigrant ship, as boats, berths, bulk-heads, ventilators, galley, cambooses, bakery, hatches, privies, water-casks, cans, feeding-utensils, &c., \$5,000; making the round sum of \$35,000. But in making an estimate of

Report of Dr. Hall.

interest and depreciation in value of the ship annually, its cost, as a sailing vessel only, should be the base. Therefore, to begin

Interest on cost, \$50,000 per annum, \$1,000, or for the two years.....	\$3,000
Depreciation in value, per annum, ten per cent. \$1,000, for two years.....	6,000
Latent bills of repair for two years, including first repair.....	12,000
Provisions, water, fuel, &c., for all on board \$7, 15, or say, \$8,000, per voyage,...	32,000
Miscellaneous charges, as insurance, port charges, at home and in Liberia, wages of officers and crew, steward, &c. \$5,000 per voyage,.....	24,000
Charges of entry and clearance at Charleston and Savannah, for sundry repairs, water, &c., &c. not paid by agent, two years.....	3,337
Making the entire cost of emigrants and freight out and home.....	\$88,337
In comparing, the expenses of owning and chartering, all freight and passage-money home should be deducted, which, for the four voyages, amounts to.....	6,000
	<u>\$82,337</u>

Now for the expenses of charter. And in this entire accuracy cannot be expected, but the lowest possible rate shall form the basis of our estimate.

At the time of the purchase of the *Golconda*, very many ships, of from eight to sixteen hundred tons, were lying idle in New York and Boston, but not one of the tonnage of the *Golconda*, to say nothing of peculiar fitness for our purpose, could be obtained for the voyage *out* only, via Charleston, for less than \$15,000. One of eight hundred tons, and no rate, not insurable, was offered for \$12,000; and \$16,000 was offered for one of twelve hundred tons, and refused. In fact, no ship of the structure and capacity of the *Golconda* could be chartered for even \$15,000. As the price of provisions, material, wages, and common labor has not lessened for the past two years, your agent does not believe that a ship of one thousand tons could at any time, during that period, have been chartered for less than \$15,000. But, that there may be no question or cavil in the matter, he will assume, that a ship, of the capacity of the *Golconda*, could have been chartered, for four voyages during the past two years, for the average sum of \$12,500 per voyage *out*, all foreign port charges paid by the Society.

At that rate, the four charters at \$12,500 would make.....	\$50,000
Provisions, water, fuel, &c., for emigrants alone, \$6,000 per voyage.....	24,000
Specialities for emigrants on each voyage, before enumerated, allowing one-half saved or realized from sale \$2,000 each voyage.....	10,000
Interest to date on the several charters, averaging ninety days from execution of charter party, calculated at.....	3,000
One-half of entry at Charleston or Savannah for port charges.....	1,000
	<u>\$88,000</u>
From which sum take the entire expense of sailing, as above.....	70,000
Leaves a balance in favor of our actual operations for two years of.....	\$18,000

In the mean time, the Society has had a ship under its own control; enjoys the prestige of having a "Colonization ship;" a reliable, regular

Report of Dr. Hall.

correspondence, under its immediate auspices, has been kept up with Liberia, and the emigrants have enjoyed comforts and conveniences that it would be vain to expect in ordinary chartered ships.

It should be noted, that in this estimate, the salary of your agent is not included, but the ordinary commission of two and a half per cent. on the sum disbursed by him, would more than double his salary, or the same, simply on the outlay for charter and other necessary charges, would more than equal it. Nor has the expense of the extra repairs, remetaling, &c., required tri-annually, been taken into the account. The ship being insured, when sold or lost, it is but fair to calculate the proceeds would meet those extra charges, especially, with the ten per cent. added above, which, if saved and invested, would form a sinking fund with which another vessel could be supplied.

Second. Next comes our estimate of the actual expense of the emigrants out, *per capita*, together with the freight of stores and material for their six months' support in Liberia.

From the gross sum of the two years' expenses of the ship, as above, should be deducted the receipts for freight and passage chargeable, out, \$900, also the surplus stores landed for use of the Society's agent in Liberia, which average about \$1,500 per voyage, making \$6,000 for the four voyages. Deducting the sum of these two items, \$6,900, from the sum above, \$75,332, leaves \$68,432 as the actual net sum for transporting the Society's freight and emigrants for the past two years. The number of emigrants actually sent in the steerage of the ship by the Society is sixteen hundred and eighty-four, making the per capita rate of old and young \$40.64, or, at a rough estimate, as the ages of the emigrants are not at hand, about \$50 per adult, counting two under ten years as one adult. Deducting the freight of the Society, which may be estimated at \$1,800 per voyage, \$7,200 for the four voyages, leaves for passage and feeding of emigrants, with their effects, \$61,222, or a fraction over \$36.35 each, old and young, or say \$45 for the adults.

The expense of feeding the emigrants may be readily estimated. The cost of provisions, water, wood, &c., for all on board, is put down at \$8,000 per voyage. From this deduct \$2,000, estimated as required, for officers and crew, and \$1,500 as the average amount landed as surplus stores, making \$3,500, which leaves for use of emigrants per voyage, \$4,500, or \$18,000 for the four voyages, making the actual cost of provisioning a fraction less than eleven dollars each, old and young. But, it is proper to say, these latter estimates, although believed to be, in the main, correct, may be found to vary in different voyages, or even in a general summary as above; as we cannot come exactly at the cost of provisioning officers and crew, when all hands use the same meats and breadstuffs; and, the quantity of stores landed may also vary materially, depending upon the falling off of emigrants provided for,

Report of Dr. Hall.

and the length of the voyage, as provisions and water are always put on board for sixty days out, and a like passage home, of the ship's company and probable passengers. The average of the passage out direct, falling short of fifty days, there should be ever a large surplus of stores.

In drawing these estimates and summary of expenses, it is proper to remark, that the most rigid economy has been enforced, and your agent feels bound to acknowledge that his efforts, in that way, have been most earnestly and ably seconded by the late master of the ship, Captain Lovett, who, during his entire service, seems to have considered his own interest and convenience secondary to that of the Society and passengers. The ship has been run as close to the wind as possible, consistent with safety—not sickly sail or stalling sail on board, or gear with which one could be used. Her condit-ions little, per voyage, have been very low, and her disbursements on the coast less than those of the *Mary Caroline Stevens* at any time, in one voyage falling short of two hundred and fifty Dollars, including kroon-ten's wages and port-charges. And here it may be remarked, that a vessel of her size, in the service of the Society, always light, and often in more ballast trim, requires less outlay for sails and rigging than one in common freighting business; and can be run with safety, and would be considered desirable, where she would not be so fully laden. Another thing is to be considered. In the regular business of the Society, leaving port, as she does, after the spring and autumnal equinoxes, and almost at once getting into the middle latitudes, where storms seldom occur, she is little likely to suffer damages from the weather, and when once in the trades, or on the coast she may be considered, comparatively, as out of danger. Hence the repeated urgency of your agent that she should run uninsured.

Third. As to the present condition and whereabouts of the ship. She is in Liverpool, undergoing repairs for damages incurred in heavy gales on her passage to that port. On her arrival in the port of Baltimore from her last voyage, having run two years, at which period your agent advised the Board, at the time of her purchase she would require more extended repairs, together with remodeling he determined to have her thoroughly examined. (It should be remembered, that at the time or before her purchase, he was not allowed to inspect or bore her, but depended solely on a surface examination of her hull, and the testimony of the carpenter by whom she had been examined and repaired for several years. He reported her "a sound ship for one of her age," and so certified at the books of the Underwriters.) Your agent entered upon this examination with no little anxiety, as the head caulker had informed him after she had sailed on her last voyage, that he had found several plank under fire stern that gave evidence of decay—not firm enough to bear the strain of the masts. He, therefore, ordered her to be thoroughly examined fore and aft on each side, in places most subject to decay. The decayed planks

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were also stripped from her stern, and pieces were removed amidships on each side, and all proved sound. She was then hoisted on the screw-dock, for the examination of her metal, and inspection by the agents of the Underwriters. The result was a most favorable report; not that "she was a sound ship for one of her age," but "*a sound ship, and worthy of confidence,*" and so she is now rated in the books of the Underwriters. Her copper, or metal, was pronounced good for one year. One mast was condemned, and replaced by a new one; and the ship was put in good condition for freighting service in every respect, under direction of the inspectors of the port and The American Lloyds.

The Executive Committee had decided not to order her to the coast till Spring, and left it discretionary with the agent to lay her up, till that time or charter her. He decided upon the latter course, and she was taken up for Liverpool, at one thousand five hundred pounds for the voyage out, and subsequently for five hundred pounds home; the sum of which, at the then rate of gold and exchange, would make thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars, of our currency, which, it was thought, would be somewhat remunerative. Previous to her sailing, however, the rate of gold and exchange declined some ten or eleven per cent., rendering it barely possible to make the voyage a saving one. From the report of the master and your agent's correspondents, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of Liverpool, to whose counsel he commended the master, in case of difficulty of any kind, it appears, that the actual damage to the ship has been slight, simply a working of the wood ends, forward and aft, in consequence of very severe gales, with a heavy cargo on board. The survey ordered the ship to be remetaled, and the wood ends and butts iron bolted, above her metal, which, by last advices, was being done, and it was expected she would be loaded forthwith for her voyage home. It would be premature to attempt any estimate of the financial results of this voyage. A profit certainly cannot be expected; but it is believed that any outlay over the income from the voyage will be found in the improved condition of the ship, with a new suit of metal, and additional fastenings, new rigging, and canvass.

Whatever may be the expense incurred by repairs here and in Liverpool, provided she returns safely to port, one thing is certain, that the Society will have a good sound ship, in every way fitted for its service; that, barring accidents, may be run for three years at the same expense per annum, as for the two past; and your agent believes, that she will outlast two more suits of metal after the present, in such service as the Society will require of a ship. It is an old adage among those who know best, that the hull timbers of a ship, sound at six years of age, will outlast all upper works that are likely to be put on her; although we cannot hope, that the *Golconda* will run till she turns to dust bodily, like the "deacon's famous one-horse shay."

It may not be improper to advise the Board that a bill passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, and was only laid over till the

Committees on Accounts and Agencies.

present session in the Senate, that some trifling alterations might be made, which, if it becomes a law, will materially increase the expenses of emigration, and render it almost a necessity that the Society should sail its own ship. The special provisions of the bill require that none but a large vessel can be used in transporting steerage emigrants; that the number, in proportion to the space and tonnage, must be materially lessened; bulk heads, ventilators, and fixtures materially increased; hospitals for male and female passengers, doctors, nurses, stewards, and stewardesses be provided in due proportion. This all proves the necessity of a large ship, specially fitted for transporting steerage passengers; and when taken into consideration, together with the facts before alluded, that emigration can be more economically carried on by sailing our own ship than by charter, it is devoutly to be hoped that the *Golconda* may long be available for the purpose. Even in case the funds of the Society should not enable it to make more than one voyage a year, it would be, in all respects, better policy to allow her to lie idle the rest of the time, rather than depend on chartering.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your very obedient servant,

JAMES HALL,

Agent for Ship Golconda.

BALTIMORE, January 14, 1869.

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Standing Committee on Accounts Report that they have found the Books of the Society and the Accounts of Dr. Hall, Agent of the ship *Golconda*, correctly kept and properly vouched, and they recommend that the same be approved.

Mr. Marchant, from the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Standing Committee on Agencies beg leave to offer the following Report. That the Executive Committee of this Society have the subject in charge, and that any further action in the matter should be referred to them.

On motion, it was

Resolved That the Board do now adjourn, to meet this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Amendment to Constitution—Auxiliary Societies.

7½ O'CLOCK P. M., January 20, 1869.

The Board met this evening, the President in the chair.

The Report of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read this morning by Mr. Tracy, as Chairman, was taken up, and, after being considered at length, on motion, the Report was accepted and the accompanying resolutions were adopted.

The amendment to Article Fifth of the Constitution, to strike out the words "previous to," and insert in their stead "ending on the day of," proposed and approved at the last meeting, of the Board, was called up, and, on the question being taken, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had occurred to them needing their consideration. On motion the Report was accepted.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Auxiliary Societies, Report: That they perceive with satisfaction the revived and hearty interest now taken by some of these branches of our National Institution in the work which has so long received their support. And so vastly augmented has become the responsibility of the friends of African Colonization, since the desire to emigrate has spread with knowledge of the subject and freedom of choice, that the Parent Society looks with anxiety to its auxiliaries, indulging the earnest desire that they will rally to the duty of the hour and greatly increase their benefactions to this rising and commanding cause. To this end and to assist the American Society in its work, it is of the highest

Committee on Finance—Education in Liberia.

importance that the Auxiliaries should, by full delegations, be represented at the annual meetings. Thus, and thus only, can be secured that intimacy of relationship and thorough understanding of the progress, the wants, and the purposes of colonization enterprise, which is essential to harmony of action and the co-operation of all the energies of the friends of the cause.

The many and widely separated parts of the country, where colored men are now residing, indicate the fact that an Auxiliary Society in any State of the Union would not work at its own door, while the renewed devotion to the Union of the whole number of States make the work one of common interest, to which the people of the United States are called by the highest patriotism and enlarged philanthropy. We therefore, recommend the adoption of the following, viz:

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to the successful prosecution of the work, that all the Auxiliaries of this Society should come up to the exigencies of the occasion, by enlarging their contributions and awakening an increased interest in their respective regions; and we recommend the formation of Auxiliary Societies in the States and parts of the country where none now exist and where it is thought the cause would be thereby promoted.

Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Simson, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider and devise some method of rendering effective and, in co-operation with the Government of Liberia, in furnishing additional facilities for general education in the settlements of that Republic.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Malcom, it was

Resolved, That we tender our grateful thanks to Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, for his generous gift of £1 000, for the passage and settlement in Liberia of emigrants selected with reference to their fitness, "to promote the regeneration of Africa."

Resolved, That the Board entertain a grateful sense of the valuable aid afforded the Society by the benevolence of their late colleague, the late Hon. Edward Coker, and of his family.

Letters of apology for absence at this meeting were presented from Edward Coker, Esq., Philadelphia, January 16, and Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Philadelphia, January 18, 1869.

Resolutions of Thanks—Adjournment.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to our President for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. Coppinger for the faithful and acceptable manner in which he has performed the duties of Secretary of this meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the minutes of this evening and devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1870, at twelve o'clock M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Samson, and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President,

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary,

Emigrants Sent by the American Colonization Society.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1820.....	86	1830.....	17	1838.....	167
1821.....	33	1810.....	115	1839.....	218
1822.....	37	1811.....	85	1840.....	316
1823.....	65	1812.....	218	1841.....	55
1824.....	103	1843.....	85	1862.....	65
1825.....	66	1841.....	170	1863.....	26
1826.....	182	1845.....	187	1864.....	23
1827.....	222	1846.....	89	1865.....	527
1828.....	163	1817.....	51	1866.....	621
1829.....	205	1818.....	111	1867.....	633
1830.....	259	1849.....	422	1868.....	153
1831.....	421	1850.....	505		
1832.....	796	1851.....	676	Total.....	12,966
1833.....	270	1852.....	630	The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled at "Maryland, in Liberia".....	
1834.....	127	1853.....	783		
1835.....	146	1854.....	553		
1836.....	234	1855.....	207		
1837.....	138	1856.....	538		
1838.....	109	1857.....	370	Total.....	14,222

NOTE. - The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, 5,722.

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Cost of African Colonization.

The following table will show the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society during the fifty-two years of its existence:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1852.....	\$86,775 74
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1853.....	82,458 25
1823.....	4,758 22	1854.....	65,133 93
1824.....	4,379 89	1855.....	55,276 89
1825.....	10,125 85	1856.....	81,384 41
1826.....	14,779 24	1857.....	97,581 84
1827.....	13,291 94	1858.....	61,820 19
1828.....	13,458 17	1859.....	160,303 23
1829.....	20,295 61	1860.....	104,546 92
1830.....	26,683 41	1861.....	75,170 74
1831.....	32,101 58	1862.....	16,208 46
1832.....	43,065 08	1863.....	50,000 26
1833.....	37,242 46	1864.....	79,464 70
1834.....	22,984 30	1865.....	23,433 37
1835.....	36,661 49	1866.....	59,375 14
1836.....	33,096 88	1867.....	53,190 48
1837.....	25,558 14	1868.....	19,959 52
1838.....	10,947 41		
1839.....	51,498 36	Total.....	2,211,657 77
1840.....	56,985 62	The Maryland State Society, since its organization, received.....	
1841.....	42,443 68		
1842.....	32,898 88		
1843.....	36,093 94		
1844.....	33,610 39	The New York State Society and Pennsylvania Society, during their independent condition, received.....	
1845.....	56,458 60		
1846.....	39,900 03		
1847.....	29,172 84		
1848.....	49,845 91	The Mississippi Soc'y, during independent operations, received.....	
1849.....	50,332 84		
1850.....	64,973 71	Making a total to Jan. 1, 1869, \$2,662,057 10	
1851.....	97,443 77		

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to have exclusively directed is, to procure and encourage a plan for colonizing with their own consent, free free people of color residing in any country, in Africa, or in such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act to effect this object, by co-operation with the Federal Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on this subject.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid less than of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying ten times the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-President shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall be eligible to be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director ex officio and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own arrangements or at the call of the Society. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are fixed in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the laws that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee ex officio, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such officers are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, introduced and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published by the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendments receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

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